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## Definitions of War Violence and Genocide: Narratives of Survivors from the War in Bosnia and Herzegovina

Basic, Goran

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2015

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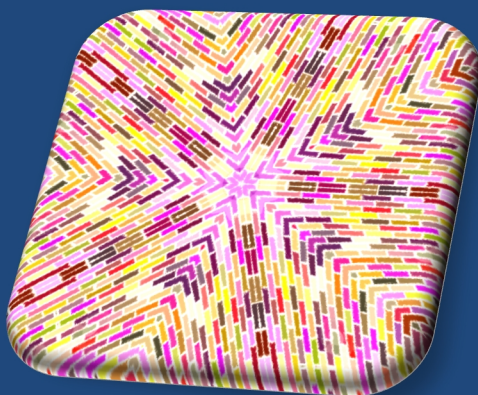
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**CENTER OF POST-COMMUNIST POLITICAL STUDIES  
(CEPOS)**

**AFTER COMMUNISM.  
EAST AND WEST UNDER SCRUTINY**



**Book of Abstracts of the Fifth International Conference  
*After Communism.*  
*East and West Under Scrutiny,*  
24-25 April 2015, Craiova, Romania**

**POST-COMMUNIST POLITICAL STUDIES COLLECTION (POST-COLLECTION)**



CEPOS CONFERENCE 5th Edition, Craiova 24-25 April 2015  
*After Communism. East and West under Scrutiny*

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**CENTER OF POST-COMMUNIST POLITICAL STUDIES  
(CEPOS)**

**Anca Parmena Olimid  
Cătălina Maria Georgescu  
Editors**

**AFTER COMMUNISM.**

**EAST AND WEST UNDER SCRUTINY**

**Book of Abstracts of the  
*Fifth International Conference After Communism.*  
*East and West Under Scrutiny,*  
24-25 April 2015, Craiova, Romania**



**Descrierea CIP a Bibliotecii Naționale a României**

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(CEPOS)**

**ANCA PARMENA OLIMID  
CĂTĂLINA MARIA GEORGESCU**  
**Editors**

**AFTER COMMUNISM.  
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**Book of Abstracts of the**  
*Fifth International Conference After Communism.*  
*East and West Under Scrutiny, 24-25 April 2015, Craiova, Romania*

**Editura de Sud**

**Craiova**

**Post-Communist Political Studies Collection**

**(POST-COLLECTION) is coordinated by**

**Anca Parmena Olimid and Cătălina Maria Georgescu.**

**Note of the editors:** This critical edition of documents comprising original working paper abstracts, original workshop student papers, original working papers series, descriptive statistics of the CEPOS conferences and events, working papers reflect ongoing research undertaken by academics, scholars and students in the research fields or affiliated fields of the Center of Post-Communist Political Studies (CEPOS).

**Post-Communist Political Studies Collection**

**(POST-COLLECTION) Scientific Committee**

**beginning with 2013:**

**Associate Professor Anca Parmena Olimid, Ph.D.**

**Lecturer Cătălina Maria Georgescu, Ph.D.**

**Associate Professor Cosmin Lucian Gherghe, Ph.D.**

**EDITORS' NOTE:** *The Authors are fully responsible for the entire content of their papers.*

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**Welcoming Note from the**  
***The Organizing and Scientific Committees***

**CEPOS CONFERENCE 2015 *After Communism. East and West under Scrutiny* 24-25 April 2015 Craiova**

Dear Friends,

On behalf of both **CEPOS CONFERENCE 2015 *After Communism. East and West under Scrutiny* 24-25 April 2015 Craiova** (Romania) Organizing and Scientific Committees, we are honored and delighted to welcome you for its fifth edition. We believe we have focused on a thematic that guarantees a successful interdisciplinary conference amid the spirit and comm-union of the European heritage.

Our program is complex and varied with keynote speeches and invited key adresses, around 160 scientific papers, book launches split between 17 parallel panel sessions (24 April 2015). Besides, there are 4 workshops and a student tutorial program co-located the second day (25 April 2015). CEPOS also expects to offer numerous opportunities for informal social networking and academic connections.

The conference will be hosted by the University House and during two intense and exciting days, more than 150 participants (professors, professionals, researchers) will raise the issue of the study of communism and post-communism.

We have built a lot together since the first edition of our annual international event. We thank all CEPOS friends for their most valuable contributions that added to the success of our work.

We hope to welcome you again in 2016!

*The Organizing and Scientific Committees* of the Fifth International  
Conference AFTER COMMUNISM.  
EAST AND WEST UNDER SCRUTINY,  
Craiova, 24-25 April 2015

***The Rector's Welcoming Address***

*Ladies and Gentlemen,*

*Welcome to the the University of Craiova. It is a pleasure and honour for me to address you the keynote address at the Fifth Edition of the International Conference After Communism. East and West under Scrutiny, 24-25 April 2015. First of all, I would like to thank for this opportunity to the host of this meeting, the Center of Post-Communist Political Studies (CEPOS) of the University of Craiova, Romania.*

*The CEPOS CONFERENCE 2015 develops 17 panel sessions, 2 Joint Doctoral and Post-Doctoral Panel Sessions and one International Student Panel in the field of social and humanistic sciences.*

*As a performing and innovative center of research, CEPOS accomplishes top-performance research in the field of social sciences focused on the policy-making process, transition challenges, administrative governance and geopolitical and international features.*

*The CEPOS annual interdisciplinary conference connects academics, experts, doctoral and post-doctoral students, BA and MA students in the field of research contributing at fostering and enabling a closer collaboration between the University of Craiova and other higher research and education institutions from all 19 participating countries: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Italy, Kosovo, Kuwait, Moldova, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom, Uzbekistan.*

*I wish CEPOS to continue its performing activity in the field of communist and post-communist research gathering the experience and knowledge of its members and collaborators!*

*Thank you for your interest and cooperation,*

*Professor Dan Claudiu Dănișor, Ph.D.*

*Rector, University of Craiova*

### *The Dean's Welcoming Address*

*Ladies and Gentlemen,*

*On behalf of the Faculty of Law and Social Sciences of the University of Craiova, I am pleased and honored to forward the Faculty's keynote address at the 5<sup>th</sup> Edition of the International Conference After Communism. East and West under Scrutiny, 24-25 April 2015, organized by the Center of Post-Communist Political Studies (CEPOS), a research center of the faculty in the field of political sciences.*

*CEPOS annual conference is an interdisciplinary and top-research academic internationally indexed in the field of social sciences and related fields.*

*The 5<sup>th</sup> Edition of the conference is recognized, indexed and listed in more than 15 international and abstracting services and databases.*

*The CEPOS annual conference and its publication materials in the international indexed journal Revista de Științe Politice. Revue des Sciences Politiques gather partnerships and collaborations between renowned centers of research in the field of political and social sciences in the region and Europe, academics, professionals, praticiens making a difference in the higher education community by engaging top-research, experience and involvement.*

*On this occasion I wish all participants success and best wishes!*

*Professor Sevastian Cercel, Ph.D.  
Dean, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences, University of Craiova*





**The Scientific Committee of the Fifth  
International Conference  
AFTER COMMUNISM. EAST AND  
WEST UNDER SCRUTINY, Craiova,  
24-25 April 2015**

---

Professor Dan Claudiu Dănișor, Ph.D. (University of Craiova)

Professor Sevastian Cercel (University of Craiova)

Associate Professor Parmena Olimid, Ph. D. (University of Craiova)

Lecturer Cătălina Georgescu, Ph. D. (University of Craiova)

Associate Professor Cosmin Gherghe, Ph. D. (University of Craiova)

Professor Patricia Gonzalez-Aldea, Ph.D.

(Universidad Carlos III, Madrid, Spain)

Professor Hasan Jashari, Ph.D.

(South East European University, Skopje, FYROM)

Professor Jonuz Abdullai, Ph.D.

(South East European University, Skopje, FYROM)

Professor Sonja Bunčić, Ph.D.

(University Union, Faculty of Law, Belgrade, Serbia)

Professor Harun Arikan, Ph.D.

(Cukurova University, Adana, Turkey)

Professor Ali Pajaziti, Ph.D.

(South East European University, Skopje, FYROM)

Professor Cezar Avram, Ph. D.

(CSCU Nicolaescu-Plopșor, Romanian Academy)

Professor George Gîrleşteanu, Ph.D. Habil. (University of Craiova)  
Professor Sebastian Răduleţu, Ph.D. Habil.(University of Craiova)  
Associate Professor Ionuţ Virgil Şerban (University of Craiova)  
Associate Professor Elena Oancea, Ph. D. (University of Craiova)  
Associate Professor Mihai Costescu, Ph.D. (University of Craiova)  
Professor Iordan Gheorghe Bărbulescu, Ph. D. (National School of  
Political and Administrative Studies, Bucharest, Romania)  
Professor Ioan Horga, Ph. D. (University of Oradea, Romania)  
Professor Nicu Gavriluţ, Ph. D. (Univesity A. I. Cuza, Iaşi, Romania)  
Associate Professor Adrian Basarabă, Ph. D. (West University of  
Timișoara, Romania)  
Assist. Prof. Mihaela Bărbieru, Ph.D. (University of Craiova)  
Assist. Prof. Mihaela Ilie, Ph.D. (University of Craiova)



**The Organizing Committee of the  
Fifth International Conference  
AFTER COMMUNISM. EAST AND  
WEST UNDER SCRUTINY, Craiova,  
24-25 April 2015**

**Board of Directors (provided by CEPOS staff):**

---

Associate Professor Anca Parmena Olimid, Ph. D.

(University of Craiova), General co-chair

Lecturer Cătălina Maria Georgescu, Ph. D.

(University of Craiova), General co-chair

Associate Professor Cosmin Lucian Gherghe, Ph. D.

(University of Craiova), Deputy Chairman

**Regular members of the Organizing Committee  
of the Conference:**

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Professor George Gîrleşteanu, Ph. D. (University of Craiova)

Professor Sebastian Răduleţu, Ph.D. (University of Craiova)

Associate Professor Elena Oancea, Ph. D. (University of Craiova)

Associate Professor Ionuţ Şerban, Ph.D. (University of Craiova)

Assistant Mihaela Bărbieru, Ph.D. (University of Craiova)

Assistant Mihaela Camelia Ilie, Ph.D. (University of Craiova)

Assistant Dan Voinea, Ph.D. (University of Craiova)

## General Information

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### Conference Address:

#### Center of Post-Communist Political Studies (CEPOS),

Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Craiova, Office 407

13<sup>th</sup> Street A. I. Cuza, Craiova, 200585, Romania

### E-mail:

cepos2013@yahoo.com, cepos2013@gmail.com,  
parmena2002@yahoo.com, cata.georgescu@yahoo.com

### Website:

<http://cepos.eu/upcoming.html>

### Facebook:

<http://ro-ro.facebook.com/pages/Center-of-Post-Communist-Political-Studies-CEPOS/485957361454074>



### Registration Desk

The Conference Registration Desk will be opened from Friday , April 4th from 08.00 a.m. to 06.30 p.m. and Saturday, April 5th until 02.00 p.m. for registration and delivery of conference bag with documents to participants. The Registration Desk is located in the lobby of the University House, 1st Floor (57 Calea Unirii).

Registration Fee: for one paper (85 Euros, 370 RON) and for two papers (same author(s)): (115 euros, around 500 RON)

The registration fee is paid at the moment of Registration and covers:

- Free access to all 17 panel sessions and common session;
- Free Voucher to Cocktail Buffet (Friday Evening);
- Conference materials;
- Welcome Reception;

- e) Coffee breaks;
- f) Buffet Lunch on Friday 24 April 2015 and Saturday 25 April 2014;
- g) Craiova Cultural tour – ask at the Registration Desk about the hours;
- h) Conference badge.

**The Conference bag is delivered one/ one full registration fee paid.**

### **Registration Badges**

Registration is required for all participants. At the moment of their arrival, the registered participants will receive a conference bag with a badge inside giving them access to the conference panels. It is required that all registered participants wear their badge visibly at all conference moments.

#### **Important! Previous Publication of the Conference materials**

**Publication of the CEPOS Conference articles at previous editions (2012, 2013, 2014) in Revista de Științe Politice. Revue des Sciences Politiques - more than 1000 pages of conference materials published/ year** (archive issues 2012-2014) valuated and indexed by the following international databases: ProQuest, ProQuest Political Sciences, Professional Proquest Central, Proquest Research Library, ProQuest 5000 International, Proquest Central K12, EBSCO, Gale Cengage Learning, Index Copernicus, Georgetown University Library, DOAJ, Elektronische Zeitschriftenbibliothek EZB, Journal Seek, Intute Social Sciences available at <http://cis01.central.ucv.ro/revistadestiintepolitice/acces.php>

**CONTACT: REVISTA DE ȘTIINȚE POLITICE. REVUE DES SCIENCES POLITIQUES** University of Craiova, 13<sup>th</sup> A. I. Cuza Street, Craiova, 200585, Dolj, Romania. Phone /Fax: +40251418515, Email: [cepos2013@yahoo.com](mailto:cepos2013@yahoo.com), [cepos2013@gmail.com](mailto:cepos2013@gmail.com).

Website: <http://cis01.central.ucv.ro/revistadestiintepolitice/> © 2015 The Journal is published quarterly.

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**ISSN–L 1584 – 224X**

**Center of Post-Communist Political Studies (CEPOS)**

**Activity and Scientific & Research Events 2014-2015**

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1. **CEPOS CONFERENCE 2014  
FOURTH INTERNATIONAL  
CONFERENCE** **After  
Communism. East and West under  
Scrutiny, 4-5 Aprilie 2014**, Centrul  
de Studii Politice Post-Comuniste,  
Facultatea de Drept și Științe Sociale,  
Universitatea din Craiova
2. **CEPOS STUDENT INTERNSHIP  
& RESEARCH SEMINAR, 28  
martie 2014**, Centrul de Studii Politice Post-Comuniste,  
Facultatea de Drept și Științe Sociale, Universitatea din Craiova
3. **STUDENT WORKSHOP : UKRAINE – A NEW EAST & A  
NEW WEST, 5 aprilie 2014**, Casa Universitarilor, Centrul de  
Studii Politice Post-Comuniste, Facultatea de Drept și Științe  
Sociale, Universitatea din Craiova
4. **STUDENT WORKSHOP : GLOBALISATION & EAST-  
WEST CHALLENGES, 5 aprilie 2014**, Casa Universitarilor,  
Centrul de Studii Politice Post-Comuniste, Facultatea de Drept și  
Științe Sociale, Universitatea din Craiova
5. **CEPOS STUDENT PANEL and workshop : PUBLIC  
POLICIES IN TRANSITION (EVALUATION AND  
FUNDAMENTALS) 5 aprilie 2014**, Casa Universitarilor
6. **CEPOS Workshop “After 25 years. Facing Communism,  
Tweeting Post-Communism”, 13-14 Noiembrie 2014**, Centrul de  
Studii Politice Post-Comuniste, Facultatea de Drept și Științe  
Sociale, Universitatea din Craiova
7. **CEPOS Workshop “Retorică și symbolism. Reprezentarea  
României în cadrul instituțiilor europene. Imaginea de țară “,4  
decembrie 2014**, Muzeul Olteniei, Centrul de Studii Politice Post-  
Comuniste, Facultatea de Drept și Științe Sociale, Universitatea din  
Craiova



**Photos of CEPOS**

**Activities and Scientific & Research Events 2014-2015**





**Photos from the Fourth International Conference After  
Communism. East and West under Scrutiny,  
Craiova, 4-5 April 2014**





CEPOS INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE 5th Edition, Craiova 24-25 April 2015  
*After Communism. East and West under Scrutiny*

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## **Social and Cultural Programme in the CEPOS Conference 2015**



### **Lunch– April 24, 2015**

On April 24, 2015, a free buffet lunch will be served at the University House, 1st floor.

### **Cocktail Buffet– April 2, 2015**

A Free Cocktail Buffet will be served Friday evening

### **Coffee Breaks–April 24, 2015 – April 25, 2015**

During the two days of conference 3 coffee breaks are offered.

### **Computer & Internet Facilities**

There is available videoprojector and connection to PC services.



### **Language**

**The official language** of the Conference is English.

The Organizing Committee does not provide simultaneous translation.

**CEPOS Conference 2015 International Indexing and Abstracting**

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The Fifth International Conference After Communism. East and West under Scrutiny (Craiova, House of the University, 24-25 April 2015) was evaluated and accepted for indexing in **15 international databases, catalogues and NGO's databases:**

- **THE ATLANTIC COUNCIL OF CANADA, CANADA<sup>1</sup>**  
<http://natocouncil.ca/events/international-conferences/>
- **ELSEVIER GLOBAL EVENTS LIST**  
<http://www.globaleventslist.elsevier.com/events/2015/04/fifth-international-conf>
- **GCONFERENCE.NET**  
[http://www.gconference.net/eng/conference\\_view.html?no=47485&catalog=1&cata=018&co\\_kind=&co\\_type=&pageno=1&conf\\_cata=01](http://www.gconference.net/eng/conference_view.html?no=47485&catalog=1&cata=018&co_kind=&co_type=&pageno=1&conf_cata=01)
- **CONFERENCE BIOXBIO**  
<http://conference.bioxbio.com/location/romania>
- **10 TIMES** <http://10times.com/romania>
- **CONFERENCE ALERTS**  
<http://www.conferencealerts.com/country-listing?country=Romania>

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<sup>1</sup> CEPOS CONFERENCE 2015 is part of a “consolidated list of all international and Canadian conferences taking place pertaining to international relations, politics, trade, energy and sustainable development”. For more details see <http://natocouncil.ca/events/international-conferences/>

- <http://www.iem.ro/orizont2020/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/lista-3-conferinte-internationale.pdf>
- <http://sdil.ac.ir/index.aspx?pid=99&articleid=62893>
- **NATIONAL SYMPOSIUM**  
<http://www.nationalsymposium.com/communism.php>
- **SCIENCE DZ** <http://www.sciencedz.net/conference/6443-fifth-international-conference-after-communism-east-and-west-under-scrutiny>
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[http://archive-com.com/com/c/conferencealerts.com/2014-12-01\\_5014609\\_70/Rome\\_15th\\_International\\_Academic\\_Conference\\_The\\_IISES/](http://archive-com.com/com/c/conferencealerts.com/2014-12-01_5014609_70/Rome_15th_International_Academic_Conference_The_IISES/)
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<http://knowaconference.com/social-work/>
- **International Journal on New Trends in Education and Their Implications (IJONTE) Turkey**  
<http://www.ijonte.org/?pnum=15&>
- **Journal of Research in Education and Teaching Turkey**  
<http://www.jret.org/?pnum=13&pt=Kongre+ve+Sempozyum>

**Revista de Științe Politice.  
Revue des Sciences Politiques**

**International Indexing in International Databases, Library  
Catalogues and Online Services (Statistics April 8, 2015)**

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**EBSCO**

Political Sciences Complete • Situation  
January-February 2014  
<http://www.ebscohost.com/titleLists/poh-coverage.pdf> (page 43/ 50)



**ProQuest Central**

Proquest Title List, Accurate as of 19 April  
2014 (position 17651) and also ProQuest  
Political Sciences, • Professional Proquest  
Central • Proquest Research Library •  
ProQuest 5000 International • Proquest  
Central K12

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DES+SCIENCES+POLITIQUES,p1331,3.  
html](http://jml2012.indexcopernicus.com/REVIS+TA+DE+STIINTE+POLITICE+REVUE+DES+SCIENCES+POLITIQUES,p1331,3.html)



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**Intute: Social Sciences**

<http://www.intute.ac.uk/cgi-bin/fullrecord.pl?handle=20081222-09114857>



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Karlsruhe Institut für Technologie**

[http://primo.bibliothek.kit.edu/primo\\_library/libweb/action/search.do?mode=Basic&vid=KIT&vl%28freeText%29=REVISTA+DE+STIINTE+POLITICE&vl%28freeText%29=REVISTA+DE+STIINTE+POLITICE&fn=search&tab=kit&srt=date](http://primo.bibliothek.kit.edu/primo_library/libweb/action/search.do?mode=Basic&vid=KIT&vl%28freeText%29=REVISTA+DE+STIINTE+POLITICE&vl%28freeText%29=REVISTA+DE+STIINTE+POLITICE&fn=search&tab=kit&srt=date)



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Revue des Sciences Politiques**

**Indexing and abstracting in other relevant international  
databases, services and library catalogues**

**Statistics April 8, 2015**

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**Google Scholar**

[http://scholar.google.com/citations?user=geaF\\_FgAAAAJ&hl=ro](http://scholar.google.com/citations?user=geaF_FgAAAAJ&hl=ro)

**index 5**

**ProQuest 5000 International,**

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**Birmingham Public Library, United Kingdom**

<http://www.bplonline.org/virtual/databases/journals.aspx?q=R&p=36>

**Harold B. Lee Library, Brigham Young University**

[http://sfx.lib.byu.edu/sfxlcl3?url\\_ver=Z39.88-2004&url\\_ctx\\_fmt=info:ofi/fmt:kev:mtx:ctx&ctx\\_enc=info:ofi/enc:UTF-8&ctx\\_ver=Z39.88-2004&rft\\_id=info:sid/sfxit.com:azlist&sfx.ignore\\_date\\_threshold=1&rft.object\\_id=100000000726583&rft.object\\_portfolio\\_id=&svc.holdings=yes&svc.fulltext=yes](http://sfx.lib.byu.edu/sfxlcl3?url_ver=Z39.88-2004&url_ctx_fmt=info:ofi/fmt:kev:mtx:ctx&ctx_enc=info:ofi/enc:UTF-8&ctx_ver=Z39.88-2004&rft_id=info:sid/sfxit.com:azlist&sfx.ignore_date_threshold=1&rft.object_id=100000000726583&rft.object_portfolio_id=&svc.holdings=yes&svc.fulltext=yes)

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**German National Library of Science and Technology**

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**University College Cork, Ireland**

<http://cufts2.lib.sfu.ca/CJDB4/CCUC/journal/375867>

**Region Hovedstaden Denmark**

<http://forskning.regionh.dk/en/journals/revista-de-stinte-politice%2811468a3a-a8be-4502-b8d6-718255c47677%29.html>

**WorldCat**

<https://www.library.yorku.ca/find/Record/muler82857>

**York University Library, Toronto, Ontario, Canada**

<https://www.library.yorku.ca/find/Record/muler82857>

**The University of Chicago, USA**

[https://catalog.lib.uchicago.edu/vufind/Record/sfx\\_1000000000726583](https://catalog.lib.uchicago.edu/vufind/Record/sfx_1000000000726583)

**Wellcome Library, London, United Kingdom**

[http://search.wellcomelibrary.org/iii/encore/search/C\\_Scivil%20law\\_Orightresult\\_X0;jsessionid=86D8DE0DF1C54E503BEF1CB1168B6143?lang=eng&suite=cobalt](http://search.wellcomelibrary.org/iii/encore/search/C_Scivil%20law_Orightresult_X0;jsessionid=86D8DE0DF1C54E503BEF1CB1168B6143?lang=eng&suite=cobalt)

**The University of Kansas KUMC Libraries Catalogue**

<http://voyagercatalog.kumc.edu/Record/143742/Description>

**University of Saskatchewan, SK**

<http://library.usask.ca/find/ejournals/view.php?i>

**Academic Journals Database**

<http://discover.library.georgetown.edu/iii/encore/record/C%7CRb3747335%7CSREVISTA+DE+STIINTE%7COrightresult?lang=eng&suite=def>

### **Journal Seek**

<http://journalseek.net/cgi-bin/journalseek/journalsearch.cgi?field=issn&query=1584-224X>

### **Sherpa**

<http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo/search.php?issn=1584-224X&showfunder=none&fIDnum=%7C&la=en>

### **University of New Brunswick, Canada**

<https://www.lib.unb.ca/eresources/index.php?letter=R&sub=all&start=2401>

### **State Library New South Wales, Sidney, Australia,**

<http://library.sl.nsw.gov.au/search~S1?/i1583-9583/i15839583/-3,-1,0,B/browse>

### **Electronic Journal Library**

[https://opac.giga-hamburg.de/ezb/detail.phtml?bibid=GIGA&colors=7&lang=en&flavour=classic&jour\\_id=111736](https://opac.giga-hamburg.de/ezb/detail.phtml?bibid=GIGA&colors=7&lang=en&flavour=classic&jour_id=111736)

### **Jourlib**

<http://www.jourlib.org/journal/8530/#.VSU7CPmsVSk>

### **Cheng Library Catalog**

<https://chengfind.wpunj.edu/Record/416615/Details>

### **Open University Malaysia**

<http://library.oum.edu.my/oumlib/content/catalog/778733>

### **Wayne State University Libraries**

<http://elibrary.wayne.edu/record=4203588>

**Kun Shan University Library**

[http://muse.lib.ksu.edu.tw:8080/1cate/?rft\\_val\\_fmt=publisher&pubid=ucvpress](http://muse.lib.ksu.edu.tw:8080/1cate/?rft_val_fmt=publisher&pubid=ucvpress)

**Western Theological Seminar**

<http://cook.westernsem.edu/CJDB4/EXS/browse/tags?q=public+law>

**NYU Health Sciences Library**

<http://hsl.med.nyu.edu/resource/details/175011>

**Swansea University Prifysgol Abertawe**

<https://ifind.swan.ac.uk/discover/Record/579714#.V5U9SPmsVSk>

**Vanderbilt Library**

[http://umlaut.library.vanderbilt.edu/journal\\_list/R/139](http://umlaut.library.vanderbilt.edu/journal_list/R/139)

**Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin für Sozial**

[http://www.wzb.eu/de/node/7353?page=detail.phtml&bibid=AAAAA&colors=3&lang=de&jour\\_id=111736](http://www.wzb.eu/de/node/7353?page=detail.phtml&bibid=AAAAA&colors=3&lang=de&jour_id=111736)

**Keystone Library Network**

<https://vf-clarion.klnpa.org/vufind/Record/clarion.474063/Details>

**Quality Open Access Market**

<https://zaandam.hosting.ru.nl/oamarket-acc/score?page=4&Language=21&Sort=Ascending&SortBy=BaseScore>

**Elektronische Zeitschriftenbibliothek EZB (Electronic Journals Library)**

[http://rzblx1.uni-regensburg.de/ezeit/searchres.phtml?bibid=AAAAA&colors=7&lang=de&jq\\_type1=KT&jq\\_term1=REVISTA+DE+STIINTE+POLITICE](http://rzblx1.uni-regensburg.de/ezeit/searchres.phtml?bibid=AAAAA&colors=7&lang=de&jq_type1=KT&jq_term1=REVISTA+DE+STIINTE+POLITICE)

**Harley E. French Librayr of the Health sciences**

<http://undmedlibrary.org/Resources/list/record/129818>

**Open Access Articles**

[http://www.openaccessarticles.com/journal/1584-224X\\_Revista\\_de\\_Stiinte\\_Politice+---](http://www.openaccessarticles.com/journal/1584-224X_Revista_de_Stiinte_Politice+---)

**Vrije Universiteit Brussel**

<http://biblio.vub.ac.be/vlink/VlinkMenu.CSP?genre=journal&eissn=&issn=1584-224X&title=Revista%20de%20Stiinte%20Politice>

**The Hong Kong University**

[http://onesearch.lib.polyu.edu.hk:1701/primo\\_library/libweb/action/dlDisplay.do?vid=HKPU&docId=HKPU\\_MILLENNIUM22899443&fromSitemap=1&afterPDS=true](http://onesearch.lib.polyu.edu.hk:1701/primo_library/libweb/action/dlDisplay.do?vid=HKPU&docId=HKPU_MILLENNIUM22899443&fromSitemap=1&afterPDS=true)

**Biblioteca Universitaria di Lugano**

[https://en.bul.sbu.usi.ch/search/periodicals/systematic?category=10&page=34&per\\_page=10&search=](https://en.bul.sbu.usi.ch/search/periodicals/systematic?category=10&page=34&per_page=10&search=)

**Olomuc Research Library, Czech Republic**

[http://aleph.vkol.cz/F?func=find-c&ccl\\_term=sys=000070018&con\\_lng=eng&local\\_base=svk07](http://aleph.vkol.cz/F?func=find-c&ccl_term=sys=000070018&con_lng=eng&local_base=svk07)

**California State University Monterey Bay University**

[http://sfx.calstate.edu:9003/csumb?sid=sfx:e\\_collection&issn=1584-224X&serviceType=getFullTxt](http://sfx.calstate.edu:9003/csumb?sid=sfx:e_collection&issn=1584-224X&serviceType=getFullTxt)

**University of the West**

<http://library.uwest.edu/booksub.asp?OCLCNo=9999110967>

**Elektron ische Zeitschriften der Universität zu Köln**

[http://mobil.ub.uni-koeln.de/IPS?SERVICE=TEMPLATE&SUBSERVICE=EZB\\_BROWSE&SID=PETERSPFENNIG:1460334557&LOCATION=USB&VIEW=USB:Kataloge&BIBID=USBK&COLORS=7&LANGUAGE=de&PAGE=detail&QUERY\\_URL=jour\\_id%3D111736&REDIRECT=1](http://mobil.ub.uni-koeln.de/IPS?SERVICE=TEMPLATE&SUBSERVICE=EZB_BROWSE&SID=PETERSPFENNIG:1460334557&LOCATION=USB&VIEW=USB:Kataloge&BIBID=USBK&COLORS=7&LANGUAGE=de&PAGE=detail&QUERY_URL=jour_id%3D111736&REDIRECT=1)

**Biblioteca Electronica de Ciencia y Tecnologia**

[http://www.biblioteca.mincyt.gob.ar/revistas/index?subarea=148&area=34&gran\\_area=5&browseType=discipline&Journals\\_page=17](http://www.biblioteca.mincyt.gob.ar/revistas/index?subarea=148&area=34&gran_area=5&browseType=discipline&Journals_page=17)

**University of Huddersfield UK**

<http://library.hud.ac.uk/summon/360list.html>

**Saarlandische Universitäts- und Landesbibliothek Germany**

<http://www.sulb.uni-saarland.de/index.php?id=141&libconnect%5Bjourid%5D=111736>

**EKP Publications**

<http://www.sulb.uni-saarland.de/index.php?id=141&libconnect%5Bjourid%5D=111736>

**OHSU Library**

<http://www.ohsu.edu/library/ejournals/staticpages/ejnlr.shtml>

**Valley City State University**

<http://www.ohsu.edu/library/ejournals/staticpages/ejnlr.shtml>

**Centro de Investigaciones Sociologicas, Spain**

[http://www.cis.es/cis/export/sites/default/-Archivos/Revistas\\_de\\_libre\\_acceso\\_xseptiembre\\_2010x.pdf](http://www.cis.es/cis/export/sites/default/-Archivos/Revistas_de_libre_acceso_xseptiembre_2010x.pdf)

**Drexel Libraries**

<http://innoserv.library.drexel.edu:2082/search~S9?/aUniversitatea+%22Babe%7Bu0219%7D-Bolyai.%22/auniversitatea+babes+bolyai/-3%2C-1%2C0%2CB/marc&FF=auniversitatea+din+craiova+catedra+de+stiinte+politice&1%2C1%2C>

**Impact Factor Poland**

<http://impactfactor.pl/czasopisma/21722-revista-de-stiinte-politice-revue-des-sciences-politiques>

**Pol-index**

<http://catalogue.univ-angers.fr/OPD01/86/61/40/00/OPD01.000458661.html>



**ILAN University Library**

[http://muse.niu.edu.tw:8080/1cate/?rft\\_val\\_fmt=publisher&pubid=ucvpress&set.user.locale=en\\_US](http://muse.niu.edu.tw:8080/1cate/?rft_val_fmt=publisher&pubid=ucvpress&set.user.locale=en_US)

**Dowling College Library**

<http://www.dowling.edu/library/journaldb/keyword4.asp?jname=revista>

**Universite Laval**

[http://sfx.bibl.ulaval.ca:9003/sfx\\_local?url\\_ver=Z39.88-2004&url\\_ctx\\_fmt=info:ofi/fmt:kev:mtx:ctx&ctx\\_enc=info:ofi/enc:UTF-8&ctx\\_ver=Z39.88-2004&rft\\_id=info:sid/sfxit.com:azlist&sfx.ignore\\_date\\_threshold=1&rft.object\\_id=1000000000726583&rft.object\\_portfolio\\_id=&svc.fulltext=yes](http://sfx.bibl.ulaval.ca:9003/sfx_local?url_ver=Z39.88-2004&url_ctx_fmt=info:ofi/fmt:kev:mtx:ctx&ctx_enc=info:ofi/enc:UTF-8&ctx_ver=Z39.88-2004&rft_id=info:sid/sfxit.com:azlist&sfx.ignore_date_threshold=1&rft.object_id=1000000000726583&rft.object_portfolio_id=&svc.fulltext=yes)

**Fifth International Conference AFTER COMMUNISM. EAST AND WEST UNDER SCRUTINY, 25-25 April 2015, Craiova, Romania (Conference participation statistics)**



- ✓ Around 160 participants;
- ✓ Senior researches, academics, professionals;
- ✓ 6 young researchers panels and workshops;
- ✓ 19 countries participating:

**Romania, Portugal, Italy, Sweden,**

**Czech Republic, United Kingdom, Macedonia, Poland, Turkey, Spain, Moldova, Albania, Bulgaria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Russia, Kosovo, Kuwait, Uzbekistan**

- ✓ Members of Organizing and Scientific Committees from 5 countries.
- ✓ Indexing in 15 international databases and services;
- ✓ 17 panel sessions, one common session, 4 student workshops
- ✓ 4 issues of Revista de Științe Politice. Revue des Sciences Politiques published in 2014 containing the conference materials of the Third International Conference After Communism. East and West under Scrutiny totalizing around 1100 pages
- ✓ 4.730 results for "Revista de Științe Politice. Revue des Sciences Politiques" in Google search 13.600 results for 1584-224X ISSN in April 2014
- ✓ 20.000 results for "Revista de Științe Politice. Revue des Sciences Politiques" in Google search 20.100 results for 1584-224X ISSN in April 2015

CEPOS CONFERENCE 5th Edition, Craiova 24-25 April 2015  
*After Communism. East and West under Scrutiny*

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*Fifth International Conference*  
**AFTER COMMUNISM. EAST AND WEST UNDER SCRUTINY,**  
**24-25 April 2015, Craiova, Romania**  
Programme Overview



*Conference Venue:*  
**Casa Universitarilor/House of the  
University 57(79) Unirii Street,  
Craiova, Romania**  
<http://www.casa-universitarilor.ro/>

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Friday, April 24<sup>th</sup>, 2015, Casa Universitarilor/House of the University, 57(79) Unirii Street, Craiova, Romania

8.00-9.30: Registration and reception

9.30-10.15: Plenary session (Keynote addresses)

Conference Room 1 - Plenary common session

Panel Chair: Professor Dan-Claudiu DĂNIȘOR, Ph.D., Professor Sevastian CERCEL, Ph.D

Keynote addresses of the CEPOS CONFERENCE 2015

Professor Dan-Claudiu DĂNIȘOR, Ph.D., Rector of the University of Craiova

Professor Sevastian CERCEL, Ph.D, Dean of the Faculty of Law and Social Sciences, University of Craiova

Associate Professor Parmena OLIMID, Ph.D., CEPOS Directory Board, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences, University of Craiova

Lecturer Cătălina Maria GEORGESCU, Ph.D., CEPOS Directory Board, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences, University of Craiova

Associate Professor Cosmin Lucian GHERGHE, Ph.D., CEPOS Directory Board, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences, University of Craiova

Associate Professor Ionuț ȘERBAN, PhD (Head of the Department of Social Sciences, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences, University of Craiova)

10.15-10.45: Coffee break 1

10.45-12.30: Panel Session

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Conference Room 1	Conference Room 2	Conference Room 3
<b>POLITICAL CULTURE, IDEOLOGY AND RELIGION</b>	<b>DEMOCRATIC TRANSITION, EUROPEAN INTEGRATION AND EUROPEANIZATION</b>	<b>SECURITY, DIPLOMACY &amp; INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: NATIONAL AND EURO-ATLANTIC APPROACHES</b>
Chair Panel keynote to be addressed by: Parmena Olimid, PhD, Mihaela Bărbieru PhD, Dan Voinea, PhD	Chair Panel keynote to be addressed by: Cătălina Georgescu, PhD, Cosmin Gherghe, PhD, Mihaela Ilie, Ph.D.	Chair Panel keynote to be addressed by: Ionuț Șerban, PhD, Alexandra Porumbescu, PhD, Radu Petcu PhD
<b>Youth, pop culture and the “Postmodern Values”</b> <b>Ali Pajaziti, PhD</b> <i>South East European University, Tetovo, Macedonia</i>	<b>Constructive Vote of No-Confidence as Parliamentary Control of Executive and its Application in Post-Communist Europe</b> <b>Petr Just, PhD</b> <i>Metropolitan University Prague, Czech Republic</i>	<b>Definitions of War Violence and Genocide: Narratives of Survivors from the War in Bosnia and Herzegovina</b> <b>Goran Basic, PhD</b> <i>Lund University, Department of Sociology, Sweden</i>
<b>Comparison of the process of establishment of the communist regimes in Central European countries</b> <b>Jan Bureš, PhD.</b> <i>Metropolitan University Prague, Czech Republic</i>	<b>Statelessness: Challenging the “Europeanness” in the Baltics</b> <b>Anna Gromilova, PhDc</b> <i>Metropolitan University Prague</i>	<b>Baghdad Pact in Respect of Turkist State Documents – A Study of Cold War Conflict in the Middle East</b> <b>Yavuz Kanay, MA Student</b> <i>Kocaeli University, Turkish Naval War College</i>

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<p><b>Religion Factor in International Relations - The Case of US Foreign Policy after the Cold War</b>  <b>Islam Islami, PhDc</b>  <i>Professor at secondary school of religious sciences "Isa Beg" Skopje, Macedonia; PhD Candidate at South-eastern European University (SEEU) – Tetovo, Macedonia</i></p>	<p><b>The context of democratic transition in Macedonia</b>  <b>Zemri Elezi, PhD</b>  <i>Faculty of Law, Prishtina, Kosovo</i>  <b>Zinepe Elezi, Mr.sc.</b>  <i>State University of Tetovo, Faculty of Law, Macedonia</i></p>	<p><b>Regional security and the threat of Islamic state</b>  <b>Adrian Bogdan, PhD</b>  <i>University of Craiova, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences</i></p>
<p><b>Present political culture in Romania and the role of political leadership</b>  <b>Gabriela Tănăsescu, PhD</b>  <i>Institute of Political Sciences and International Sciences of the Romanian Academy</i></p>	<p><b>National Identity and European Unity – a Symbolic Approach</b>  <b>Ștefan Viorel Ghenea</b>  <i>University of Craiova, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences</i></p>	<p><b>Hungarian Foreign Policy after 1989</b>  <b>Kopys Tadeusz Karol, PhD</b>  <i>Jagiellonian University Krakow Poland  Centre for European Studies</i></p>
<p><b>Poland, Church and Democracy</b>  <b>Konrad Szocik, PhD</b>  <i>University of Information Technology and Management in Rzeszow</i></p>	<p><b>Theories of the European integration before and after communism</b>  <b>Lorena Valeria Stuparu, PhD</b>  <i>Institute of Political Sciences and International Relations of the Romanian Academy</i></p>	<p><b>Germany and its influential role in Iraq issue. Start of cracks in relations between Germany and the USA</b>  <b>Elton Demollari, PhDc</b>  <i>University of Tirana, Faculty for History and Philology, Albania</i></p>
<p><b>The Romanian Religious Press in the Early Years of the Communist Regime: elements of the official political discourse in the editorial content</b>  <b>Gabriela Safta, PhD</b>  <i>University of Pitesti, Faculty of Socio-Humanistic Sciences</i></p>	<p><b>Post-communist Development in Bosnia and Herzegovina: What Future for Brčko District?</b>  <b>Adisa Avdić-Küsmüş, PhDc</b>  <i>Metropolitan University, Prague</i></p>	<p><b>Framing international protest on Romanian news portals</b>  <b>Bianca Mitu, PhD</b>  <i>University of Huddersfield, UK</i></p>

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<p><b>The Political Image of a King – Interwar and Communist Discourse about Carol II of Romania</b>  <b>Mihaela Camelia Ilie, PhD</b>  <i>University of Craiova, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences,  Political Sciences Specialization</i></p>	<p><b>Globalization – a modern day phenomenon or a historical process?</b>  <b>Alexandra Porumbescu, PhD</b>  <i>University of Craiova, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences</i></p>	<p><b>Modernization of Romanian Legislation on Preventing and Combating Cybercrime and Implementation Gap at European level</b>  <b>Adrian Cristian Moise, PhD</b>  <i>Titu Maiorescu University of Bucharest, Faculty of Law</i></p>
<p><b>The Paralympic Movement in Romanian Society Legal transformation and results after the Revolution from December 1989</b>  <b>Anita Sterea, PhD</b>  <i>University of Bucharest, History Faculty</i></p>	<p><b>Monolith or Fragmentation? Czechoslovak Communist Leadership in 1980s</b>  <b>Martin Štefek, Mgr.</b>  <i>Metropolitan University Prague</i></p>	<p><b>Regional Security Arrangements on the Move: Legal Provisions in the Context of the New Regional Governance</b>  <b>Anca Parmena Olimid, PhD</b>  <i>University of Craiova, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences  Political Sciences Specialization</i></p>
<p><b>The representation of the communist ideology in plastic arts of Romania</b>  <b>Alexandrina Pădurețu, PhD</b>  <i>University of Craiova, Faculty of Theology</i></p>	<p><b>Reversible Vending – Features and World Practise</b>  <b>Michal Stojanov, PhD</b>  <i>University of Economics – Varna</i></p>	<p><b>Issues regarding the Liability of the aggressor state in military conflicts</b>  <b>Adrian Bogdan, PhD</b>  <i>University of Craiova, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences</i></p>
<p><b>Religious implications of the migration phenomenon. An orthodox perspective</b>  <b>Adrian Boldișor, PhD</b>  <i>University of Craiova, Faculty of Orthodox Theology</i></p>	<p><b>Socio-cultural influence of Turkey and its relations with the Western Balkans</b>  <b>Hasan Jashari, PhD</b>  <i>South East European University,  Faculty of Public Administration and Political Sciences</i></p>	<p><b>What's the Point of the Security of the European Union? Institutional Developments and Regional Strategies Reaching Military Autonomy</b>  <b>Cezar Avram, PhD</b></p>

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	<p><b>Xhemail Limani, PhDc</b>  <i>St. Kliment Ohridski University, Faculty of Security Studies</i></p>	<p><i>Manager of the Institute of Social and Humanistic Sciences</i>  <i>"C.S. Nicolăescu-Plopșor", Craiova</i></p>
<p><b>Post-communist change via politics and legacy of memory: past in sense-making, coming to terms with uncertainty</b>  <b>Radu-Cristian Petcu</b>  <i>University of Craiova, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences</i></p>	<p><b>Sovereignty – restriction for application of the international law</b>  <b>Drita M. Fazlia, PhD</b>  <i>State University of Tetovo, Faculty of Law, Tetovo, Macedonia</i></p>	<p><b>Immigrants in the media: a comparison on how the British and American newspapers view Romanians</b>  <b>Dan Valeriu Voinea, PhD</b>  <i>University of Craiova, Faculty of Letters</i></p>
<p><b>Communism and Condominium. The Communist State and the Freedom Regime in the Traditional Romanian Villages</b>  <b>Cristinel Trandafir, PhD</b>  <i>University of Craiova, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences</i></p>	<p><b>Effects of parental migration on families and children in post-communist Romania</b>  <b>Bertha Sănduleasa, PhD</b>  <i>National Scientific Research Institute for Labour and Social Protection (INCSMPS)</i>  <b>Aniela Matei, PhD</b>  <i>The National Scientific Research Institute for Labour and Social Protection (INCSMPS)</i></p>	<p><b>Explanation of intervention by the Russian Federation in Crimea from the corner of realistic and liberalizing theory of international relations</b>  <b>Ylber Aliu, PhDc</b>  <i>Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, South East European University, Macedonia</i>  <b>Hasan Jashari, PhD</b>  <i>South East European University, Macedonia</i></p>

**12.30 – 13.30: Lunch**  
**13.30 – 14.45: Panel Sessions**



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Conference Room 1	Conference Room 2	Conference Room 3
<b>LAW, REGULATIONS &amp; INSTITUTIONS</b>	<b>POLITICAL PARTIES, ELECTORAL SYSTEMS AND ELECTORAL CAMPAIGNS</b>	<b>CONSTITUTION(S), LEGALITY &amp; POLITICAL REFORMS</b>
Chair Panel keynote to be addressed by: Daniel Ghiță, PhD, Adrian Bogdan, PhD, Mădălin Ticu, PhD	Chair Panel keynote to be addressed by: Mădălina Nica, PhD, Sonia Drăghici, PhD, Alexandru Mihnea Găină, PhD	Chair Panel keynote to be addressed by: Girleşteanu George, PhD, S. Rădulețu, Ph.D., Oana Ghiță, PhD.
<b>Full legal capacity of exercise acquired before coming to age</b> <b>Sevastian Cercel, PhD</b> <i>University of Craiova, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences</i> <b>Ștefan Scurtu, PhD</b> <i>University of Craiova, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences</i>	<b>Kitsch Avatars in Romanian electoral poster</b> <b>Elena Banciu, PhD</b> <i>Ecological University of Bucarest</i> <i>Faculty of Communication and Faculty of Law</i>	<b>The procedure of adoption between regulation and practice</b> <b>Răducu Răzvan Dobre, PhD</b> <i>University of Pitesti</i>
<b>Breach of trust or embezzlement?</b> <b>Raluca Camelia Voinea, PhD</b> <i>University of Craiova, Facultatea of Law and Social Sciences</i>	<b>Apportionment amongst Member States and the Value of a Vote in the 2014 European Parliament Elections</b> <b>Jakub Charvát, PhD</b> <i>Metropolitan University Prague,</i> <i>Department of Political Science and Humanities</i>	<b>Efficiency of the criminal responsibility system in post-totalitarian Romania. About the aporia of the securitarian paradigm</b> <b>Mădălina-Cristina Dănișor, PhD</b> <i>University of Craiova, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences</i>
<b>Privilege against self-incrimination-guarantee for fair trial in modern criminal procedures</b> <b>Arta Bilalli-Zendeli, PhD</b>	<b>Accuracy Data of the Presidential Voting Outcomes to an Inferential Bias of the New Romanian Electoral Code (2014)</b> <b>Mihaela Bărbieru, PhD</b>	<b>National Education Law and Constitutional conflict in Romania</b> <b>Sonia Drăghici, PhD</b> <i>University of Craiova, Law and Social</i>

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<p><i>Faculty of Law-State University of Tetova-Tetovo, Macedonia</i></p> <p><b>Privilege against self-incrimination-guarantee for fair trial in modern criminal procedures</b></p> <p><b>Arta Bilalli-Zendeli, PhD</b></p> <p><i>Faculty of Law-State University of Tetova-Tetovo, Macedonia</i></p>	<p><i>University of Craiova, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences,</i></p> <p><i>Political Sciences Specialization</i></p> <p><i>Institute of Social and Humanistic Sciences</i></p> <p><i>“C.S. Nicolăescu-Ploșșor”, Craiova</i></p>	<p><i>Sciences Faculty</i></p>
<p><b>The enterprise in the Romanian legal system – past and present</b></p> <p><b>Lavinia Elena Stuparu, PhD</b></p> <p><i>University of Craiova, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences</i></p>	<p><b>Romanian New Electoral Code – debates and current remarks</b></p> <p><b>Cosmin Lucian Gherghe, Ph.D.</b></p> <p><i>University of Craiova, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences</i></p>	<p><b>Constitutional powers of the President in relation to the Government in the Post-totalitarian Romanian state</b></p> <p><b>George Girleşteanu, PhD</b></p> <p><i>University of Craiova, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences</i></p>
<p><b>New regulations in Romanian criminal law on public officer</b></p> <p><b>Ruxandra Răducanu, Ph.D.</b></p> <p><i>University of Craiova, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences,</i></p> <p><i>Law Specialization</i></p>	<p><b>The difficult road of transition: the Romanian elections from 1990 and 1992 and their political consequences</b></p> <p><b>Mihaela Ivănescu, PhD</b></p> <p><i>“Ovidius” University of Constanța,</i></p> <p><i>Faculty of History and Political Science</i></p>	<p><b>Constitutional Influences in the New Criminal Code</b></p> <p><b>Sebastian Rădulețu, Ph.D.</b></p> <p><i>University of Craiova, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences</i></p>
<p><b>The legal regime of the Pact of option in the new Civil Code. Comparative with the promise of sale and offer for sale</b></p> <p><b>Adela Elena Pătrașcu, PhD</b></p> <p><i>University of Craiova, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences</i></p>	<p><b>Romanian Electoral Boundaries: Local Convergence Proof of Policying in Bălcești (2012)</b></p> <p><b>Narcisa Maria Mitu, PhD</b></p> <p><i>“C.S. Nicolăescu-Ploșșor” Institute of Socio-Human Researches, Craiova</i></p>	<p><b>Romania – from Constitutional Democracy to Popular Democracy (1944-1947)</b></p> <p><b>Lucian Dindirică, Ph.d.</b></p> <p><i>University of Craiova</i></p>

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<p><b>Institutions in transition: The role of the College of Physicians in Romania and other disciplinary commissions in the process of applying the law</b>  <b>Alexandra Oanță (Nacu), PhDc</b>  <i>University of Craiova, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences</i>  <b>Marius Cristian Neamțu, PhD</b>  <i>University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Faculty of Midwives and Medical Nurses</i></p>	<p><b>Party finance, Political Interest and Electoral Participation in Post-Communist Romania</b>  <b>Anca Parmena Olimid, PhD</b>  <i>University of Craiova, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences, Political Sciences Specialization</i></p>	<p><b>One hundred years constitutional and political development in Kosovo</b>  <b>Bashkim Zahiti, PhD</b>  <i>University of Prizren "Ukshin Hoti", Kosovo</i></p>
<p><b>Precautionary principle - too vague to be a viable policy?</b>  <b>Adrian Barbu Ilie, PhD</b>  <i>University of Craiova, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences</i></p>	<p><b>Political and Electoral Alliances in Romania after EU integration</b>  <b>Cosmin Lucian Gherghe, Ph.D.</b>  <i>University of Craiova, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences</i></p>	<p><b>Constitutional agreement basic to functioning of multiethnic states</b>  <b>Zemri Elezi, PhD</b>  <i>South East European University, Faculty of Public Administration and Political Sciences</i>  <b>Zinepe Elezi, Mr.sc.</b>  <i>State University of Tetovo, Faculty of Law, Macedonia</i></p>
<p><b>The Child abduction by a parent or exercising parental authority ?</b>  <b>Oana Ghiță, Ph.d.</b>  <i>University of Craiova, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences</i></p>	<p><b>Explaining European Parliament Voters' Choice: Competing Insights on Elections and Elected from Vâlcea County – May 2014</b>  <b>Georgeta Ghionea, PhD</b>  <i>"C. S. Nicolăescu-Plopșor" Socio-Human Research Institute, Craiova</i></p>	<p><b>Constitutional thinking and practice from the Romanian Principalities between 1765-1832</b>  <b>Loredana-Maria Ilin-Grozoiu, PhD</b>  <i>„C.S. Nicolăescu-Plopșor” Institute of Socio-Human Researches, Craiova</i></p>
<p><b>Sales redemption option and selling of another work, new regulations in the Civil Code</b>  <b>Adela Elena Pătrașcu, PhD</b></p>	<p><b>The 2014 Romanian Presidential Elections. An Analysis of the Local Strategies, Voting Choices and Final Results in Vâlcea County</b>  <b>Georgeta Ghionea, PhD</b></p>	

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**14.45-15.15: Coffee break 2**  
**15.15-16.30 Panel Sessions**

Conference Room 1	Conference Room 2	Conference Room 3
<b>RIGHTS, IDENTITIES POLICIES &amp; PARTICIPATION IN EUROPEAN SYSTEMS</b>	<b>POLICY ADVOCACY &amp; LEGAL ENCOUNTERS</b>	<b>BOOK &amp; REVIEW LAUNCH <sup>2</sup></b>
Chair Panel keynote to be addressed by: Lavinia Stuparu, PhD, Ruxandra Răducanu PhD, Elena Oancea, PhD	Chair Panel keynote to be addressed by: Panel keynote to be addressed by: Raluca Voinea, PhD, Mădălina Dănișor, PhD, Adrian Barbu Ilie, PhD	Chair Panel keynote to be addressed by: Cezar Avram, PhD, Parmena Olimid, PhD, Cătălina Georgescu, PhD, Sorin Damean, PhD, Ionuț Șerban, PhD.
<b>The Szekler identity in Romania after 1989</b> <b>Áron Coceancig, PhD</b> <i>Institute for the Central European Cultural Encounters</i> <i>Gorizia, Italy</i>	<b>Organization and functioning of the Department for Anti-Fraud</b> <b>Anișoara Băbălău, PhD</b> <i>University of Craiova, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences</i>	<b>New! Launch of the Book:</b> <b>C. Avram, R. Radu, M. Bărbieru, <i>The Collectivization Process in Communist Romania</i>, Lambert Academic Publishing, Saarbrucken, Germany, 2014</b>
<b>Reflections regarding the state interference in parental responsibility</b> <b>Emilia-Maria Sorescu, PhD</b>	<b>New Issues on Appeals in the Romanian Civil Procedure Code of 2013</b> <b>Daniel Ghiță, PhD</b> Faculty of Law and Social Sciences	<b>New! Launch of the Book:</b>

<sup>2</sup> Co-organized in Partnership with the Department of Social Sciences, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences, University of Craiova, the Institute of Social and Humanistic Sciences C.S. Nicolăescu Plopșor, Craiova & Media Sud Craiova

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<i>University of Craiova, Faculty of Law and Social Science</i>	University of Craiova	<b>Loredana-Maria Ilin-Grozoiu, <i>Concepte, credințe și tradiții privind nemurirea sufletului și cultul morților, Craiova, Editura Universitaria, București, Editura Pro Universitaria, 2014</i></b>
<b>The right to a healthy environment – between a basic human right and a policy of form without substance</b> <b>Adrian Barbu Ilie, PhD</b> <i>University of Craiova, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences</i>	<b>A comparative analysis of data collection in the courts in Romania by mathematical modeling and sociology</b> <b>Andra Maria Brezniceanu, PhD</b> <i>University of Craiova, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences</i> <b>Dacian Florea, MA Student</b> <i>University of Craiova, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences</i> <b>Florea Aurelia, PhD</b> <i>University of Craiova, Faculty of Mathematics &amp; Natural Sciences, Department of Applied Mathematics</i>	<b>NEW! Launch of issue 45/ 2015, <i>Revista de Științe Politice. Revue des Sciences Politiques</i></b>  <b>NEW! Launch of the issue 1/ 2015, <i>Student Journal Agora Alumni</i> (Department of Social Sciences, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences)</b>  <b>NEW! Launch of issue Year XX, No. 1 (27)/ 2015 of the <i>Annals of the University of Craiova. History</i></b>
<b>The right to honour, the right to reputation and image of the individual and legal person in post-communist Romania</b> <b>Laura Antoaneta (Mirea) Sava, PhDc</b> <i>University of Craiova, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences</i> <b>Nichita-Iulian Bușoiu, PhDc</b>	<b>Control actions of the Directorate General for Tax Fraud</b> <b>Anișoara Băbălău, PhD</b> <i>University of Craiova, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences</i>	<b>CEPOS CONFERENCE WEBINAR</b> <b>Skype/ Viber Online Connection</b> <b>Peculiarities of democracy promotion in regional states of the South Caucasus</b>

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<i>University of Craiova, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences</i>		<p><b>in the context of European Neighborhood Policy</b></p> <p><b>Tsovik Khachatryan, PhDc</b>  <i>University NOVA of Lisbon, Faculty of Social and Sciences and Humanities (confirmed)</i></p> <p><b>CEPOS POSTER SESSION (during conference coffee breaks) (confirmed)</b></p>
<p><b>From Individual to State: an Analysis of Triadic Closure as a Fruitful Analogy</b></p> <p><b>Eugenia Udangiu, PhD</b>  <i>University of Craiova, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences</i></p>	<p><b>Disputed aspects concerning the setting-up of the precautionary seizure in the field of the tax law</b></p> <p><b>Alexandru-Mihnea Găină, PhD</b>  <i>University of Craiova, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences</i></p>	
<p><b>New legal concepts on a real protection for the child at risk</b></p> <p><b>Răducu Răzvan Dobre, PhD</b>  <i>University of Pitești</i></p>	<p><b>Practical approaches in the implementation of new regulations on preventive measures</b></p> <p><b>Elena Oancea, PhD</b>  <i>University of Craiova, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences</i></p>	

**16.30-17.00: Conference Break**  
**17.00-18.30: Panel Sessions**

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Conference Room 1	Conference Room 2	Conference Room 3
<b>REVOLUTION, POLITICAL HISTORY &amp; SECURITY RESEARCH<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>Joint Doctoral and Post-Doctoral Panel I</b>	<b>TRANSITION POLICIES &amp; REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT</b>
Chair Panel keynote to be addressed by: Liviu Ilie, PhD, Tereza Danciu, Ph.d., L. Dindirică, PhD	Chair Panel keynote to be addressed by: Jan Bures, PhD, Hasan Jashari PhD, Jakub Charvat, PhD	Chair Panel keynote to be addressed by: G. Motoi, PhD, G. Pricină, PhD, C. Vădăsteanu, PhD, A. Băbăluu PhD
<b>Restitution and Denationalization of Property in Serbia, as Part of Transition and Democratization of the State</b> <b>Melina Rokaj, PhD</b> <i>University of Belgrade, Faculty of Philosophy, Serbia</i>	<b>Constituent power – the essence of democracy</b> <b>Andreea Ana-Maria Alexe, Phdc.</b> <i>University of Craiova</i>	<b>The impact of fiscal policy on economic sustainability in Republic of Macedonia</b> <b>Elmi Aziri, PhD</b> <i>South East European University, Tetovo, Macedonia</i>
<b>Political and diplomatic relations between Romania and Russia in the context of Balkan crisis (1885-1913)</b> <b>Elena Steluța Dinu, PhD</b> <i>“Babeș-Bolyai” University of Cluj-Napoca, Faculty of History and Philosophy</i>	<b>The liberal model of the bailiff</b> <b>Oana-Maria Bălan (Girleşteanu), PhD</b> <i>University of Craiova, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences</i>	<b>Policies, programs and projects for youth employment in Kosovo</b> <b>Ylber Aliu, PhDc</b> <i>Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare South East European University, Macedonia</i>

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<sup>3</sup> Co-Organized in Partnership with the *Center of Studies of International Relations*, Department of Social Sciences, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences, University of Craiova.

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<p><b>From “Middle Ages” to “Feudalism” – the Evolution of a Concept in the Romanian Communist Historiography</b>  <b>Liviu Marius Ilie, PhD</b>  <i>University of Craiova, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences</i></p>	<p><b>The Protection Order – A Mechanism in Combatting Domestic Violence</b>  <b>Roxana-Gabriela Albăstroiu, Ph.d.</b>  <i>University of Craiova,  Faculty of Law and Social Sciences, Romania</i></p>	<p><b>Social policy of Romania concerning special protection of persons with disabilities</b>  <b>Roxana Cristina Radu, PhD</b>  <i>University of Craiova, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences</i>  <b>Marina Loredana Belu, PhD</b>  <i>University of Craiova, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences</i></p>
<p><b>The participation of the Crown Domain at the national and the international exhibitions (1884-1948)</b>  <b>Narcisa Maria Mitu, PhD</b>  <i>“C.S. Nicolăescu-Plopșor” Institute of Socio-Human Researches, Craiova</i></p>	<p><b>Perception of Russians, Ukrainians, and Belarusians in Slovakia: Are They Still Seen Similar?</b>  <b>Antanina Siamionava, PhDc</b>  <i>Polish Academy of Sciences, Graduate School of Social Research, Poland</i></p>	<p><b>Median test for comparing two empirical distributions. Application program</b>  <b>Mihai Radu Costescu, PhD</b>  <i>University of Craiova, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences</i>  <b>Mihai Alexandru Costescu, PhD</b>  <i>University of Craiova, Faculty of Economics and Business Administration</i></p>
<p><b>The social structures in Modern Romania- redefining the historiographical perspective in the postcommunist era</b>  <b>Florin Nacu, PhD</b>  <i>“C.S. Nicolăescu-Plopșor” Institute of Socio-Human Researches, Craiova</i></p>	<p><b>Bridging The Gap In Defining Corporate Reputation: An Extensive Literature Review</b>  <b>Dragoș Alexandru Bălan, PhDc</b>  <i>University of Craiova, Faculty of Economics and Bussines Administration</i></p>	<p><b>The Politics of Taxing: Evidence from Flat Tax vs. Progressive Tax Pathways</b>  <b>Narcis Eduard Mitu, PhD</b>  <i>University of Craiova, Faculty of Economics and Business Administration</i></p>



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<p><b>Gender Equality in the United States of America</b>  <b>Wedad Andrada Ouffa, PhD</b>  <i>University of Craiova, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences</i></p>	<p><b>A social and judicial analysis on the respect for dignity and rights of persons deprived of liberty in Romanian detention system</b>  <b>Cristina Ilie Goga, PhD</b>  <i>University of Craiova, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences</i></p>	<p><b>Romanian medical social security system between patient and healthcare professional</b>  <b>Andreea-Mihaela Niță, PhD</b>  <i>University of Craiova, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences</i></p>
<p><b>A history of the Romanian-Russian Relations</b>  <b>Elena Tereza Danciu, PhD</b>  <i>University of Craiova, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences</i>  <b>Simina Badea, PhD</b>  <i>University of Craiova, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences</i></p>	<p><b>Liability and legal responsibility in the process of harmonizing national legislation with the EU law</b>  <b>Mariana-Daniela Sperilă (Crăciunescu), PhD</b>  <i>University of Craiova</i></p>	<p><b>Demographic perspectives in post-communist Romania: birth and death rates</b>  <b>Veronica Gheorghită, PhD</b>  <i>University of Craiova, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences</i>  <b>Alexandrina Pădurețu, PhD</b>  <i>University of Craiova, Faculty of Theology</i></p>
<p><b>The crucial importance of the diplomatic agent Romano Suzinno and his mission in Bucharest. The rise of the monarchy in Romania</b>  <b>Ionuț Șerban, PhD</b>  <i>University of Craiova, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences</i></p>	<p><b>National and European Legislative Politics in the Field of Balancing Work and Family Life</b>  <b>Livia Dana Pogan, PhD</b>  <i>University of Craiova, Social and Humanistic Sciences</i></p>	<p><b>Screening the health policies and procedures: accuracy of data, practical issues and results from national programs implementation and recommendations in the field (1990-2012)</b>  <b>Daniel Alin Olimid, PhD</b>  <i>University of Craiova, Department of Biology and Environmental Engineering</i></p>
<p><b>A historical research on Romanian judicial area: from punishment to contemporary criminal policies</b>  <b>Cristina Ilie Goga, PhD</b>  <i>University of Craiova, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences</i></p>		

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18.30-19.45: Panel Sessions

Conference Room 1	Conference Room 2	Conference Room 3
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>EDUCATION, MEDIA &amp; SOCIAL COMMUNICATION</b>  <b>Organized in Partnership with the <i>Center of Psychopedagogical Researches, University of Craiova</i></b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Joint Doctoral and Post-Doctoral Panel II</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT, CULTURAL HERITAGE &amp; PUBLIC SERVICES</b></p>
<p>Chair Panel keynote to be addressed by:            F. Mogonea, PhD, M. Popescu, PhD, E.S. Frăsineanu, PhD, E. Sorescu, PhD</p>	<p>Chair Panel keynote to be addressed by: Petr Just, PhD, Ali Pajaziti, PhD, Martin Stefek, PhD</p>	<p>Chair Panel keynote to be addressed by:            Andreea Niță. PhD, Cristina Ilie PhD, Eugenia Udangiu, PhD</p>
<p><b>Communication through social networks as new form of policymaking in the Republic of Macedonia</b>  <b>Drita Mehmedi, PhDc</b>  <i>South East European University, Tetovo Macedonia</i></p>	<p><b>General considerations about the need to study the European Convention on Human Rights and the jurisprudence of the European Court of Human Rights</b>  <b>Adriana-Florina Bălășoiu, PhD</b>  <i>University of Craiova, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences</i></p>	<p><b>Reality, challenges and prospects in a European Union of regions</b>  <b>Mihaela Bărbieru, PhD</b>  <i>University of Craiova, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences, Political Sciences Specialization Institute of Social and Humanistic Sciences "C.S. Nicolăescu-Plopșor", Craiova</i></p>
<p><b>Reporting environmental pollution: Media and public discourse vs. political discourse in the Republic of Macedonia</b>  <b>Aurora Karameti, PhD</b>  <i>State University of Tetovo, Faculty of Law</i></p>	<p><b>The uncertain dynamics of democratic participatory mechanisms in Central and Eastern European countries</b>  <b>Marina-Irina Lazăr, PhD</b>  <i>University of Craiova, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences</i></p>	<p><b>The impact public investment in Republic of Macedonia</b>  <b>Elmi Aziri, PhD</b>  <i>South East European University, Tetovo, Macedonia</i></p>

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<p><b>The teaching relation during the period of the university studies. Traditional, modern and postmodern conceptions and practices</b>  <b>Ecaterina Sarah Frăsineanu, PhD</b>  <i>University of Craiova, Department for Teachers' Training</i></p>	<p><b>Methods of interpretation used by the constitutional judge</b>  <b>Andreea-Mădălina Popescu (Mitică), PhD</b>  <i>University of Craiova, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences</i></p>	<p><b>The Cultural Heritage of the Communist Period</b>  <b>Osiac Daniela, PhD</b>  <i>University of Craiova, Faculty of Letters</i></p> <hr/> <p><b>Analysis of Romanian courier operators' strategic options. An empirical research</b>  <b>Silviu Dorin Georgescu, PhD</b>  <i>University of Craiova, Faculty of Economy and Business Administration</i></p>
<p><b>New axiological trends in shaping/educating the human being</b>  <b>Mihaela Aurelia Ștefan, PhD</b>  <i>University of Craiova, Department of Teacher Training</i></p> <p><b>Alexandrina Popescu Mihaela, PhD</b>  <i>University of Craiova, Department of Teacher Training</i></p>	<p><b>Right to a Name. Administrative System and Its Implications</b>  <b>Oana Nicoleta Retea, PhD</b>  <i>University of Craiova, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences</i></p>	<p><b>Convergence or divergence of public administrations reforms in the Balkans? Bringing Europeanization one step further</b>  <b>Cătălina Maria Georgescu, PhD</b>  <b>University of Craiova, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences, Political Sciences Specialization</b></p>
<p><b>Child trafficking and exploitation by begging in Romania</b>  <b>Veronica Gheorghică, PhD</b>  <i>University of Craiova, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences</i></p> <p><b>Cristina Ileana Vădăsteanu, PhD</b>  <i>University of Craiova, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences</i></p>	<p><b>Political and diplomatic relations between communist Romania and Italy. The mission of the minister Renato Bova Scopa in Bucharest (1941-1945)</b>  <b>Ionuț Șerban, PhD</b>  <i>University of Craiova, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences</i></p>	<p><b>Patterns of behavior in Romanian public organizations</b>  <b>Andreea-Mihaela Niță, PhD</b>  <i>University of Craiova, Faculty of Law and Social Science</i></p>

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<p><b>25 Years After – The National Day on the National Radio</b>  <b>Antonia-Ioana Matei, PhD</b>  <i>University of Bucharest,  Faculty of Journalism and Communication Studies</i></p>	<p><b>Europeanization and Domestic Policy-Making. Lessons drawn from a cross-country corruption indices analysis in the Balkans</b>  <b>Cătălina Maria Georgescu, PhD</b>  <i>University of Craiova, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences,  Political Sciences Specialization</i></p>	<p><b>Decentralization of power in the Republic of Macedonia in function of solving the inter-ethnic relations</b>  <b>Fadil Zendeli, PhD</b>  <i>Public Administration, Faculty of Public Administration &amp; Political Sciences, SEEU,  Tetovo, Macedonia</i></p>
<p><b>The Axiological Education – A Challenge for the Present Educational System</b>  <b>Florentin-Remus Mogonea, PhD</b>  <i>University of Craiova, Department of Teacher Training</i>  <b>Florentina Mogonea, PhD</b>  <i>University of Craiova, Department of Teacher Training</i></p>	<p><b>The Romanian recodification of civil law – a success or a necessity?</b>  <b>Mădălin-Savu Ticu, PhD</b>  <i>University of Craiova, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences</i></p>	<p><b>The human resources in Romanian rural social work</b>  <b>Emilia-Maria Sorescu, PhD</b>  <i>University of Craiova, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences</i></p>
<p><b>The Intercultural Dimension of the Future Teacher Competence Profile</b>  <b>Florentina Mogonea, PhD</b>  <i>University of Craiova, Department of Teacher Training</i>  <b>Downfall of Communism in the Turkish Press</b>  <b>Alaaddin F. Paksoy, PhD</b></p>	<p><b>On (Non-)Legal Concepts in Past Communism and Present Democracy: ‘Authority’, ‘Power’ and ‘Domination’</b>  <b>Adela Teodorescu Calotă, PhD</b>  <i>University of Craiova, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences</i></p>	<p><b>Examples of Good Practice in Supporting “NEET” Youths Employment. Case Study: France</b>  <b>Gabriela Motoi, PhD</b>  <i>University of Craiova, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences</i>  <b>Gabriel Pricină, PhD</b>  <i>University of Craiova, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences</i></p>

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<p><i>Anadolu University, Faculty of Communication Sciences</i></p> <p><b>Can Cemal Cingi, PhD</b></p> <p><i>Anadolu University, Faculty of Communication Sciences</i></p>		
<p><b>Comparative study on children's rights in Romania and Kuwait</b></p> <p><b>Fisal Al-Temimi, PhD</b></p> <p><i>University of Craiova, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences</i></p>	<p><b>Some important aspects concerning parties in the partition process</b></p> <p><b>Raluca Lucia Cismaru, PhD</b></p> <p><i>University of Craiova, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences</i></p>	<p><b>The European Year for Development: debates, challenges and objectives</b></p> <p><b>Victor Negrescu, PhD</b></p> <p><i>The National School of Political and Administrative Studies</i></p>

**19.45-21.30: RECEPTION (COCKTAIL)**

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Saturday, April 25, 2015, Casa Universitarilor/House of the University, 57(79) Unirii Street, Craiova, Romania

9.00-11.00: Panel Sessions

Conference Room 1	Conference Room 2	Conference Room 3
<b>POLICY MAKING &amp; DEMOCRATIZATION IN THE BALKANS REGION<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>POLITICAL LEADERSHIP, REGIONAL SECURITY &amp; POLICY CHANGES</b>	<b>CEPOS STUDENT BA and MA Political Sciences. PANEL I: ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE WITHIN SOUTH-EASTERN EUROPE DURING TRANSITION*</b>
Chair Panel keynote to be addressed by: Parmena Olimid PhD, C. Gherghe PhD, M. Ilie, Adela Pătrașcu, Ph.D.	Chair Panel keynote to be addressed by: Marusia Cirstea, PhD, M. Bărbieru, PhD, Roxana Radu, Ph.D., S. Badea, PhD	Chair Panel keynote to be addressed by: Cătălina Georgescu, Ph.D.
<b>Policy making and secularism in Macedonia</b> <b>Jonuz Abdullai, PhD</b> <i>SEE University, Macedonia, Faculty of Public Administration and Political Science</i> <b>Xhemail Cupi, PhDc</b> <i>SEE University, Macedonia, Faculty of Public Administration and Political Science</i>	<b>Currency risk clause in consumer loans - Unfair or not?</b> <b>Ion Cătălin Voiculescu, PhD</b> <i>University of Craiova, Facultatea de Law and Social Sciences</i>	<b>Muscalu Maria Alessandra</b> <i>B.A. student, 2<sup>nd</sup> year, Political Sciences Specialization, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences, University of Craiova</i> <b>Criteria for accession to the European Union</b>

<sup>4</sup> Co-organized in Partnership with the *Center of Balkan and Orientals Studies*, Department of Social Sciences, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences, University of Craiova

\* Panel Acknowledgment: *This panel is organized within the strategic grant POSDRU/159/1.5/S/133255, Project ID 133255 (2014) (post-doctoral researcher activity plan Cătălina Maria Georgescu, Lecturer PhD, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences, University of Craiova).*

**CEPOS INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE 5th Edition, Craiova 24-25 April 2015**  
*After Communism. East and West under Scrutiny*

<p><b>Automated and Robotic Construction – a solution for the social challenges of the construction sector</b>  <b>Alina-Maria Văduva-Şahhanoglu, PhD</b>  <i>Romanian Association for Technology Transfer and Innovation</i></p>	<p><b>Social and political implications of violations of the right to privacy</b>  <b>Relu Eduard Voinea, PhD</b>  <i>University of Craiova, Facultatea of Law and Social Sciences</i></p>	<p><b>Stochiţoiu Elena-Beatrice</b>  <i>B.A. student, 2<sup>nd</sup> year, Political Sciences Specialization, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences, University of Craiova</i>  <b>UNIDROIT- an organization of the European Union</b></p>
<p><b>Interdependence of Democracy and Human Rights: Macedonian Case</b>  <b>Ali Musliu, PhD</b>  <i>State University of Tetova, Law Faculty</i></p>	<p><b>Comparative assessment of the degree of openness of the markets on the basis of Open Market Index for Bulgaria, Romania and Slovakia</b>  <b>Donka Zhelyazkova, PhD</b>  <i>University of Economics – Varna, Bulgaria</i></p>	<p><b>Smocu Arabela</b>  <i>B.A. student, 2<sup>nd</sup> year, International Relations Specialization, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences, University of Craiova</i>  <b>National Security Policy of Romania</b></p>
<p><b>Peace-building and state-building challenges in Republic of Kosovo</b>  <b>Jonuz Abdullai, PhD</b>  <i>SEE University, Macedonia, Faculty of Public Administration and Political Science</i>  <b>Ngadhujim Brovina, PhDc</b>  <i>ILIRIA College, Kosovo, Department of International Relations and Diplomacy</i></p>	<p><b>European practices for the integration of immigrants</b>  <b>Elena Simona Vrănceanu, PhD</b>  <i>“Alexandru Ioan Cuza” University of Iaşi</i></p>	<p><b>Şerban Lorena Ioana</b>  <i>B.A. student, 2<sup>nd</sup> year, Political Sciences Specialization, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences, University of Craiova</i>  <b>Tourism policy of the European Union</b></p>
<p><b>Transition from Soviet-Communist Media Theory to New Authoritarian Media System: Turkmenistan and Azerbaijan Media Case</b>  <b>Gonul Cengiz, PhDc</b>  <i>Marmara University, Journalism Faculty</i></p>	<p><b>Romania under three Kings (1926-1930)</b>  <b>Lucian Dindiričă, Ph.d.</b>  <i>University of Craiova</i></p>	<p><b>Muscalu Maria Alessandra</b>  <i>B.A. student, 2<sup>nd</sup> year, Political Sciences Specialization, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences, University of Craiova</i>  <b>Macedonia’s accession to the European Union</b></p>

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	<i>Faculty of Law and Social Sciences, History Specialization AND Manager of Dolj County Library</i>	
<p><b>Modern Methods of Construction for Building Homes Efficiently</b>  <b>Alina-Maria Văduva-Şahhanoğlu, PhD</b>  <i>Romanian Association for Technology Transfer and Innovation</i></p>	<p><b>Municipal management in function of increasing public services</b>  <b>Fadil Zendeli, PhD</b>  <i>Public Administration, Faculty of Public Administration &amp; Political Sciences</i></p>	<p><b>Popescu Alice</b>  <i>B.A. student, 2<sup>nd</sup> year, Political Sciences Specialization, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences, University of Craiova</i>  <b>Health policy in the European Union</b></p>
<p><b>The Romanian Housing Policy Bounds for Legal Patterns: Compulsory Insurance, Social Housing, and the “First House” Program</b>  <b>Roxana Cristina Radu, PhD</b>  <i>University of Craiova, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences</i></p>	<p><b>The European communist bloc – between formation and implosion</b>  <b>Marusia Cirstea, PhD</b>  <i>University of Craiova, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences</i></p>	
<p><b>Romanian Literature emerged under totalitarianism</b>  <b>Sabina Marcu, PhD</b>  <i>Faculty of Letters, University of Bucharest</i></p>		

**11.00-11.15: Coffee Break 3**



11.15-13.00: Student Panel Sessions

<p><b>CEPOS BA and MA STUDENT Political Sciences Specialization &amp; International Relations and European Studies Specialization. PANEL II: SECURITY INFORMATION, GEOPOLITICS AND COLLECTIVE DEFENSE IN THE EURO-ATLANTIC SYSTEM</b>            Chair Panel keynote to be addressed by:            Parmena Olimid, PhD, M. Bărbieru PhD</p> <p><b>Ripeanu Minodora</b>  <i>M.A. student, 2<sup>nd</sup> year, National and Euro-Atlantic Security, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences, University of Craiova</i>  <b>The access to public information versus the personal data protection. Case study: The regulation of free access to the public information in the European Union legislation</b></p> <p><b>Truşcă Irina-Petria</b>  <i>M.A. student, 2<sup>nd</sup> year, National and Euro-Atlantic Security, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences University of Craiova</i>  <b>Romania's national security strategy in the Europa 2020 strategy</b></p> <p><b>Mitroi Andreea</b>  <i>M.A. student, 2<sup>nd</sup> year, National and Euro-Atlantic Security, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences, University of Craiova</i></p>	<p><b>CEPOS BA and MA STUDENT Political Sciences Specialization &amp; International Relations and European Studies Specialization. PANEL III: COMMUNISM OUTLOOK &amp; POST-COMMUNIST TRANSITION</b>            Chair Panel keynote to be addressed by:            Cosmin Gherghie, PhD, M. Ilie PhD</p> <p><b>Ciucă Petruța Margareta</b>  <i>B.A. student, 3<sup>rd</sup> year, Political Sciences Specialization, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences, University of Craiova</i>  <b>Exercise of rights and freedoms of citizens in communist society</b></p> <p><b>Dumitrică Alexandra- Elena</b>  <i>B.A. student, 2<sup>nd</sup> year, International Relations Specialization, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences University of Craiova</i>  <b>Sovereignty, identity and integration</b></p> <p><b>Popa Diana</b>  <i>M.A. student, 1<sup>st</sup> year, National and Euro-Atlantic Security, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences, University of Craiova</i>  <b>Corruption in media</b></p>	<p><b>CEPOS BA and MA STUDENT Political Sciences Specialization &amp; International Relations and European Studies Specialization. PANEL IV: FOREIGN POLICY AND DIPLOMACY</b>            Chair Panel keynote to be addressed by:            Ionuț Șerban, PhD, A. Porumbescu PhD, R. Petcu PhD</p> <p><b>Pană Ionela</b>  <i>M.A. student, 2<sup>nd</sup> year, National and Euro-Atlantic Security, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences University of Craiova</i>  <b>The role of the Security Council in maintaining the international peace and security</b></p> <p><b>Iovănescu Alexandra Gabriela</b>  <i>B.A. student, 1<sup>st</sup> year, International Relations Specialization, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences University of Craiova</i>  <b>Clash of Civilizations</b></p> <p><b>Răducu Diana</b>  <i>B.A. student, 2<sup>nd</sup> year, International Relations Specialization, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences University of Craiova</i>  <b>The political map of Europe after World War I</b></p> <p><b>Georgescu Andra Yasmina</b>  <i>B.A. student, 1<sup>st</sup> year, International Relations Specialization, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences</i></p>
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<p><b>Combating fraud and fiscalitis evasion as part of national security</b> <b>Pistrițu Maria Mihaela</b> <i>B.A. student, 1<sup>st</sup> year, Political Sciences Specialization, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences, University of Craiova</i> <b>The collective defense-article 5</b></p> <p><b>Durău Alicia-Roberta, Ghimiș Gabi</b> <i>M.A. students, 2<sup>nd</sup> year, National and Euro-Atlantic Security, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences, University of Craiova</i> <b>Intra and intergovernmental relations architecture and the decisional system of the EU</b></p> <p><b>Călinescu Ovidiu Mihail</b> <i>M.A. student, 1<sup>st</sup> year, National and Euro-Atlantic Security, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences University of Craiova</i> <b>The International Criminal Court and its role in international security</b></p> <p><b>Pirpidel Sandra Mihaela</b> <i>B.A. student, 1<sup>st</sup> year, Political Sciences Specialization, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences, University of Craiova</i> <b>Missile shield from Deveselu</b></p>	<p><b>Stăncescu Marina</b> <i>M.A. student, 1<sup>st</sup> year, National and Euro-Atlantic Security, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences University of Craiova</i> <b>The image of Romania and Romanian people in the international press</b></p> <p><b>Stochițoiu Elena-Beatrice</b> <i>B.A. student, 2<sup>nd</sup> year, Political Sciences Specialization, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences University of Craiova</i> <b>Romania between democracy and totalitarianism</b></p> <p><b>Iovănescu Alexandra Gabriela</b> <i>B.A. student, 1<sup>st</sup> year, International Relations Specialization, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences University of Craiova</i> <b>Political party</b></p> <p><b>Trifu Roxana Alexandra</b> <i>B.A. student, 1<sup>st</sup> year, International Relations Specialization, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences University of Craiova</i> <b>Romanian Legislative Elections in 2008</b></p>	<p><i>University of Craiova</i> <b>The ECSC (European Coal and Steel Community)</b></p> <p><b>Dragotă Cristian</b> <i>B.A. student, 1<sup>st</sup> year, International Relations Specialization, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences University of Craiova</i> <b>The relations between East and West in the Cold War</b></p> <p><b>Fudulu Marinela</b> <i>B.A. student, 1<sup>st</sup> year, International Relations Specialization, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences University of Craiova</i> <b>NATO – the official position regarding the conflict from Ukraine</b></p> <p><b>Fugaru Beatrice</b> <i>B.A. student, 1<sup>st</sup> year, International Relations Specialization, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences University of Craiova</i> <b>The position of NATO in the Ukraine war</b></p> <p><b>Melintei Mihai</b> <i>B.A. student, 1<sup>st</sup> year, International Relations Specialization, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences University of Craiova</i> <b>Relationship Territory - Religion - Identity, in the conflict in Ukraine</b></p>
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<p><b>Glăvan Cristina</b> <i>B.A. student, 2<sup>nd</sup> year, Political Sciences Specialization, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences, University of Craiova</i> <b>Globalization military conflicts in the 20th century</b> <b>Vlădescu Narcisa</b> <i>M.A. student, 1<sup>st</sup> year, National and Euro-Atlantic Security, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences, University of Craiova</i> <b>The portrayal of the vulnerability aspects of the post-communist Romanian democracy by the national media</b></p> <p><b>Badea (Draghici) Cristina</b> <i>M.A. student, 1<sup>st</sup> year, National and Euro-Atlantic Security, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences University of Craiova</i> <b>Bad government as a reason of recent financial crisis in Europe</b></p> <p><b>Munteanu Mihaela Gabriela</b> <i>B.A. student, 1<sup>st</sup> year, International Relations Specialization, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences, University of Craiova</i> <b>The geopolitical position of the Deveselu</b></p> <p><b>Melintei Mihai</b> <i>B.A. student, 1<sup>st</sup> year, International Relations Specialization, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences, University of Craiova</i> <b>NATO-Russia Founding Act, 1997</b></p>	<p><b>Șerban Lorena Ioana</b> <i>B.A. student, 2<sup>nd</sup> year, Political Sciences Specialization, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences University of Craiova</i> <b>The electoral system during the communist vs. the electoral system in the post-communist period in Romania</b></p> <p><b>Nacea Bianca</b> <i>B.A. student, 1<sup>st</sup> year, Political Sciences Specialization, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences, University of Craiova</i> <b>Political regime in Romania after 1990</b></p> <p><b>Vircan Lavinia Manuela</b> <i>B.A. student, 1<sup>st</sup> year, Political Sciences Specialization, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences, University of Craiova</i> <b>The Romanian political life after 1989</b></p> <p><b>Trifu Roxana Alexandra</b> <i>B.A. student, 1<sup>st</sup> year, International Relations Specialization, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences University of Craiova</i> <b>Romanian Legislative Election in 2008</b></p>	<p><b>Cotoi Mihaela Ioana</b> <i>B.A. student, 1<sup>st</sup> year, International Relations Specialization, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences University of Craiova</i> <b>The Cold War (1947-1991)</b></p> <p><b>Ibraș Loredana Corina</b> <i>B.A. student, 2<sup>nd</sup> year, International Relations Specialization, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences University of Craiova</i> <b>Totalitarian regimes</b></p> <p><b>Ibraș Flavia Cosmina</b> <i>B.A. student, 2<sup>nd</sup> year, International Relations Specialization, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences University of Craiova</i> <b>Germany interwar period</b></p> <p><b>Ionescu Ionela Iuliana</b> <i>B.A. student, 2<sup>nd</sup> year, International Relations Specialization, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences University of Craiova</i></p> <p><b>The Industrial Revolution</b> <b>Sobirov Elmurod</b> <i>B.A. student, University of Craiova</i> <b>Uzbekistan political regime, cultural history and traditions</b></p>
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<p><b>Glăvan Cristina</b> <i>B.A. student, 2<sup>nd</sup> year, Political Sciences Specialization, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences, University of Craiova</i> <b>Terrorism and common security and defense policy</b></p> <p><b>Popa Ioana Virginia</b> <i>M.A. student, 2<sup>nd</sup> year, National and Euro-Atlantic Security, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences, University of Craiova</i> <b>NATO's Security Strategy (from 1949 to 2010)</b></p>	<p><b>Vilcea Mădălina-Georgiana</b> <i>B.A. student, 3<sup>rd</sup> year, Political Sciences Specialization, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences, University of Craiova</i> <b>The manipulation and politics</b></p> <p><b>Popescu Luchian</b> <i>B.A. student, 1<sup>st</sup> year, Political Sciences Specialization, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences, University of Craiova</i> <b>Presidential elections of 1996</b></p> <p><b>Alexandra-Daniela Nedelcu, Elena Alexandra Stoica</b> <i>M.A. students, 2<sup>nd</sup> year, National and Euro-Atlantic Security, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences, University of Craiova</i> <b>The feminin ideal in the Communism Regime</b></p>	<p><b>Poenaru Alexandra</b> <i>M.A. student, 2<sup>nd</sup> year, National and Euro-Atlantic Security, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences, University of Craiova</i> <b>Black scorpions' involvement in peace keeping operations</b></p> <p><b>Student QUESTIONNAIRES</b> <b>Questionnaire VIOLENCE IN SCHOOLS</b></p>
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13.00-14.00: Lunch (within the Social and Cultural Programme)

## Abstracts

### **Policy making and secularism in Macedonia**

**Jonuz Abdullai, PhD**

*SEE University, Macedonia, Faculty of Public Administration and  
Political Science*

**Xhemail Cupi, PhDc**

*SEE University, Macedonia, Faculty of Public Administration and  
Political Science*

In places where social multiethnicity and multiculturalism is detected, the interethnic and interreligious dialogue is considered to be the imperative of time which should be initiated by the government itself. But in recent years, the Republic of Macedonia as a multiethnic and multireligious state goes in the direction of ruin the interethnic and interreligious harmony, thereby destroying the basic rules of the secular state.

The purpose of this scientific study is to make a specialized overview regarding the recent function of secularism in the Republic of Macedonia. The main hypothesis of this study is the confirmation that in the Republic of Macedonia there is an attempt to ruin secularism by the actual government. This will be proven by mentioning several cases and challenges that occurred in our country lately as well as we will recommend way of overcoming the same.

Different methods were used in this study, starting with the descriptive method by consulting relevant bibliography and analyzing relevant reports from the country and the international factor, the causal method, the content analysis, whereas a questionnaire was used as a technique which was filled by people living in the main cities of the Republic of Macedonia between January and March 2015, and an interview was held as well.

The results of this study prove that in recent years the borders of secularism were infringed and that the political parties through the

impact of government indirectly helped one particular religious community, so that there is ethnical and religious conflict and discrimination which has had a great impact not only on the country but this is reflected in the region as well, in the development of reports with the neighboring countries of the Republic of Macedonia.

**Keywords:** *Macedonia, religion, challenges, relations, conflict.*

### **Peace-building and state-building challenges in Republic of Kosovo**

**Jonuz Abdullahi, PhD**

*SEE University, Macedonia, Faculty of Public Administration and  
Political Science*

**Ngadhujim Brovina, PhDc**

*ILIRIA College, Kosovo, Department of International Relations and  
Diplomacy*

The purpose of this paper consist on scientific analysis of political developments in Kosovo after the 1999 armed conflict, mainly focusing on policy-making processes towards peace-building, developing the new democracy and building functional and transparent state institutions. Elaborated materials in this paper will include official documents published by state institutions of Kosovo and the international community engaged in the country. Also, will be used materials from various relevant institutions by country and region, about the Kosovo case.

The methodology applied in this scientific paper is based on content analysis of texts and different publications, also by using descriptive, historical and causal method that will enable a real and comprehensive view of events from the beginning of peace-building and the journey toward state-building. The expected results from this paper are aimed to show the many challenges and problems that the country had to go through in building democratic institutions that will serve all its citizens.

The conclusions and recommendations of this study will serve as a model for overcoming the political crisis, establishing the rule of the state of law and setting the foundation for a functional democratic

state. Moreover, this study can be used as guidance for other multi-ethnic states in the region, which face similar problems as a result of the delayed transition.

**Keywords:** *Kosovo, peace-building, state-building, challenges, success, failure.*

## **The Protection Order – A Mechanism in Combatting Domestic Violence**

**Roxana-Gabriela Albăstroiu, Ph.d.**

*University of Craiova,*

*Faculty of Law and Social Sciences, Romania*

The necessity to protect the victims of domestic violence determined the appearance of the Law no. 25/2012 – The Protection Order. The social reality that goes beyond the juridical one determined the legislator to regulate many ways of domestic violence: starting with the physical one to the social, economical and spiritual violence.

The area of the victim and the aggressor is pre-established, being determined by the legislator under the terms: “family member”, without a limited configuration of the Protection Order towards the family members, as it was established by the general civil law, but a wider field of action, which includes the persons which are living together, even if between them it is not a legal relation of kinship or affinity.

The Protection Order is, in fact, an injunction pronounced in special conditions: urgency, it is adopted in secret room, with the citation of the parties. This judicial decision will offer to the victim of domestic violence the necessary protection against the aggressor, in order to guarantee her integrity and personal freedom, both physically and mentally.

Besides, by the way which this protection mechanism is designed it interferes with the principles and rules relating to the protection of human rights, the privacy and family life, the principles enshrined in the Basic Law, rules of civil law, criminal law or procedural law.

The study aims to answer the following question: Which are the measures that can be taken in such case of violence? Who can ask to

the Court for a Protection Order? How can be applied such a measure in our Romanian contemporary society? Are we protected and outside the borders of the State?

**Keywords:** *domestic violence, state of danger, family member, the protection.*

**Acknowledgement:** *This work was supported by the strategic grant POSDRU/159/1.5/S/141699, Project ID 141699 co-financed by the European Social Fund within the Sectorial Operational Program Human Resources Development 2007-2013.*

### **Constituent power – the essence of democracy**

**Andreea Ana-Maria Alexe, Phdc.**  
*University of Craiova*

The concept of constituent power is a purely democratic one, and democracy (the literal translation is "leadership by the people", from the Greek word "Demokratia", from demos, "people" + kratos, "power") is a political system that is based on the will of the people. In a democracy, constituent power belongs to the people, this freedom initially belonged to the individuals who, accepting the social pact, gave their share of sovereignty to the community and so they received a freedom guaranteed and protected by law. The People as constituent power has the will to organize, to offer a legal system and a form of government, only in this form a government is legitimate. However we shall consider one of the problems debated in this matter: "The People can't decide until someone decides who are the people", so we face a constitutional dilemma, democracy implies a certain group of members who are actively involved in the democratic process to express their opinion, to participate in the democratic process of decision-making. However, for the initial founding decision of the demos, its boundaries are not yet established and it is therefore unclear who should take part in the decision-making. This means that setting a government and setting limits to their governance takes place outside the democratic process - this is the dilemma of the demos' limits in democracy that has been widely discussed in the literature. This paper aims to clarify these conceptual and normative dimensions.



Essentially, the question guiding this paper is: what is the link between democracy and constituent power and how can these influence the legitimacy? This means addressing the demos not only as the basis, but also as the object of legitimacy.

**Keywords:** *constituent power, legitimacy, legality, Constituent Assembly, democracy, demos.*

**Acknowledgment:** "This work was supported by the strategic grant POSDRU/159/1.5/S/141699, Project ID 141699, co-financed by the European Social Fund within the Sectorial Operational Program Human Resources Development 2007-2013".

### **Post communist Development in Bosnia and Herzegovina: What Future for Brčko District?**

**Adisa Avdić-Küsmüş, PhDc**  
*Metropolitan University, Prague*

During the 1995 Dayton peace talks, the status of Brčko, a small town in northeast Bosnia, became a new source of tension which threatened to put the peace agreement on hold. Both entities, Republika Srpska (RS) and Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (FBiH) agreed that the final status should be decided by international arbitration. The tribunal's decision was that Brčko would belong both to the FBiH and the RS simultaneously and at the same time put under international supervision. Years after being considered a remarkably successful example of post-war transformation and peacebuilding Brčko District is now regarded as an anomaly of the already flawed Bosnian political system. It continues to be one of the most disputed zones in the country and the status of this hybrid condominium is challenging the sustainability of the political system as a whole. This paper seeks to summarize the recent developments surrounding the status of Brčko District as well as to explore the wider context of governance in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The paper will further focus on defining relations between entities and Brčko District and the way they contribute to already permanent political deadlock in the country.

**Keywords:** *Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brčko District, governance, democratization, international arbitration.*

## **Policies, programs and projects for youth employment in Kosovo**

**Ylber Aliu, PhDc**

*Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare  
South East European University, Macedonia*

The main goal of this research is studying the policies, programs and projects for youth employment which are implemented by the Regional Employment Centers in Kosovo. The result of the research is to identify the policies, programs and projects for youth employment which are implemented and not implemented in Kosovo. In the paper are used several methods. The first, has been organized a focus group of exploratory nature with the aim of identifying the issues for research. The second, a questionnaire was carried out (semi-structured) with directors of Regional Employment Centers. The third, the research of laws and bylaws in the area of employment, the publications of the Department of Labor and Employment, Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, and scientific literature in the field of employment. Conclusion of the paper is that, in Kosovo there are policies, programs and projects for youth employment in Kosovo, but they are not enough.

**Keywords:** *Kosovo, employment, youth, political, REC.*

## **Explanation of intervention by the Russian Federation in Crimea from the corner of realistic and liberalizing theory of international relations**

**Ylber Aliu, PhDc**

*Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare  
South East European University, Macedonia*

**Hasan Jashari, PhD**

*South East European University, Macedonia*

The aim of the research is to study the intervention of Russia in the Crimea using the theoretical framework of liberalizing and realistic theory of the international relations. The result of the research is to understand theses of which theories explain the intervention of Russia in the Crimea. In the paper two methods are used. First, the data

collected through structured questionnaire with some connoisseurs of law and international relations in Kosovo. Second, the data collected from academic literature regarding to the realistic and liberalizing theory of international relations. Conclusion of the paper is that, theses of realistic theory explain the intervention of Russia in the Crimea and not theses of liberal theory.

**Keywords:** *Russia, Crimea, intervention, realistic, liberalizing.*

### **Comparative study on children's rights in Romania and Kuwait**

**Fisal Al-Temimi, PhDc**

*University of Craiova, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences*

The issue of child rights protection is an important aspect of social policy of any modern state. In Romania, infringement of child right to a decent standard of living, reduced access of certain categories of children to health care or quality education, school dropout rate, the situation of children who leave social care homes and need support in finding a employment, homelessness, and lack of effective protection against discrimination were the problems that Romania had to overcome after the 1989 revolution. Even if there are difficulties in practice, most caused by bureaucracy, corruption in the judiciary system and budgetary constraints, Romania managed to build over the last 25 years, a coherent legal system in line with international treaties and conventions in which is a party. In Kuwait, although article 70 of the Constitution stipulates that international treaties ratified by Kuwait have the force of law, the judicial and executive authorities, however, have not taken enough measures to implement this article. In a society dominated by the power of man, with a law of religious origin, based heavily on doctrine and on amendments and interpretations of Sharia Islamic law by judges, violations of fundamental human rights, in particular of women and children, are common. The originality of the author's approach lies in the attempt to make a comparison in terms of child protection between two completely different systems of law, stopping on issues such as parentage, acquisition of citizenship, parental authority, guardianship, child custody after divorce, violence against children, age of majority, the right to education and the

employment of minors

**Keywords:** *mother, father, marriage, divorce, custody.*

### **What's the Point of the Security of the European Union? Institutional Developments and Regional Strategies Reaching Military Autonomy**

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In the current context, many phenomena brought about by globalization affect the balance of the security policy of the European space and even of the global scene: economic and monetary crisis, regional conflicts, religious fanaticism, terrorism, organized crime etc. After a brief overview of developments in EU policy on security and defence, the author of this article presents new threats to European security, the current configuration of relations between the EU, NATO, USA, Russian Federation and China, possible options and responsibilities of both international organizations and states, in order to maintain international balance.

**Keywords:** *defence, strategy, Member state, power, alliance.*

### **The impact of fiscal policy on economic sustainability in Republic of Macedonia**

**Elmi Aziri, PhD**

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Fiscal policy is one of the most important components of state economic policy used for macroeconomic purposes. Its goal is to maintain economic stability and creating the conditions that enable economic development. Given the problems of fiscal policy in Macedonia, economists have tried to find the best approach to reach the planned results for the regulation of this policy. However, the assessment of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) is that the government of Macedonia to increase budget deficit last year,

deviated from the plan for adjusting fiscal policy. This deviation was introduced by budget minus which has risen from 297 million to 318.7 million euro. Or, budget deficit of 3.5% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2012 increased 3.9% in 2013. We know that fiscal policy is destined to play a key role in economic development perspective. This is not simply the fact that the fiscal position is an important determinant of macroeconomic stability. The essential argument is that the ability of such economies to generate revenues remains highly limited. On the other hand, public expenditure has experienced steady growth. Therefore the research question is whether they have positive or negative effects on economic growth, revenue and government spending

**Keywords:** *fiscal policy, budget deficit, economic sustainability, economic growth.*

### **The impact public investment in Republic of Macedonia**

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In conditions of globalization, the economy of Macedonia works as an open market economy. In all modern economies, the state has an indispensable role, often even primary economic activity. The basic duty of the state in relation to the economy of any country is the creation and progress of the operation of the legal and institutional platform on which economic activity takes place. Investing is a central factor in determining the gross domestic product, which is the measure of total economic output of a country. The society should invest more because increased their capacity to produce more goods and services with low cost, which means greater productivity and economic growth. Public investments are closely with the state and its functions. They are an important tool with which acted in the economic, political and social environment of a country. An important role in the provision of public investment have foreign donors. Public investments are important factors that affect the growth of the economy. On the one hand, public investment stimulate private

investment and facilitate delivery through infrastructural support. As a result it increases the productivity of capital and increase production

**Keywords:** *public investment, economic growth, private investment, infrastructure.*

### **Kitsch Avatars in Romanian electoral poster**

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Faculty of Communication and Faculty of Law*

The last three election campaigns from 2008, 2012 and 2014 have brought characters on the political scene, whom we do not analyze in this paper the organizational or political capacities, but appurtenance for kitsch.

Sure, the receiving of one vote worth every effort, but limit the ugly, grotesque or ridiculous it is sometimes too much out of proportions. We will find such characters which identifies with Jesus Christ, famous heroes of history or comic characters.

Also we can observe the atypical character of the presidential campaign from 2014, a colorless campaign from the activities point of view, but which has tired the audience with the abundance of posters and banners.

The present paper will explore the philosophical landmarks of kitsch, along with the fundamental elements of the electoral poster, and also the concrete situations of campaign poster-kitsch.

**Keywords:** *kitsch, campaign poster, philosophy, election campaign, politicians.*

### **Definitions of War Violence and Genocide: Narratives of Survivors from the War in Bosnia and Herzegovina**

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The aim of this study is analyzing the narratives of survivors of the war in northwestern Bosnia in the 1990s. The focus lies on analyzing

interviewees' description of war-time violence and also analyzing discursive patterns that contribute in constructing the phenomenon "war violence". Analysis shows that the interpersonal interactions that caused the violence continue even after the violent situation is over. Recollections from perpetrators and those subjected to violence of the war do not exist only as verbal constructions in Bosnia of today. Stories about violent situations live their own lives after the war and continue being important to individuals and social life. The crimes committed in northwestern Bosnia are qualified as genocide according to indictments against former Serbian leaders Radovan Karadžić and Ratko Mladić. All interviewees in this study experienced and survived the war in northwestern Bosnia. These individuals have a present, ongoing relation with these communities: Some live there permanently, and some spend their summers in northwestern Bosnia. Institutions in the administrative entity Republika Srpska (to which northwestern Bosnia now belong administratively) deny genocide, and this approach to war-time events becomes a central theme in future, post-war analysis of the phenomena "war violence", and "reconciliation". Therefore, it is very important to analyze the political elite's denial of the systematic acts of violence during the war that have been conveyed by the Hague Tribunal, the Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina on War Crime, and Bosnian media. The narratives in my empirical material seem to be influenced by (or coherent with) the rhetoric mediated in these fora. When informants emphasize extermination and the systematization of violence during the war, they produce and reproduce the image of a mutual struggle on a collective level. The aim of this struggle seems to be that the described acts of violence be recognized as genocide.

**Keywords:** *northwestern Bosnia, war, analysis, interpersonal interactions, genocide.*

**Organization and functioning of the Department for Anti-Fraud  
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Anti-Fraud Department is a legal structure coordinated by the Prime Minister and is part of the apparatus of the Guvernului. It is financed

from the state budget through the budget of the General Secretariat of the Government. The department also is the institution of contact with European Anti-Fraud Office of the European Commission acts as coordinator of the fight antifraud. This ensures protection of the financial interests of the European Union, according to Art. 325 TFEU UEP, according to the law, DLAF it works independent of other public authorities and institutions, based on functional and decisional autonomy. Anti-Fraud Department is part of the Eurojust national coordination system and the driver acts as national correspondent.

**Keywords:** *Anti-Fraud Department; European Anti-Fraud Office, the European Union, independent decision-making, state budget, control actions, actions of cooperation.*

### **Control actions of the Directorate General for Tax Fraud**

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Since 2013, the National Agency for Fiscal Administration was established Directorate General for Tax Fraud, structure unincorporated performing actions to prevent and combat acts and deeds of tax evasion and customs fraud and fiscală. The Activity of this direction is coordinated by a secretary of state, as Vice President, appointed by decision of the Prime Minister, and headed by an inspector general antifraud. Fraud inspectors are considered civil servants and has the full rights lege. În on duty, fraud inspectors wearing uniform, badges, distinguishing marks, and sometimes can be equipped with weapons and other technical means of communication, protection and individual defense. They carry out in all the areas where produce is sold or stored goods and services or desfășoară activities that fall under the influence of tax law.

**Keywords:** *National Agency for Fiscal Administration, Directorate General for Tax Fraud, fraud inspector, public servant, control actions, areas subject to verification, tax law.*



## **Bridging The Gap In Defining Corporate Reputation: An Extensive Literature Review**

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In the past several years, the business environment has witnessed an increasing competitiveness and more and more companies have shifted their focus towards intangible assets in an attempt to optimize budgets, processes and financial performance, with the solely goal of gaining a positive, sustainable market advantage. In this ever global market landscape, what corporate reputation and how it can be best measured has been recognized as a central business question and attracts the attention of management community.

Despite of this growing interest of both researchers and practitioners in the field of corporate reputation, there is no consensus when it comes to defining the concept. Although the existing management experience agrees upon the importance of corporate reputation and its contribution to the overall market value of a business, a common agreed definition is still lacking and how reputation is formed and what its components are remain a controversial debate.

In this context of ambiguity, the present research paper builds on the existing literature and proposes an extensive evaluation and analysis of the prior work conducted in this field of interest. This paper reviews many different definitions of corporate reputation and seeks to offer a broader image of the concept and the constructs behind it. Drawing upon the literature approaching the concept of corporate reputation, the paper connects the dots between various approaches, integrating different angles of interpretation. Developing on the role of corporate reputation, the purpose of the study is to fill up the blanks and to bring theoretical clarity in this field of research.

**Keywords:** *corporate reputation, global market, business environment, financial performance.*

## **The liberal model of the bailiff**

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The bailiff is acting in the interests of the proper administration of justice and therefore the state is obliged to take all necessary measures for him to be able to perform the task with which he was invested. A complete “portrait” of the bailiff cannot be achieved only after a complete and an accurate analysis of several aspects, common, otherwise, to any liberal profession, namely: the establishment of institutional bodies of members (unions, chambers); citizenship requirement; full exercise of mental capacity; higher education graduation for persons engaged in the profession; obligation to support competitive examinations for entering the profession; oath; combining public interest with private interests in the exercise of the profession; the obligation of professional secrecy by the bailiff; the fees; the rights and obligations of the bailiff; the liability of the members of the professions (disciplinary, civil, administrative, criminal liability); the necessary conditions for the entering and exercise of the profession; incompatibilities and unworthy; ways and forms of exercise the profession; suspension and termination of membership quality.

**Keywords:** *bailiff, liberal profession, juridical liability, incompatibilities and unworthy, administration of justice.*

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## **General considerations about the need to study the European Convention on Human Rights and the jurisprudence of the European Court of Human Rights**

**Adriana-Florina Bălăsoiu, PhD**

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The Romanian Constitution establishes the State's obligation to fulfill as such and in good faith the duties incumbent by the treaties in which

it is a party, and that the treaties ratified by the Parliament are part of the national law. Thus, it is mandatory for Romania as a State party to the European Convention on Human Rights to know the jurisprudence of the European Court of Human Rights and harmonize their domestic law to the jurisprudence created by the European Court.

In this regard, although there have been numerous judgments condemning the Romanian State for property infringement, however, even now, by applying laws, an effective protection of this fundamental right is not achieved. Such is the case of expropriations for public utility, in which case the State authorities are responsible for the factual expropriation without fair and prior compensation. Such a situation is identified to the extent that in many cases the commission which verifies the ownership right does not meet even in two or three years, although the special law provides that the commission should be appointed within five days after the expropriation decision.

**Keywords:** *fundamental rights, expropriation decision, protection of property.*

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### **Accuracy Data of the Presidential Voting Outcomes to an Inferential Bias of the New Romanian Electoral Code (2014)**

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The purpose of this study is to analyze the presidential elections in Romania, in November 2014, elections which have highlighted a number of problems of the Romanian society. For solving these problems there is an urgent need for the participation of all decision makers, local politicians and Romanian civil society. Election Code or

electronic voting are just two of the debates, in the opinion of the author and specialists in the field, requiring special attention from both decision makers and the public. Perhaps the most important conclusion that emerges from our analysis is that no matter how secure victory seems for a party or a political organization, the electorate is the one who has the last word and can make a safe situation to become unsafe. Thus, although it was a difficult year for the local political class, 2014 gave Romania the first liberal president in its history of 140 years, in a complicated and agitated political context, practically exhausted by the struggle between a president-player and a dominant social-democrat party.

**Keywords:** *presidential elections, voters, electoral code, diaspora, social media.*

### **Reality, challenges and prospects in a European Union of regions**

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For some time, the European Union is facing two trends that are antithetical: the nation and the nation state with all its internal and external powers and the form of confederation or federation in the process of globalization. Italy, Spain, France and, not least, Romania are forced to face not only the trend towards regionalization upon economic and administrative criteria, but also an acute expression of nationalism as form of ethnic regions with a high degree of political autonomy if not the separation of the state they are belonging to.

This study deals with the presentation of such regionalization trends, developing an argument based on the documents of the European Union and some studies of this subject. It also highlights the arguments which so far stopped the beneficial regionalization of Romania as part of the EU.

**Keywords:** *state, regionalization, European Union, political autonomy, confederation/federation.*

## **Privilege against self-incrimination-guarantee for fair trial in modern criminal procedures**

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The defendant is one of the core subjects of the criminal procedure. As a subject, he has a range of rights, such as: the right to remain silent, the right to defense, the presumption of innocence, the right to be informed for the accusation, the right to be tried within a reasonable time, etc. By some authors, the privilege against self-incrimination is a core right of the defendant, which from derives some of above-mentioned rights.

The privilege against self-incrimination does not refer only to the defendant, but it's main effect must go to the state bodies and not allow them to compel the defendant in a way that he/she would criminalize himself/herself in judicial proceedings. The privilege against self-incrimination is in correlation with the idea that no one is obliged to risk his life or liberty by answering the questions in the course of judicial proceedings. This privilege, particularly contributes to protect the integrity of the individual in official procedures.

The privilege against self-incrimination appears in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the American Convention on Human Rights, in the Statute of the Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, in the Statute of the Tribunal of Rwanda, as well as many national acts of different countries through the world: the Charter of Rights and Freedoms of Canada, the US Constitution, the Constitution of India, the Constitution of Pakistan, the Constitution of South Africa, etc. This privilege appears in the Criminal Procedure Law of the Republic of Macedonia, the Criminal Procedure Codes of the Republic of Albania and Kosovo. From the most relevant acts presented, privilege against self-incrimination is not provided in the European Convention on Human Rights. The privilege against self-incrimination is in tight co-relation with the presumption of innocence and the right to remain silent. When we say: "The privilege against self-incrimination means that the defendant is not obliged to answer questions if by answering them, he would criminalize himself or his relatives", it may sound that it is dedicated only to the defendant. But,

its main idea is to protect the defendant from threats, violence or compulsory activities of the state bodies, which means that by the privilege is ought to stop non-human activities toward the defendant for getting specific answers from him. The privilege against self-incrimination is an internationally recognized guarantee of the defendant, but it does not appear in the European Convention on Human Rights. The European Court for Human Rights interpreted that it is “the heart” of paragraph 6 (six) of the Convention which guarantees the right to a fair trial.

**Keywords:** *Privilege against self-incrimination, right to remain silent, guilt, international acts, domestic law.*

### **Regional security and the threat of Islamic state**

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Islamic State brutally manifests against citizens of other countries, the evidence being cruel measures taken against the hostages. The name of State is improper because they hide behind an organization that uses radical measures which, by the international community, fall into the category of terrorist actions. Transforming the Middle East by the Islamic extremists in a conflict zone creates the premises for the actions to expand in the surrounding areas and beyond. Regional security threatens to collapse, being already weakened, if the necessary measures to restore them are not taken.

**Keywords:** *Islamic state, regional security, threats, terrorism, measures.*

### **Issues regarding the Liability of the aggressor state in military conflicts**

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International responsibility is a guarantee of maintaining international order. International doctrine held that the acts are acts of public

authorities represent the acts of the state. Individuals acting in their official state engage the liability of the state even where they have exceeded their jurisdiction. Acts of armed aggression committed by a State entail the international responsibility thereof having in mind that a number of mandatory rules of international law are violated.

**Keywords:** *responsibility of States, military aggression, international treaties, international organizations.*

### **Religious implications of the migration phenomenon. An orthodox perspective**

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From a problem that concerned only a small number of people, migration has become a constant concern both nationally and internationally. The concrete realities in different regions have become over time subjects of analysis and reflection in order to find solutions that meet the many theoretical and practical issues raised by migration.

In Romania people are increasingly discussing about migration and its implications on all sectors of human life. In this context, the Romanian Orthodox Church is called by his priests, to contribute to the integration of people of other nationalities, cultures and beliefs that are established here and at the same time, to help her spiritual children living and working in different parts of the world to preserve and to confess their Orthodox Christian faith. Moreover, it should take care of their families in the country and to contribute to the education of children, whose parents are away, in the spirit of the Christian tradition.

**Keywords:** *pluralism, globalization, migration, religion, Romanian Orthodox Church.*

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**A comparative analysis of data collection in the courts in  
Romania by mathematical modeling and sociology**

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Legal sociology as an independent science defines the aspects which the place and the role of law take in social life. These aspects are related to the legal phenomenon, its manifestations, the organization of the legal act, the relationships with other categories of social phenomena, so they have a strong deterministic character of law. Reciprocal relationship between legal and social life is therefore marked by using sociological parameters. We propose a comparative presentation of these issues in this article. In the second part of our article we will also emphasize mathematical modeling features offered by the device statistics, in order to collect and organize data from the courts and parquet court from the post-decembrist Romania.

**Keywords:** *mathematical modeling, registration statistics, measurement indicators.*

**Comparison of the process of establishment of the communist  
regimes in Central European countries**

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In this paper I will compare the conditions and the context of establishment of the communist regimes in Central European countries in frame of this aspects: actual geopolitical situation in CE as a consequence of the WW2, differences in previous development of each country (national, political, economic, cultural, religious), different perceptions of radical changes in recent history (results of



WW1, experience with the interwar regimes of 1918-1938, WW2 – resistance vs. collaboration), different position of communist parties in each national society in CE, different level of un/modernity of each national society in CE

**Keywords:** *Communism, Central Europe, political culture, national society, regimes.*

### **Transition from Soviet-Communist Media Theory to New Authoritarian Media System: Turkmenistan and Azerbaijan Media Case**

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After 1917 revolution, a process had begun where there are fundamental changes in every sector of society with the establishment of the Soviet Union. Soviet Media and other mass media formed the normative framework of a new media theory in this process by organizing based on the Marxist doctrine and in accordance with the fundamental principles developed by Lenin.

There is a sharp contrast-discrimination between right and wrong issues with the Marxist conception of integrity. This does not allow the press to fulfill its functions as the fourth power and for handling a forum role for free discussion by criticizing the government freely. The Soviet-Communist Theory of the media constituted example of “Regulations of other socialist countries in the field of communications” in time.

Soviet Communist theory has lost its functionality after the collapse of the USSR, and was replaced with another media systems. A new media system is developed, which is regulating the media sector in Turkmenistan. Researcher Jonathan Becker has managed to enter “Neo Authoritarian Media System” concept to the range of mass communication systems about this derivative, which is mixture of Authoritarian and Communist Media System.

The most important manifestation of neo-authoritarian system in Turkmenistan and Azerbaijan is the way of state control have limited pluralism, especially in television. During the term of Aliyevs,

Niyazov and Berdimuhammedov, media is shaped and directed by their interests. Although constitutionally democratic and free media environment is presented, laws were only on paper. Most of journalists, who exposed to pressure and violence, either have to bend the knee to the government's requests or leave the country. Research subject is the Processes of Turkmenistan and Azerbaijan Media from Communist Theory through New Authoritarian Theory and will be examined in detail in this study.

**Keywords:** *media, concept, journalists, processes, Turkmenistan and Azerbaijan.*

### **Full Legal Capacity Acquired before the Age of Majority**

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The legal capacity to exercise rights concerns one's aptitude to conclude civil legal acts by oneself. The existence and the quality of mental capacity are taken into account in this field, therefore it is considered that the "life experience" which is necessary for "one's own legal life" is acquired gradually, with age. Civil law regulates three distinct situations: a. The lack of legal capacity of minors up to 14 years of age; b. Limited legal capacity of minors between 14 and 18 years of age; c. Full legal capacity, starting when a person has turned 18. There are two exceptions to the rule of acquiring full legal capacity to exercise rights when attaining the age of majority. First, the minor acquires full legal capacity by marriage. On the other hand, on serious grounds, the guardianship court may recognize the full legal capacity of the minor who has turned 16. This latter exception, regulated in the 1864 Romanian Civil Code, was abandoned during the communist regime and is now "rediscovered". The new Romanian Civil Code, in force since 1 October 2011, regulates the "anticipated legal capacity", which may be granted, "on serious grounds", to a minor who has turned 16.

**Keywords:** *full legal capacity to exercise rights; civil age of majority; married minor; guardianship court; serious grounds.*

### **Some important aspects concerning parties in the partici on process**

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Each co-owner has the right to request the sharing of common property right. This right may be exercised both by voluntary partition, conventional, and by legal partition, and each joint owner, exercising this right virtually realizes the power it has on the state of shared ownership, causing it to stop. The paticion not only be investigated as a simple operation in which a transformation is performed undivided rights and exclusive rights division. Even if the partition is achieved by voluntary particion or by judicial process is necessary to comply certain conditions or rules of procedure. The judicial division can not be conceived without the existence of a complainant and a defendant, since, being indivisible, co-ownership or joint property of spouses, supposed, in their essence, existence of several people. This study aims to analyze the the particularities of the parties in a request for partition of common property right

**Keywords:** *request for particion, parties, complainant, defendant, third parties.*

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### **The European communist bloc – between formation and implosion**

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The article examines the main events that led to the formation of the communist block and then its implosion in 1989-1990. The political evolution of Eastern Europe – in the aftermath of the Second World

War – reveals the existence of a complex plan framed by the Kremlin and based on gradualism and camouflage in the circumstance of the Red Army's presence, a plan that targeted the incorporation of the occupied states into the Soviet economic, social and cultural system. Consequently, the continuation of these states (within the communist bloc) was obtained through political, military and economic pressures. After Stalin's death (1953) a hesitant incipient liberalisation could be discerned within the communist bloc. This phenomenon of "de-Stalinisation" – visible during Khrushchev's period – had an immediate effect in the other communist states in Europe. Thus, the phenomenon of "de-Stalinisation" freed the centrifugal forces which, in various East-European socialist countries, led to internal liberalisation and the weakening of their connections with the Soviet Union. In the late 80's, Soviet leader M. Gorbachev also inaugurated a novel approach of interstate relations, among which there was the principle of "recognising the right of *popular democracies* to choosing their political regime" – which accelerated the fall of the Berlin wall and the communist regimes in Eastern and Central Europe in the autumn of 1989.

**Keywords:** *the communist bloc, the Soviet Union, popular democracies, Stalin, Gorbachev.*

### **Apportionment amongst Member States and the Value of a Vote in the 2014 European Parliament Elections**

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This quantitative analysis deals with an issue of apportionment of seats in the European Parliament amongst the 28 Member States and its goal is to quantify the existing principle for allocating the EP seats, the so-called principle of degressive proportionality provided for in the first subparagraph of Article 14 (2) of the Treaty on European Union. The analysis employs quantitative tools commonly used in electoral analysis for measuring disproportionality of electoral rules (the discrepancy between seats and votes). At the individual (Member State) level, the paper finds both the value of a vote (the average size

of population per seat) and how much are each of the Member States overrepresented or underrepresented (by the advantage ratio measure). At the aggregate level for the whole European Parliament representation, the value of malapportionment is measured by the distortion index invented by Loosemore and Hanby (1971), as it was earlier suggested as a suitable strategy for measuring malapportionment by Samuels and Snyder (1991).

**Keywords:** *European Parliament, representation, degressive proportionality, malapportionment, value of a vote.*

### **The Szekler identity in Romania after 1989**

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This article aims to analyze the development of the Szekler identity in the post-communist Romania. The Szeklers, Hungarian speaking population of Romania, have had an interesting process of identity that has been reinforcing in the last years. Starting points of the article are the categories of ethnic and national identity. Based on the theoretical framework of the modernist and the ethnosymbolism (the first focused on the idea of Nation-building, the second on the presence of an ethnic background to the national consciousness) I want to look for factors and promoters of the Szekler identity, paying particular attention to the institutions, rituals and symbols that have favored the transmission of national culture. The article want to identify the main tools used to reinforce the Szekler identity after 1989, also analyzing the space that the Szeklers have had in the socialist Romania. Educational institutions, folklorism, symbols, monuments and national holidays were battlefields and tools to strengthen this peculiar identity, not separated from the Hungarian national consciousness but with its own characteristic. The arise of a strong Szekler identity has, in fact, created “conflicts” not only with the Romanian state, but also within the Hungarian minority, where many looked at it with concern, thinking about the possibility of the spilt of the Hungarian community

in Romania. Through a reflection on the formation process of the national identity I want to explore the role of the political and cultural élite in this identity definition; analyzing instruments, forces and promoters of the “revival” of the Szekler identity.

**Keywords:** *Transylvania, Szeklers, National identity, Minority rights*

### **Median test for comparing two empirical distributions.**

#### **Application program**

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In practice, there is often the need to verify the homogeneity of two sets of data, or, in other words, a comparison of several distributions, their homogeneity emphasizing that the samples are drawn from the same population and, therefore, these distributions coincide in terms of values of their parameters.

Statistics provides several methods to achieve this objective, grouped under the generic name of tests for comparing several empirical distributions. To do this, they use either ranks granted to the values of samples or maximum distances between the two structures, etc. Due to the fact that they do not use actual values, but only ranks or signs granted to these values, they have the disadvantage of being less accurate. However, as an advantage, the use of these tests does not assume normality of distributions.

One of these methods is the median test for comparing two empirical distributions, applicable where the normality assumption is obviously discredited, as described in the article, along with an application program.

**Keywords:** *distribution, data, value, program, test.*

## **A history of the Romanian-Russian Relations**

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**Simina Badea, PhD**

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On several occasions in our history we were at the crossroads of empires, of political, economic or military influence areas. Our status was that of a small country, forced to accept the conditions imposed by a certain power. These conditions were often unfavourable to us. Such an example is provided by the vicinity of the former Tsarist Empire, which became a Soviet Empire after 1918, still trying to remain a power pole in Europe and worldwide. The conflicts of interest between Russia, the European Union and the United States of America, our membership in the European Union and NATO, the tense situation between Ukraine and Russia throw us into a recurrent history and we are in the difficult position of opting. It remains to be seen whether this simmering conflict will become an open one and what consequences we will have to bear. Until then, we believe in the necessity of a historical overview of our relations with Russia.

**Keywords:** *politics, power, relations, empire, history.*

## **Efficiency of the criminal responsibility system in post-totalitarian Romania. About the aporia of the securitarian paradigm**

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The analysis of juridical institutions suffers from a great inconvenience, the lack of a systemic approach. The institution of criminal responsibility makes no difference because most of the analysis approaches it without considering the criteria of the system. Thus, the meaning of the analysis and its objectives are often chosen intuitively in order to get the result priorly proposed by those applying the criminal law. If we were to add to this system the demand of

efficiency, the situation becomes even more complicated. Moreover, the efficiency must be related to the objectives of Romanian authorities to build a liberal criminal responsibility system, after a totalitarian regime. Also, we ought to take into account the drift of western democratic societies towards a securitarian and preventive paradigm applied to the protection of the society from crimes of terrorism. The paper aims a systemic approach to the institution of criminal responsibility and a critical analysis to some of the aporia of the securitarian paradigm to which Romania is confronted. It seems that the first interest of this paradigm is the efficiency of the State's response to the crime.

**Keywords:** *criminal responsibility system, efficiency, securitarian paradigm, aporia, post-totalitarian regime.*

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### **Germany and its influential role in Iraq issue. Start of cracks in relations between Germany and the USA**

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The issue of Iraq has been an issue that has put into question the unity between the Great Powers. This has happened for many reasons, for each major power has seen its own interest, without seeing the danger, to be sowed in the region this delicate issue. Even the relations between Germany and the United States are no exception. They were very tense, because Germany had been against intervention in Iraq. It saw good relations somewhat, that he had made Germany to Iraq. On the other hand in this battle horns rammed two main ideas: "The fight against terror and the axis of the Devil" and "disobedience and passive attitude to this war". Therefore I will try to highlight relationships and more strained cracks between these two world superpowers in the case of American intervention against Iraq. It will be a detailed analysis,



which will contain the whole of the dynamics ee events related to the relations between these states.

**Keywords:** *Iraq, NATO, Germany, USA, Central Powers, France.*

### **Romania under three Kings (1926-1930)**

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The Romanian throne instability, an evolution generated by many renunciations of Prince Carol from the monarchical succession rights would lead to an unique situation in the constitutional history of Romania: the instauration of the Regency. Legal governed by laws adopted on January 4<sup>th</sup>, 1926, the Regency was the formula which came to fill the institutional vacuum resulting from the acceptance of the surrender to the throne of Prince Carol and, in the alternative, of the proclamation of Mihai as heir, who was only five years old at that time. On the same occasion, it was determined the composition of the Regency: Prince Nicolae, the King's son, Miron Cristea, the Romanian Patriarch and Gheorghe Buzdugan, the President of the High Court of Cassation and Justice. Throughout the three years it functioned, the Regency had to face enormous difficulties often being blamed for promoting a political group (the National Liberal Party) at the expense of the other. The main accusations made by the contemporaries were in the lack of authority and influence of this institution, the inefficiency and the hesitant manner of acting being also highlighted. The death of Gheorghe Buzdugan and replacing him with George Sărățeanu (1929), a Counsellor at the High Court of Justice, would tilt irreversibly and highly damaging to future developments, the balance in the direction of the National Peasant Party. Appearing in the public eye as an institution subservient to the Government, the Regency had to point out its weakness in the context of the return of Prince Carol. The proclamation of Carol as King of Romania would also mean the abolition of the Regency, the

restoration act being realized on the ruins of the former hybrid institution.

**Keywords:** *Ferdinand, Mihai I, Carol II, Regency, dynastic crisis.*

## **Romania – from Constitutional Democracy to Popular Democracy (1944-1947)**

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August 23<sup>rd</sup> is, undoubtedly, a turning point for our recent history. The period between this historical milestone and the proclamation of the People's Republic of Romania, on December 30<sup>th</sup>, 1947, is characterized by a broad campaign to discredit the Romanian democracy and, at the same time, a campaign of radical transformation of political and social structure. Co-optation of Lucrețiu Pătrășcanu, a representative of the Communist Party, in the first Sănătescu Government, was a premiere for Romanian political scene. Installation of the first Communist Government on March 6<sup>th</sup>, 1945 and winning the elections in the autumn of 1946 would doom Romania for almost half a century. Repeated defiance of the notes submitted by the Governments of the United States and Great Britain which, intermittently, have protested against the new political configuration, have announced the wave of measures through which Romanian Communists have proposed to organise the society according to their own vision. Undermining and abolition of two historical political parties: the National Liberal Party and the National Peasants Party, without this to represent the last aggression on the rule of law, let the monarchical institution isolated in front of the arbitrary and abuse. The King's Abdication and the proclamation of the People's Republic of Romania, would represent the last bastion of the democratic as well as, especially, the inauguration of a totalitarian era, a single party era, which lasted until December 1989.

**Keywords:** *Communist Party, National Liberal Party, National Peasants Party, Mihai I, elections in 1946.*

### **Political and diplomatic relations between Romania and Russia in the context of Balkan crisis (1885-1913)**

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This article analyzes the evolution of political and diplomatic relations between Romania and Russia in the years 1885-1913. During the Balkan crisis of 1885-1886 were marked Russian-Romanian divergences because the Romanian diplomacy supported the election of Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg at the Bulgarian throne, the candidate backed by Austria-Hungary. In the late nineteenth century, Romanian-Russian relations, closely supervised by the diplomacy of the Central Powers, experienced a sensible improvement. It was due to the intention expressed by the two countries to maintain the status quo in the Balkans. However, there were some obstacles that separated Romania from Russia. Romania's attitude towards the Balkan crisis had a particular importance for Russia. Attracting Romania in Russian sphere of influence would not only have created a bridge with the Slavic states in the Balkans, but also would have considerably diminished possibilities of Austria-Hungary to counter its policy in Southeastern Europe.

**Keywords:** *Romania, Russia, Balkan Crisis, First Balkan War, the Second Balkan War, international relations.*

### **The procedure of adoption between regulation and practice**

**Răducu Răzvan Dobre, PhD**

*University of Pitesti*

Adoption was seen initially as a compromise solution because of the principle of maintaining or reintegration of the minor in the natural family was enshrined as one absolutist, from which no derogations

may be made. The child's best interest was reapreciated because of the situation in which the family became a true enemy because of the way the parents were managing parental duties. Negligence or, worst, abusive behavior on its own child, alcohol consumption have generated sometimes dramas so it was proposed to simplify the procedure of adoption and the possibility that the minor to be entrusted to adoption. However, adding a new stage in the proceedings, the repeal of the provisions relating to substantive conditions of special law relating to adoption-at the time of entry into force of the new civil code, have made it difficult to establish this action as a target in individualised plan of protection of the child. Very important, along with republishing special normative act in the year 2012, is the clear differentiation of the notion of internal adoption and international adoption. The right to information of the adopted child about its origins is today guaranteed due to the alignment of the provisions of the international regulations of the procedure in the matter. Study grants a special importance to the evolution of the number of cases finalized in practice, making it a parallel between the old law and form in force today. If internal adoption now behave certain nuances in the interpretation of statistical data, about international adoption it can be concluded that is established an uptrend (even if not at the level of expectations) after the existing blockage in the past in this problem.

**Keywords:** *principles of procedure of adoption, internal adoption, international adoption, adoption stages.*

### **New legal concepts on a real protection for the child at risk**

**Răducu Răzvan Dobre, PhD**

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The plan of social relations developed in the family has experienced a major transformation in recent years. Legislative changes have occurred in two ways: once in the enactment of a special nature that govern the protection and promotion of children's rights ( Law 272/2004 modify with Law 257/2013) and in the second plan following the adoption of the new Civil Code in 2011. The motivation by reconfiguration the provisions of Law 272/2004 content is

represented by findings made in practice. Those generated many controversies about what exactly authorities must intervene in certain limited circumstances where there is a minor. The Civile Code was elaborated because was wanted an approximation to the exprimation used and the principles learned due to the new legal reality determined by the current political system and by the Romania's EU accession. In this new conception family relations are embedded in the new Civil Code, repealed with the old Civile Code and Family Code. A number of issues such as determining the contact with the minor, establish the living place of the minor, exercise of parental authority, forfeiture of parental rights, establishing an order of preference at the time of disposition of the juvenile special protection measures were contained in both intertwined mentions regulations that have been made above speech. The ratio between the two categories of rules, namely general - particular is not observed in its entirety when are analyzed these texts. The support to children considered the main beneficiary of this provision will become effective with the revision of these inconsistencies.

**Keywords:** *family, special protection mesures, minor, parental, rights.*

**National Education Law and Constitutional conflict in Romania**  
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The study addresses the separation of powers issue form the perspective of the political and constituional interaction between Parliament and Government regarding the legislative powers conferred to the Government by article 114 of the Romanian Constitution. Reclaiming the matter of confidence on the National Educaion Law, the Government made it possible for the Constitutional Court to engage in the constitutional conflict created between the Parliament and the Government with three constitutional decisions. These decisions are of great importance for the romanian style of interaction between legislative and executive branches of the government and they also point out the use that the public authorities understad to make

of the constitutional procedures that they are conferred by the Constitution.

**Keywords:** *lawmaking, vote of no confidence, constitutional conflict, matter of confidence.*

### **The context of democratic transition in Macedonia**

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Although in general terms, the democratic transition in Macedonia follows main global lines of this transitional context, this, however, will also generalize a hallmark of itself with some elements of it, a way of itself, dictated by endogenous political circumstances of the country. The strategy of democratic transition of Macedonian political actors, when viewed now after a time that it has been finished, it appears that there was indeed a characteristic of itself, authentic, that distinguishes it from the transitions of other ex-communist countries of the region, orchestrated with attention of its actors that knew how to maintain political maneuvers without being shocked, without being reversed for a time of regional political turmoil that stirred the transition flows in some places, as in Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, and in some countries of Eastern Europe. Intellectual and political and state Macedonian elite that built the strategy and led the process of democratic transition, made unilaterally, and on the distorted basis the election of constitutional engineering. Such a crooked way in choosing the democratic institutions that makes a political elite when does not take into consideration the current historical and ethnic realities of the country.

**Keywords:** *democratic transition, Macedonian political elite, endogenous policy, constitutional engineering.*

## **Constitutional agreement basic to functioning of multiethnic states**

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With the end of bloody conflicts and wars in the Balkans, which caused hundreds of thousands of victims, genocide and large-scale destruction, the international community used various methods and tactics for achieving peace. The solutions that were proposed were imposed political solutions, temporary, achieved through compromise, which did not meet the requirements of any community (leaving pending and unresolved key issues). These solutions that were proposed by the international community in most cases were balanced, and in some cases were contrary to the interests of the peoples that were victims of war in former Yugoslavia. The agreements reached between the parties in conflict, internationally mediated to end the war – especially in Bosnia, Kosovo and Macedonia – created the so called multiethnic states that every day more and more are seen as flawed and unworkable projects in practice. The agreements reached between the parties in conflict, internationally mediated to end the war – especially in Bosnia, Kosovo and Macedonia – the so called multi established that every day more and more projects are seen as flawed and unworkable in practice. This paper underline the facts that the functionality of these states must be based on constitutional agreements. One of the criticisms addressed to traditional approaches to drafting the constitution is that they have a static, unchanging and contractually access to the process of drafting of the constitution. The new approach is characterized by greater transparency and broader participation of the public. The process is also characterized by increasing the involvement of the international community in the process, to otherwise known as “joint effort with the international community”.

**Keywords:** *multi-ethnic states, constitutional convention, the constitution, the international factor.*

## **Sovereignty – restriction for application of the international law**

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The aim of the paper is to elaborate the status of domestic law within international relations of legal subjects and in the same time, to elaborate the status of international law in domestic legal acts. The deficit of direct measures for sanctioning non-application of international law is justified by the protection of national states with their highest instrument-their sovereignty. National sovereignty remains a state protector in domestic frames and from eventually influences of foreign states. But, what happens if states searches international assistance for solving their contests and then, cannot implement the law because of the lack of instruments for application of decisions of International Law Court? The contest solving from the International Court of Law is one of the main points, that guarantees international protection for states as subjects of international law, but, at the other side, there are specific cases of not application of its decisions. This, emphasises the need for re-defination of the relations between domestic and international law.

**Keywords:** *sovereignty, state, international relations, domestic law, international law.*

## **The teaching relation during the period of the university studies.**

### **Traditional, modern and postmodern conceptions and practices**

**Ecaterina Sarah Frășineanu, PhD**

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In this article we intend to highlight the specificity of the teaching interaction approach, relative to the knowledge relationships, communication, socio-emotional and influence/driving relationships between teachers-students. The hypothesis followed by us was that in academia are applied a number of conceptions and educational practices, which integrates both classical/traditional ideas on training



and some trends, patterns, beliefs, behaviors that are part of the modern and postmodern pedagogical paradigms. In terms of application we presented ascertaining concrete data regarding the perceptions of a sample of students, to reveal the main features of the existing relationships in academia. The modern and postmodern perspective in training means a change to the pedagogical concepts where the relationship was dominated by focusing on the magister teacher, on the teaching or assessment activity. Nowadays, the focus on learning and students involves a concern for an optimum, professional networking with the students group and each individual, using a large range of strategies, by adapting the actions of the teacher to the needs of the learners, by addressing in an efficient manner the teaching communication and the management of the group of students. The teachers and students should address flexibly the teaching, learning assessment, and the opening and democratization of the relations are justified by the very primary mission undertaken in the university education, which is to generate and to transfer knowledge to society. As a result, in teaching networking the teacher is required to facilitate the acquiring of the autonomy and self-determination of students by studying, focusing on the capitalization of the human resources, promoting cooperation/support between teacher-students, students-students, and these goals are achieved by selecting and contextual application of some of the practices either traditional or modern/postmodern, depending on the value-utility or their demonstrated advantages in education.

**Keywords:** *relationship, influence, traditional, postmodern, flexibility*

### **Disputed aspects concerning the setting-up of the precautionary seizure in the field of the tax law**

**Alexandru-Mihnea Găină, PhD**

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The setting-up of the precautionary seizure of the corporate mobile (personal) assets and/or fixed assets, property of the tax debtor is made by the tax creditor in the situation in which there is the risk for the tax

debtor to avoid, to hide or to spill its patrimony with the consequences of a significantly endangering or worsening the gathering of the tax debts. The procedure of the setting-up of the seizure is scheduled in the Order of the President of the National Agency for Fiscal Administration No. 2605/2010. The seizure is settled by a decision of the fiscal institution, that can be issued before the individualization of the tax debt or after that. The path against the decision of setting-up the precautionary seizure is the enforcement appeal. In the situation when the tax debt is not acquitted until the deadline, the seizure becomes executory measure.

**Keywords:** *precautionary measures, precautionary seizure; executory measure, enforcement execution, tax debt.*

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**Europeanization and Domestic Policy-Making. Lessons drawn from a cross-country corruption indices analysis in the Balkans**  
**Cătălina Maria Georgescu, PhD**  
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The European enlargement and integration process was seen as responsible for some domestic executives' and legislatives' power re-scaling in the Balkans and throughout Europe. Europeanization studies appeared in the context of reviewing the major integration theories and aim at identifying and explaining the changes of the domestic and European governance through top-down, bottom-up or even horizontal approaches. The present paper points towards the importance of the initiation, adoption and implementation of anti-corruption legislation. As regards the European integration of the Balkan states it was highlighted the difference in perceptions, as the economic backlash, the conflict status and political elites' visions are perceived as among the factors of asymmetries in the evolution of the

enlargement processes of the EU. Statistical analysis of corruption indices across the region aims at validating the hypothesis on the relation between Europeanization and the establishment of anti-corruption mechanisms within a historical period marked by regime changes, political crises and post-conflict recovery, economic and administrative reforms.

**Keywords:** Europeanization, policy-making, corruption indicators, enlargement, South-Eastern Europe.

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### **Convergence or divergence of public administrations reforms in the Balkans? Bringing Europeanization one step further**

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Using a historical institutionalism note, the present paper aims at analysing the administrative reform process in South-Eastern European countries during the post-communist period searching and discussing arguments for the thesis on the convergence of public administrations reforms in the area. Moreover, the article discusses the thesis according to which the transition towards democratic political institutions and the stabilisation of democratic structures was not an end in itself, but rather a means to accomplish the EU accession criteria, and, as such, offer the expected answer to the European conditionality. Consequently, the article discusses the effects of the dynamics in the harmonisation of national legislation to the European framework and legislation body for the European assessments of domestic progress.

**Keywords:** *domestic policy-making, convergence, public administration reform, post-communism, Europeanization, transition.*

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### **Analysis of Romanian courier operators' strategic options. An empirical research**

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The study of Romanian courier operators' activity was based on the analysis of clients' needs and demands for an efficient, rapid and safe courier service, of the factors influencing the management of courier operators, of the development strategies and of the strategies adopted by courier companies during the economic crisis following 2008. The purpose of the present research is aimed at analyzing the existing situation within the sector of courier services in order to establish some development strategies for companies in this field. In order to accomplish this aim we have started with the projection of the main research axes: identifying and analyzing clients' needs of using rapid and efficient services, identifying the factors contributing to the development of courier services during this period, of the strategies adopted by courier operators and the analysis of measures adopted for sales increase. In order to accomplish the research we have released a series of hypotheses for validation using two types of questionnaires, one addressed to Romanian courier operators, both subcontractors and managers and to execution personnel, the other addressed to SMEs representatives and managers prior identified as clients for courier services.

**Keywords:** *strategy, management, courier operators, market, factor analysis, perceptions.*

## **National Identity and European Unity – a Symbolic Approach**

**Ștefan Viorel Ghenea**

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Currently, Europe finds itself in the middle of a political, economical and institutional construction. The basis of this process is an idea rooted in newer or older European consciousness, that of *European unity*. This idea has a rich and nuanced history with important implications for the present and the future of this continent. But a collective idea like this cannot be only the product of a cognitive or rational process, its roots going deeper in the collective unconscious. In his way of relating to reality and to the others, the human being is building a full network of images, symbols, myths and utopias. A symbolic approach of the European Unity takes us to the myth of the nation. In the nineteenth century, the myth of the nation and the national state captured the historical and political imaginary. The nationalism was to mark the strong historical consciousness. Nowadays, one of the reactions to the European paradigm would be that by Europeanization nations would lose the cultural meaning, would remove their traditional fund, generating the sense of national identity. To counter these tendencies it should be understood that having a European identity does not conflict with having a national identity.

**Keywords:** *National Identity, National Myth, European Unity, Symbol.*

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### **Child trafficking and exploitation by begging in Romania**

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Begging is a social phenomenon with important moral, psychological and physical prejudices on its victims. Specialized studies indicate a predominantly child involvement, both girls and boys, in the exploitation and beggary traffic.

This article gives an insight on the dimensions of begging among Romanian children, emphasizing aspects regarding the spreading of this phenomenon at a national level, favorable factors and legal regulations. Also it wants to create a profile of the victims of beggary, with the focus on the physical and social characteristics of the victims, the description of the unfolding space and the highlighting of the operational mode.

By comparing information on traffic law and exploitation by beggary at an international level, a better understanding of this modern slavery is desired through the identification of both the problems and solutions necessary for the reduction in number of the minor victims of beggary.

**Keywords:** *beggary, human trafficking, exploitation, children, Romania.*

### **Demographic perspectives in post-communist Romania: birth and death rates**

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In recent decades, Romania has experienced significant changes in the demographic structure, especially reflected in changes in the age structure of the population. There is a continuous decrease in the birth rate and increase in death rate, caused by the increasing number and proportion of older and adult population, while the number and share of young population is decreasing. The changes occurred after 1989,

involving political and legislative transformation, had a strong influence on both the demographic and socio-economic life. While in the early stages of the demographic transition process it was accentuated the decrease of fertility, in the second phase it was emphasized an increase in mortality. This led to the rise of number of older people and the acceleration of the aging process. Statistical data indicate a population on the decline in all age groups, affecting mostly young people. The population of working age will enroll in a downward trend, the number of women of childbearing age will decrease and the process of demographic aging will enter into a pronounced development.

**Keywords:** *natality, mortality, demographic phenomenon, Romania, transition.*

### **Explaining European Parliament Voters' Choice: Competing Insights on Elections and Elected from Vâlcea County – May 2014**

**Georgeta Ghionea, PhD**

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In 2014, Romania was facing the third round of European Parliament elections from its history. Following the two on term ballots (2009, 2014), we were able to make a comparative analysis about the manner in which the main actors of the Romanian political scene performed, from the general point of view, and in Vâlcea, from the particular point of view. The low voting presence proved that the citizens were less interested in the European parliament elections, for the Romanian public opinion the stake being lower due to the fact that the European topics were not perceived as having a direct impact on everyday life. Vâlcea County did not diverge, being perfectly framed in the limitations imposed by the rest of the country, with a low presence to the voting and with results similar to the national ones.

**Keywords:** *Vâlcea County, political parties, electoral process, election campaign, European Parliament elections.*

## **The 2014 Romanian Presidential Elections. An Analysis of the Local Strategies, Voting Choices and Final Results in Vâlcea County**

**Georgeta Ghionea, PhD**

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A presidential election took place in Romania in 2014, and was held in two rounds. In the first round (November 2), out of fourteen runners the top two candidates qualified in the second round. Victor Ponta, current Prime Minister and leader of the Social Democratic Party won around 40% of the vote, and Klaus Iohannis, mayor of Sibiu and leader of Christian Liberal Alliance, won around 30%. Because no candidate obtained the support of more than 50% of registered voters, a second round was scheduled to be held two weeks later, on 16 November. On 21 November 2014, the Constitutional Court confirmed the results of the election and validated the election of Klaus Iohannis as President of Romania. In our study, we took into account the presidential elections from Vâlcea County. Following a more serious analysis of the first elections results (2014), we could notice several interesting elements that drew our attention for such a research. In the same time, there was also a personal reason that made us investigate certain phenomena that we observed directly.

**Keywords:** *presidential elections, vote, electoral campaign, political communication, social media.*

## **New Issues on Appeals in the Romanian Civil Procedure Code of 2013**

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The new Romanian Civil Procedure Code, which entered into force in 2013, brings forward many new elements in the matter of appeals. These new aspects concern the structuring of appeals or general rules for their exercise, but the reform in this area also concerns the internal mechanisms of appeals. The solutions proposed by the legislature



integrated doctrinal opinions and constant judicial practice decisions, the express regulation of which aimed to eliminate any subsequent controversies that could have been caused by possible opinions of or solutions proposed by a minority. On the other hand, some proposals, far from being infallible, proved to be inadequate and were subject to criticism from the design phase of the code. These controversies delayed the entry into force of some texts of the Code or even their alteration, while maintaining some criticizable solutions led to the admission of unconstitutionality objections.

**Keywords:** *new Civil Procedure Code, appeals, novelties.*

### **The Child abduction by a parent or exercising parental authority?**

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The study aims to achieve normative distinction between the kidnapping of a child and exercise parental authority through the legal conditions in which such an act requires state intervention. This also led to the creation of an international instrument which must be applicable when the situation goes beyond the borders of a state. The 1980 Hague Convention is applicable legislative act in case one of the parents resorts to the taking away or refusing to return the child to the child's habitual residence when it involves a move from one contracting state to another. Nonetheless, we should keep in mind the fact that the perpetrator, in this case, is one of the child's parents, and restoring the legal situation is done through civil law, without involving the criminal law if there is a complaint in this regard. Established jurisprudence shows us the real applicability of the Convention, the conditions for determining the classification of the deed make it necessary to analyze it from one case to another.

This main focus of this paper is an analysis of the conditions that the removal or refusal to return the child must meet in order to fall under the text of the Convention. The exceptions to the obligation to return the child to his/her habitual residence immediately leads to some

discussions that we want to emphasize through the analysis of several decisions in this regard.

**Keywords:** *international abduction, travel, the best interests of the child, parents, parental authority.*

### **Constitutional powers of the President in relation to the Government in the Post-totalitarian Romanian state**

**George Gîrleşteanu, PhD**

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The Romanian post-totalitarian constitutional and political context established through the Constitution of Romania adopted in 1991 has highlighted on many occasions an institutional tension within the dualist executive power between the President and Government. Thus, the analysis of the President's constitutional competences in relation to the Government becomes a central element in determining the established institutional equilibrium, as well as the nature of the political regime. The present study constitutes an analysis of these coordinates, especially following the manner of designating the candidate for the position of Prime-minister, naming the Government on the basis of the confidence vote granted by the Parliament, dismissing and appointing the members of Government, consulting the Government and the President's participation to Government meetings, the collaboration between President and Government in exercising foreign policy attributions, as well as the collaboration between President and Government in the exercise of the right of initiative to the Constitution's revision.

**Keywords:** *President powers, Government, political regime, Romanian Constitution, executive power.*

### **Statelessness: Challenging the “Europeanness” in the Baltics**

**Anna Gromilova, PhDc**

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After the successful “return” back to Europe - the regaining of independence on Russia in the beginning of the 90s - Latvia and Estonia were relatively successful in dealing with a vast number of

issues related to their years under communism (changing forms of their governments, liberalizing the market etc.). Nevertheless, together with the independence came the dilemma of what to do with a large number of Russian (by ethnicity) people who decided to stay in these countries after the breakaway. According to some estimates Russian minority formed about 29% of the total number of population in Estonia and about 33% of the population in Latvia. The Citizenship and Language Laws adopted in these countries in the middle of the 90s did not improve the legal status of non-citizens and Russia has been continuously demanding to stop discrimination against its minorities living in the Baltic States. At the same time, the Council of Europe had went a long way introducing the far-reaching human rights instruments and has been lately actively calling to protect stateless people claiming that “no one should be stateless in today’s Europe”. The on-going integration in the EU shows us that the domestic policies are becoming more and more shaped by decisions made at the level of main European institutions. Nevertheless, the question of whether this is happening to a sufficient extent in Estonia and Latvia remains open. This paper elaborates the concept of Europeanization and focuses more explicitly on what Olsen in his article *The Many Faces of Europeanization* labelled as “domestic effect of Europeanization” - analysis of how the domestic institutions deal with the pressures coming from the European level. This paper, concentrating on the EU imperatives to sort out the problem of “statelessness” on its territory, presents a comparative analysis of the internalization of these European values and policies at the domestic level in Latvia and Estonia. Ultimately, this analysis aims to contribute to the existing studies of the challenges to the political identities of these countries. Moreover, this paper focuses on how despite the Europe’s general moving towards the better protection of the human rights, Latvia and Estonia’s treatment of non-citizens can indicate some signs of resistance towards Europeanization there.

**Keywords:** *statelessness, Russia, Estonia, Europeanization, minority rights.*

**Acknowledgment:** “This article was written with generous support of the specific university research grant A6-21 of the Ministry of Culture and Education of the Czech Republic 2013-2014”.

**The right to a healthy environment – between a basic human right and a policy of form without substance**

**Adrian Barbu Ilie, PhD**

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There's no denial that in the last decades environmental concerns experienced a great development, both in highly-developed countries and countries emerging from communism era. The large range of legal instruments at national, European and international level, specialized organs and regional or global agencies that enforces the environmental legislation and activates to protect the environment and our right to a healthy environment is a solid proof for those concerns. The base of environmental protection is the human right to a healthy environment. It is found in many international declarations and treaties regarding environmental protection, as well as national legislation, recognized even by the national constitutions. But this right was often criticized, much of the economic powers of the world refuse to recognize it, it is neither found in the European Convention on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms and in many cases the national courts had problems in the application of specific legislation. Given this difference between desiderate and reality, we can ask ourselves why the human right to a healthy environment is often only a declaration of intent without substance and has not found place as a fundamental human right, although it is recognized as such. This analysis should be done in a complex way, beyond the legal text by giving considerations of many social, political and economic factors.

**Keywords:** *human right to a healthy environment, the European Convention on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, basic human rights, social, economic and political policies.*

**Precautionary principle - too vague to be a viable policy?**

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In every aspect of our lives risks we face are a basic condition of our existence. Along the time, humanity has tried to limit as much as

possible any damage done to humans, goods or the environment. There were different approaches and theories, based on multiple factors from legal to economic and political ones. With the development of mankind and the emergence of new social relations, theories of liability based on the facts and risks had to be adjusted. Thus arose various forms of liability based on different foundations. Regardless of social relationships, be they civil or environmental protection relations, constant concern was to find a common basis for determining when the responsibility intervenes. No matter how seductive it may seem the precautionary principle, its application as an absolute principle regarding basis of liability may lead to confusion and problems, turning it into a concept too vague to be useful.

**Keywords:** *environmental principles, precautionary principle, risk management, pre-damage control, post-damage control, liability.*

### **A historical research on Romanian judicial area: from punishment to contemporary criminal policies**

**Cristina Ilie Goga, PhD**

*University of Craiova, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences*

The article, based on the analysis of social documents as the main research method, aims to study the development and transformation of sentences and penal policies in our country, along with the evolution of Romanian state. We will achieve the staging by referring to the characteristic elements of punishment systems on a global level, in different historical periods.

The undertaken study involves a research from two perspectives, a historical one, that reflects the types of punishment and methods of their application, specific to each era and a judicial one that highlights the main normative acts which substantiated throughout time the criminal policies of Romania.

**Keywords:** *Romania, punishment, criminal policies, history, research.*

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**A social and judicial analysis on the respect for dignity and rights of persons deprived of liberty in Romanian detention system**

**Cristina Ilie Goga, PhD**

*University of Craiova, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences*

In this paper we aim at analysing the respect of dignity and rights of persons deprived of liberty in Romanian detention system, from a legal and sociological perspective.

The first part of the article presents the principle of dignity and the rights of inmates, emphasizing international and Romanian legislation. We will then illustrate the state of Romanian prison system, by analyzing social documents such as the jurisprudence of the European Court of Human Rights and reports issued by international and national institutions.

The final part of the article presents the results of a sociological survey, conducted in March 2015 at the Maximum Security Penitentiary in Craiova and which aimed testing the hypotheses outlined after the analysis of social documents.

**Keywords:** *Romania, inmates dignity, inmates rights, criminal law, jurisprudence.*

**Acknowledgment:** “This work was supported by the strategic grant POSDRU/159/1.5/S/133255 Project ID 133255 (2014), cofinanced by the European Social Fund within the Sectorial Operational Program Human Resources Development 2007-2013”.

**From “Middle Ages” to “Feudalism” – the Evolution of a Concept in the Romanian Communist Historiography**

**Liviu Marius Ilie, PhD**

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One of the historian’s main goals is to divide history in large parts that can be better analysed and understood. When the division is made on chronological basis, the Middle Ages are an important segment of the history, lasting from the end of the Antiquity to the beginning of the Modern Era. The Marxist historiography, in general, and the

Romanian communist historiography, in particular, replaced the concept of “Middle Ages” with “feudalism”. When reading the historical studies which were written from the 5<sup>th</sup> to the 9<sup>th</sup> decade of the last century, the researcher can observe how a part of the past can be renamed by the political discourse.

**Keywords:** *Middle Ages, feudalism, historiography, chronology, Romanian communism.*

### **The Political Image of a King – Interwar and Communist Discourse about Carol II of Romania**

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Carol II was the most controversial personality of the Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen Romanian dynasty. After he had renounced his own right to the throne, Carol changed his mind and, consequently, took the Romanian crown in 1930. At the end of his reign, the King decided to change the political regime, by recasting the constitution and creating a single political party – the National Renaissance Front (1938). Carol II’s personality, the events of his life and the decisions he took were analysed by the historians from the interwar period, as well as by the communist historiography. On the one hand, before World War II, the discourse was strongly influenced by the cult of personality that Carol II promoted; on the other hand, during the communist regime, Carol’s last years as king were seen as a dictatorial period.

**Keywords:** *Carol II, monarchy, communism, discourse, political regime.*

## **Constitutional thinking and practice from the Romanian Principalities between 1765-1832**

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The Romanian modern institutional organisation was part of a general continental process, which included in its becoming the patterns of the Latin states. The history of the Romanian constitutionalism had been preceded by a transition era that had created the necessary background for the transition from the establishment of the Old Regime towards the Organic Regulations – the first fundamental organisational laws of the Romanian Principalities. The period that followed after 1750, when the reforms of Constantin Mavrocordat and Alexandru Ipsilanti appeared, announcing an enlightened absolutist monarchy, was of a great importance in the ulterior constitutional development of the Romanian Principalities. During this period, which was that of memoirs and bills, there appeared the elements of a certain synchronisation with the constitutional tradition, founded on the documents elaborated in the age of the Revolution from 1789.

**Keywords:** *Romanian Principalities, 1765-1832, juridical documents, constitutional thinking, modernisation.*

## **Religion Factor in International Relations - The Case of US Foreign Policy after the Cold War**

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Throughout history, religion has played a significant role in interpersonal, international and interstate relations. Despite religion's vigor in the history of international relations, there are periods of time when the religious factor is overlooked and marginalized. After the establishment of Westphalian System (1648) and Vienna System (1815) as continuation of the previous world order, the system of Versailles (Paris) after the First World War and the one of Yalta



(1945) as a result of World War II, left the religion factor neglected, and prioritized instead the national and state interests.

During the Cold War, there was a new situation, witnessing the relative reactivation of religious factor in the international relations. The formation of the state of Israel (1948), the Iranian revolution (1979), the Taliban's war against the Soviet occupation and the initiation of the 'green belt' by the US foreign policy, which aimed at preventing Soviet expansion, are few examples showing re-introduction of religious effects in balancing international relations. After the end of the Cold War period, religion becomes an integral part of the foreign policy of international factors, especially of the US. The need to create a new anti-thesis after the failure of communism in the international arena, i.e. the thesis of the clash of civilizations and the use of terms such 'Crusade Wars', are some of religious components constituting the US foreign policy in the post-Cold War period.

**Keywords:** *Religion factor, US foreign policy, international relations, clash of civilizations.*

### **The difficult road of transition: the Romanian elections from 1990 and 1992 and their political consequences**

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The most desirable goal of any transition process is democratization, in both political and economic fields, but the road to a consolidated democracy is often filled with uncertainties and unpredicted problems. That is why, in most cases, the periods of transition are defined by a state of generalized unrest and disorder, which often comes in contrast with the apparent order of the non-democratic regimes. There are many theoretical interpretations of the fundamental – and historic – process of transition from an authoritarian regime, regardless its form, to a democratic one, but all of them acknowledge the importance of free and fair elections for the good course of this process.

This paper aims to analyze the first years of post-communist Romania, with a special emphasis on the electoral process, which we consider to

be one of the most important aspects of the transition process at that time. We base our analysis on a working hypothesis that the transition was especially hard and continued for a long time in Romania mainly because the beginning of this process was defined by some significant problems that resulted from the government's failure to solve some of the social and political tensions that appeared in the early '90s.

Both of the Romanian electoral processes from 1990 and 1992 were defined by major anomalies that had a significant effect on the parliamentary majorities and the quality of the political representation. During those first years of transition, the Romanian political system was a "confused" one that was just partially opened to political pluralism and used the elections and their results more for the consolidation of the government's legitimacy than for the development of the political culture and the conformation to the principle of the pluralism of choice.

**Keywords:** *transition, Romania, elections, political representation, pluralism.*

### **Socio-cultural influence of Turkey and its relations with the Western Balkans**

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There are many significant changes in the Western Balkans after 1991. Even after 24 years of democracy, Balkans has not provided yet a sustainable economical and political development. A huge number of external factors are affecting the socio-cultural life of the Balkans. Besides pluralism, the changes on the last decades appear as a result of Euro Atlantic integrative processes. Nowadays, there are some new influences which are results of Turkey's policy towards its former colonies. There are many debates and polemics among scholars, politicians and journalists related to Turkish present and future influence on Balkan's historical context. Some of them call it neo-

ottomanism, some of them do not agree with it, but anyway there are many significant indicators of its expanding influence in education and culture.

This paper will deal with the issues of social change in the Western Balkans and Turkey's influence through economical, cultural and political collaboration. Ahmet Davutoglu in his book states that Turkey's influence on Balkans is not neo-ottomanism (Davutoglu, A. 2012). On the other hand, Edward Said (2008) declares that Turkey's impact is not well accepted by Europe. He points out that these relations are considered as difficult academic issues.

For data collection the research will use the Likert scale in order to gather quantitative data of the citizens' perceptions related to the socio-cultural impact. The questionnaire will elicit how much this Turkish influence increases the economical development and decreasing the poverty? How much is invested in mosques and schools? Does Western Balkans represent a bridge between Occident and Orient?

Integration of Balkan countries into EU has stagnated and the East expands its influence through the movies, books, products, visits of politicians, etc.

**Keywords:** *socio cultural, influence, neo-ottomanism, Turkey, Western Balkans.*

### **Constructive Vote of No-Confidence as Parliamentary Control of Executive and its Application in Post-Communist Europe.**

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The paper will analyze one of the constitutional instruments used for strengthening the stability of executive (cabinets) in parliamentary systems – constructive vote of no-confidence – and its use in selected post-Communist countries (Hungary, Poland). It will also focus on attempts to adopt such instrument in other selected post-Communist countries (Czech Republic). The constructive no-confidence motion will be discussed in broader context of the stability of executive in post-Communist region. Other related factors will be discussed in the

connection with this issue, such as its implication on the position of the Cabinet, Parliament and President in the political system.

**Keywords:** *Parliament, Cabinet, Executive, Parliamentarism, Constructive Vote of No-Confidence, Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland.*

### **Baghdad Pact in Respect of Turkist State Documents – A Study of Cold War Conflict in the Middle East**

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The emergence of the Russian threat following WWII, Turkey was forced to look for the support from England and America. In this period there appeared a radical change in the domestic policy of Turkey. Diplomatic efforts to be a member in Atlantic Pact and after all attempts the first success of the Democratic Party came out as the membership of NATO. In exchange for this membership, England, regarding her benefit, forced Turkey to take a part in a treaty in the Middle East. In this way, Turkey started to determine the status of her relations with the Middle East countries within the framework of England's policies. However in the course of time, unsuccessful policies of England gave to yield America's North Zone Strategies. With the Baghdad Pact that was initiated by America, Turkey changed her policies towards the Middle East countries. Turkey started to persuade Arab countries to be into this pact; however Arab countries would have preferred to be away from such a pact which was initiated by a Western country. The economic depression the country in became determining factors for the foreign policy of Turkey. In the need of military and economic support of America, Turkey determined her relations with the Arab countries considering the Western forces directions. However, Turkey could not become successful in including any Arab countries except for Iraq into that pact. Following the detachment of Iraq from the pact, Turkey just achieved the hostility of Arab countries as a result.

**Keywords:** *Cold War, Baghdad Pact, Turkey, USA, UK, Arab Countries.*

**Reporting environmental pollution: Media and public discourse  
vs. political discourse in the Republic of Macedonia**

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This paper analyses the news media reporting about the issue of air pollution in the western part of the country caused by *Jugohrom Ferroalloys*, an old communist-epoch factory for chromium products and ferroalloys. It focuses on news reports made by the only bilingual national television *Alsat-M* during the last two years over this environmental issue which became a wide public discourse topic. Massive protests are organised by the civil society and citizens asking the government to take urgent relevant measures concerning this major air pollutant which does not meet the standards of nowadays but benefits from a strong political support.

The methodology chosen for this deliberation is complex. The *Agenda-setting* and the *Framing* theories coupled with the quantitative content analysis method as well as the discourse analysis method, are used to inquire the coverage of this topic by *Alsat-M* Television. The main news editions and other programmes both in Albanian and Macedonian languages are analysed in pair with the individual and group reactions in the social media as well as the magnitudes of the civil society's protests, in order to measure the correlation between the media coverage and the public discourse. The results of the analysis are interpreted to drive towards the role of the news media as a social factor for awakening social movements and promoting social change.

**Keywords:** *media, public discourse, political discourse, pollution, social media.*

**Hungarian Foreign Policy after 1989**

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*Centre for European Studies*

The first direction of Hungarian foreign policy is the European - North-Atlantic orientation, which represented a radical break from the Soviet orientation of the pre-1990 period. For this to occur, the world

political environment had to undergo a radical shift, which began with the Bush-Gorbachev talks of 1989 in Malta, the fall of the Berlin Wall marking one of the high points in that process. That shift was, at the same time, an expression of sovereign will, given that the Soviet Union still existed in 1990. It expressed the desire of the Hungarian people to return to where it had always belonged; namely, to the family of Western European civilizations. The second main direction was the special focus given to the regional policy of the country. This expressed the natural attachment which had, for centuries, bound it to its surrounding neighbors. The third direction was to embrace the cause of the ethnic Hungarian minorities living across the border, which expressed the desire of Hungarian society to redefine the interests of the Hungarian nation, residing in many countries, after almost half a century of artificial separation and a lack of communication post 1945.

**Keywords:** *Hungary, foreign policy, 1989, ethnic minorities, regional policy.*

### **The uncertain dynamics of democratic participatory mechanisms in Central and Eastern European countries**

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Twenty five years after the fall of the comunisme regime in Central and Eastern Europe is a good moment to evaluate the democratic achievements of countries who have had, until a certain point, a common route (simultaneous efforts to remove the communism, to implement the rule of law and to aceed to European Union), diverged by different judicial, cultural, political and economical background. The core of this research will be focused on participatory mechanisms, as an expression and requirement of any modern democracy.

On a first step, we will have a brief historical excursion at the time of falling of the communism in countries that we grouped in two categories, according to the two models of breaking of the communist past and gaining the democratic values: the so-called Visegrad group (which comprises Poland, Czech Republic and Hungary) and the last countries that removed the communism, on a particular way (Romania

and Bulgaria). The next aim of the study will be to observe if the efforts to achieve the implementation of democracy led to a common democratic model in this part of Europe, or merely to a fragmentary practice.

The analyze of legislation on citizens' participation in public policy at local and national level will highlight a complex picture, evaluated on an evolutionary and comparative manner. It is very important to bear in mind not only the formal and procedural aspects of those democratic instruments, but also their perception and real efficiency. The story of participatory democracy in Central and Eastern Europe reflects the stumbling of democracy in general, with its inconsistencies, traps, ups and downs but also, with the hope that a future coherent implementation will reinforce the connection between citizens and state.

**Keywords:** *communism, participatory democracy, referendum, transition, legal reform.*

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## **Romanian Literature emerged under totalitarianism**

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Presentation called *Romanian Literature emerged under totalitarianism*, focus on one of the most controversial areas of the Romanian culture, the written culture under totalitarianism for a time of five decades.

Starting from the idea that nothing can be explained naturally in a literature which comes into existence under the pressures of a totalitarian government, the aims of this study are: to expose the characteristics of the literature concerning the theories on the mechanisms of a mentality system of some certain social groups (the writers as a group) and fields of culture and to present the difference between propagandist literature (the mainstream of the culture) and

resistance literature under totalitarianism. The main accent in this presentation is put on the difference of the two categories of writers: opportunists and mediocrity vs. defenders of the esthetic literature. There are still a lot of unanswered questions and unproved hypothesis about the strange landscape of the literature and its elements: propagandist literature, the target of the literature, the communist reader, ideological indoctrination, censure, methods of propaganda, social themes. It is important to create a picture of that atypical and surprising creation emerged during the communist regime and to understand the peculiarities of a culture under the constant surveillance of a repression mechanism.

**Keywords:** *communism, propaganda, censure, literature, ideological indoctrination.*

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## **25 Years After – The National Day on the National Radio**

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Over 11 million Romanians listen to the radio be it on the classical radios set, on the computer, laptop, IPod, telephone, in the car, at home or at work. The Romanian Public Radio has a continually growing audience in last years, according to the latest radio rankings, being the second most listened radio station in Romania, both at national and urban level.

The contemporary world seems to be characterized by a new trend, that of returning and appreciating its past. The connection between commemorations and media became closer and closer in the past decades, journalism being one of the most important elements of the commemoration system.



Considering the fact that so many Romanians listen to the national radio station this paper aims to find what how the National Day of Romania was presented on the public radio 25 after the fall of the communism. The study analyzes four major newscasts (the morning newscast, the noon newscast, the afternoon newscast and the night newscast) aired on November 30<sup>th</sup>, December 1<sup>st</sup> and December 2<sup>nd</sup>. Thus, *25 Years After – The National Day on the National Radio* wants to discover if the public radio carries out its declared functions to inform and educate the audience and also that of maintaining the Romanian collective identity and memory.

**Keywords:** *public radio, commemoration, national identity, newscast, collective memory.*

### **Communication through social networks as new form of policymaking in the Republic of Macedonia**

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Political communication presents the interaction between policymakers and voters who are realized in order to persuade the electorate to give a certain political support. Politics is a process that aims to rule the state on the support of people because only in this way democratic states can breathe. To obtain this support, the political entity should act actively so that can convince masses to support it.

With the development of internet, social networks are just used as a tool to achieve political goals. Politicians act today and convince voters through Facebook, Twitter and other social networks. The Republic of Macedonia is a relatively new Balkan country and has a democratic system where political communication in recent years developed through social networking which changed also the policy forms.

Based on this fact, social networks are the most effective opportunity to make political campaign and to realize political communication, since it can direct the messages sent from the politician to the voters and for a very short time the message reaches the broadcast to a major percentage of voters who are users of social networks. This modern form of political communication development through social

networks manages to mobilize a significant part of the masses from which may depend the success of the policy in the country.

The paper aims through descriptive analysis and quantitative methods to highlight the development of political communication through social networks and the impact of this new form of communication to the policy of the Republic of Macedonia.

**Keywords:** *internet, political communication, Macedonia, facebook, twitter.*

### **Framing international protest on Romanian news portals**

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Within the protest framing context by different media, this project investigates how one mainstream Romanian news website (hotnews.ro) framed- both in terms of text and images- four different protest occasions: the Egyptian protests that took place in Tahrir square in Cairo, the protests that took place in Taksim square in Istanbul, the Indignants movement that took place in different countries, and the Indignants movement that led to Occupy Wall Street movement. The challenging question of the present study is: what kind of representations is mostly raised by the mainstream Romanian news websites with regard to international protests? The goal of the study is to go beyond the surface and underline the mechanics of media coverage of contemporary protests.

**Keywords:** *social movements, framing, news portals, Tahrir Square, Taksim Square, Wall Street, Indignados, online engagement, news, media coverage.*

### **The Politics of Taxing: Evidence from Flat Tax vs. Progressive Tax Pathways**

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The challenging economic times are not yet over. Therefore, after a brief history of the evolution of tax, in this article we tried to point out

the current challenger related to the tax system. The study performed made us conclude that the actual problem of taxation today is not necessarily related to the method of taxation, progressive or proportional, but to the dimension of the resources that can be drawn to the budget to that the degree of population's satisfaction would be as high as possible. The decision to progressively or proportionally tax is a matter primarily of ethics and, complementarily, of efficiency.

**Keywords:** *taxation, tax equality, tax equity, flat tax, progressive tax.*

### **Romanian Electoral Boundaries: Local Convergence Proof of Policing in Bălcești (2012)**

**Narcisa Maria Mitu, PhD**

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From the political point of view, 2012 was a year full of surprises, with spectacular events, premiers and upheavals that led to important changes for Romania. Regarding the local elections, they had been expected with great interest both by the political class in Romania and the electorate, taking into consideration the PDL failure the governing process, the street protests and the discounted among all the categories of the Romanian society. In our study, we took into account the local elections from Bălcești, Vâlcea County, a small town, preponderantly agricultural, situated at the southern border of Vâlcea County.

The result of the elections was not a surprise, the representative of USL, Ion Curelaru, being reconfirmed in the position of town mayor.

**Keywords:** *general elections, local elections, 2012, Bălcești, Vâlcea County.*

## **The participation of the Crown Domain at the national and the international exhibitions (1884-1948)**

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Exhibitions were initially seen as a competition in which each participant would tend to make a profit directly from sales focusing particularly on agricultural and industrial products. Later, they became a scene that showed different lifestyles, political ideologies and structures. Their role was to promote a country's identity and also to exhibit the scientific and technical performance of different areas. They address a broad range of participants, from researchers, developers, producers to potential consumers, buyers and users.

The first major exhibition organized by the Romanian state which had also a strong echo abroad, was a Jubilee exhibition in 1906, held in Bucharest. The event commemorated 1,800 years from the arriving of the first settlers in the Romanian lands, 40 years of reign of King Carol I and the 25 years since the proclamation of the kingdom. Of the 12 sections of the exhibition, the Crown Domain ranged only from 7: agriculture, sericulture-hunting, horticulture-viticulture, zootechny, mining, quarrying and industry. That institution, also participated to the expositions from Chișinău (1925) and Bucharest (1934, 1939).

The Romanian products issued from the Royal Estate had the chance to enter and be known on international markets, too. The international exhibition from Paris in 1900 has been a success for the Royal Estate of Romania, as it evidenced by the receipt of 21 medals. Starting with this year, this institution has been regularly present to all international exhibitions where Romania was invited to exhibit. We could note in this regard the exhibitions from Lemberg-Ukraine (1925), Warsaw-Poland (1929), New-York-USA (1938).

**Keywords:** *Romanian Crown Domain, XIX-XX centuries, national exhibitions, international exhibitions, Paris, New York.*

## **The Axiological Education – A Challenge for the Present Educational System**

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**Florentina Mogonea, PhD**

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The present study proves the importance of education in the human becoming, in shaping and developing his personality. The postmodern human being, seen as the result of the interaction of heredity – environment – education, presents, at a low level, what the history of human culture and civilization describes, at a high level, as the human evolution. The aim of the present research is to highlight the role of education in shaping and developing the personality of the postmodern human being, especially on the moral-axiological dimension. Nowadays, the axiological education is less studied in the context of the rapid changes which take place in the society. The target group, which allowed us to prove certain ideas and theses on the importance of (present) postmodern education, especially in a society marked by diversity and cultural, religious, axiological eclecticism, was made up of students – future teachers, from different specializations of the University from Craiova and “Babeş-Bolyai” University from Cluj-Napoca. We have intended to identify the role of these future teachers in moral-axiological shaping of youngsters. The reason for choosing this target group has been that these students will be the ones who will form and shape personalities according to the inherited cultural heredity and/or acquired through education. The methodology of the present research was made up of an opinion questionnaire and a (focus-group) interview, which were applied to students. We have looked for the students’ opinion on the role and place of the postmodern axiological education seen as a result of the blending between the inherited and acquired cultural heredity. The results highlighted a certain relativism regarding the judgment and interpretation of both modern and classical values. We have also noticed a tendency of expanding the national axiological values towards the universal ones.

**Keywords:** *cultural heredity, postmodernism, values theory,*

*values/non-values, axiological system.*

## **The Intercultural Dimension of the Future Teacher Competence Profile**

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The intercultural education is one of the new dimensions of education, which plays an important role on the personality formation of the postmodern man. The present study aims to prove the necessity to educate children from the intercultural perspective. We consider that in order to achieve this goal it is important to firstly form the trainers. Consequently, we aim to analyse the role of the intercultural education in shaping the competences for the didactic career, the competence profile of the future teacher. The fundamental hypothesis of the investigative approach implied to admit the need for training the students – future teachers from the perspective of the intercultural education. In order to prove the reliability of this hypothesis we used a sample of 110 students – future teachers, who take part in the program for teacher training, level II psycho-pedagogy. The research methods used were the opinion questionnaire and the focus-group interview, which meant to find the students' opinion on the possibility of developing the intercultural competence of the students – future teachers through the present Curriculum of the psycho-pedagogical programme. By means of the research instruments used we could also find out the students proposals for improving/completing the present Curriculum in order to develop the aimed competence. The results obtained confirmed the students' needs for training from the intercultural perspective. Pearson correlation index allowed us to establish an obvious relationship between the characteristics, needs, society demands and the need to develop an intercultural competence. We have also analysed the students' proposals for improving the present Curriculum for the teacher training programme.

**Keywords:** *postmodernism, interculturalism, multiculturalism, intercultural education, pedagogical competence profile, intercultural competence.*

## **Modernization of Romanian Legislation on Preventing and Combating Cybercrime and Implementation Gap at European level**

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In this study is carried out an analysis of the Romanian legislation on preventing and combating cybercrime within the context of harmonisation of law at European level. Before analysing the offences committed in cyberspace, it has been highlighted that the Romanian legislation has adapted to the provisions of cybercrime at the level of the European Union firstly under the aspect of the used terminology. Romanian legislation on cybercrime is comprised in the Criminal Code, as well as in Law no.161/2003 on some measures to ensure transparency to exercise public dignities, public office and business environment, prevention and to sanction corruption, specifically in Title III Preventing and combating cybercrime. The main purpose of this study is to establish if the Romanian legislation on cybercrime adapted to the provisions of the most important legal instruments at the level of the European Union, such as the Council of Europe Convention on cybercrime, Directive 2013/40/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 August 2013 on attacks against information systems and the Council Framework Decision 2001/413/JAI of 28 May 2001 combating fraud and counterfeiting of non-cash means of payment.

**Keywords:** *cybercrime, Criminal Code, information system, computer data, cyberspace.*

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## **Examples of Good Practice in Supporting “NEET” Youths Employment. Case Study: France**

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Youth unemployment is a problem that we can find today in most developed European countries, as a major consequence of the economic recession. In a first approach, we can consider youth unemployment as an unfortunate consequence, hardly avoidable, of the general problem of high unemployment rate. According to the European Vacancy and Recruitment Report 2014, unskilled, low qualified young people have been hit the hardest by the economic crisis. For this category, hiring fell by a third (31%) between 2008 and the second quarter of 2013. This paper presents, as an example of good practice, the case of France, where the “Jobs for the future” scheme has been launched in November 2012. It can be described as a classical tool in youth employment policy and it is addressed to the youth, from 16 to 25 years (or 30 years for disabled workers), low qualified or without qualification and who are seeking employment. Exceptionally, this scheme is addressed to young people living in a disadvantaged urban area or in rural areas. These young people who do not work could be studying or training, but what is worrying is the proportion of “NEET” (the acronym for Neither in Education, Employment or Training). One of the main reasons for choosing France as a good example for this kind of policy is that because one year later after its launching, the measure has reached one of its most important objectives: 100,000 contracts signed for the year 2013.

**Keywords:** *unemployment, NEET youths, employment policy, professional insertion, employers.*



## **Interdependence of Democracy and Human Rights: Macedonian Case**

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There is an unimpaired link between ideas of democracy and human rights. A variety of ideas provide insight into the relationship between the fields of democracy and human rights. The relationship between human rights and democracy looks more like pieces of a puzzle that they complement each other. The essence of human rights is to verify the judicial position of the individual within the state power. Given the breadth of democracy and its complexity this paper introduces the reader to the scope of the concept of human rights and democracy in general. The theory of democratic government rests upon a simple premise: a fair system of voting determines a majority which governs while respecting the human rights of the minority. This paper will examine the interdependence of all ideas of human rights during the transitional period of the Republic of Macedonia's change to democracy since 1991. For contemporary democratic regimes human rights have become the keystone of the modern state. This is a widely used term to describe strategies for building sustainable democratic state power systems. A greater emphasis is given to the Ohrid Framework Agreement in the range of human rights perspective and conditional judicial reforms toward democratic governance of the state. This paper proceeds directly to its basic points as follows: (I) Whether the OFA human rights provisions provide proper groundwork for a transition to democracy. (II) The replacement of arbitrary use of power with legal regulations through checks and balances. (III) Attempts to redefine state structures and access of minority groups to power. At the end this paper gives special attention to the democratic transformation of the human rights system which is the main challenge to the integration of Macedonia into the European Union.

**Keywords:** *Human Rights, Democracy, Political Rights, System, Republic of Macedonia.*

## **The social structures in Modern Romania-redefining the historiographical perspective in the postcommunist era**

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The communist regime in Romania had strongly influenced the historiography. A theme as that of social structures was preferred by the communist ideologists for justify the superiority of the communist organization model over the other regimes and for searching common points between Romanian society and the communist ideology from the earliest periods. The modern age was surely the “test field” of the communists, because all the great events and reforms of the modern era had a strong social pattern. It is the reason for which both historiography subordinated to party ideology and genuine experts had to deal with this problem of social structures in their work.

After 1989, in the conditions of the existence of democracy, this theme was presented according to the European context. In the last 25 years, the historians had analyzed this problem, starting from the principles used by the social history, sociology and even political sciences.

**Keywords:** *social structures, historiography, modern age, Romania, research, redefinition.*

## **The European Year for Development: debates, challenges and objectives**

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2015 is the official European Year for Development. In a world confronted with crisis, the increase of religious fanaticism and failed states, the European Union remains the first global donor with more than 55% of the total official development aid. In this context the questions that are raised is whether or not the principles of development cooperation and the development assistance policies are reaching their result. My article will make an overview of the European development cooperation policy and action in this important year for development and will try to illustrate the major debates,

challenges and objectives for the European Union. I will also try to evaluate the effects of the EU development assistance policies in the areas affected currently by religious fanaticism or other political crisis in order to see if the EU managed or could have stopped those states to fail. My article will use qualitative data available in the evaluation of different international institutions and will try to fortify that information with the qualitative analysis of the political situation of the EU ODA recipient states chosen to be analysed.

**Keywords:** *development cooperation, ODA, assistance, humanitarian aid, international cooperation.*

### **Patterns of behavior in Romanian public organizations**

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Administrative-territorial and demographics changes that took place after 1989, economic activities and society as a whole led to reform local government in transition. The complexity of social processes and phenomena caused post-revolutionary government reorganization to meet the needs and degree of development of people and communities. The accession process of Romania to the European Union and alignment to the required standards, resketched the public organizations profile and reconfigured a new culture, but also elements of normativity and professional conduct for employees.

The present article aims to study these organizational changes and analyze them in a sociological research conducted at the City Hall Zalau. The study, in which opinion survey method was used, based on a questionnaire administered built as a Likert scale, had a group total of 66 employees in executive positions.

The main objective was to analyze organizational behavior that was necessary for measure the employees' efficiency and institutional effectiveness, required by the high expectations of the European Union and the main beneficiary, Romanian citizens.

**Keywords:** *public organisations, organizational behavior, culture, normativity, analyze.*

## **Romanian medical social security system between patient and healthcare professional**

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In a two speed economic union, the social medical system has different patterns according to the region of development and its history. Furthermore in the new entered countries, as Romania, where this system is consolidated by the authorities which are combining features of other European Union models, is expected that the level of trust of the populations in the healthcare system from the national hospitals to increased. Therefore seen either as a set of rights of the citizens which have to be fulfilled by the national authorities of a state, in accordance with its resources, either as a set of action programs created in order to guarantee and promote the health and well being of the people, the medical security system involves rights that must be known, trust and reliance in this system, good communication channels between those involved, good infrastructure and professionalism of the medical personal. This paper also aims to present the real picture of the medical security system from a regional hospital, from Dolj county, a sample of what happens at the national level through the results of a survey research held in July 2014 on a sample of 313 people in the Craiova Emergency County Hospital. The objectives were to see if the patients know their rights, if there is a good communication between them and the medical personal, if the accommodation is proper, if the medical personal is complying with its responsibility in an ethical manner or not were just a few of the objectives. This research was meant to establish the problems of the health system agenda, a fundamental and necessary one for the people, the responses to the national health policy and also the challenges and opportunities to it in Dolj county.

**Keywords:** *medical sociology, social security, healthcare system, paradigms, Dolj.*

## **Practical approaches in the implementation of new regulations on preventive measures**

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Legislative diversification of the preventive measures as well as the partial amendment of the conditions under which they may be taken did not generate significant changes in judicial practice. The predilection for the establishment of the preventive measure of arrest persists, especially in cases where the competence for preferment of charges is established by law in favour of special judicial bodies. There are felt the effects of some changes regarding the procedural stage that establishes the preventive measures. There is maintained the regulation under which the means of appeal (complaints) against decisions making, verification, maintenance, replacement, revocation, termination of right of preventive measures are settled by a court that has no jurisdiction to hear an appeal on the merits (the appeal). The new Criminal Procedure places the legality between prosecution and defence on the possibility of challenging the decisions on the replacement of the preventive measures.

## **Institutions in transition: The role of the College of Physicians in Romania and other disciplinary commissions in the process of applying the law**

**Alexandra Oanță (Nacu), PhDc**

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In addition to the courts and authorities of central and local government, a significant role in the application of law plays the public and professional autonomous institutions with administrative-judicial attributions: the College of Physicians in Romania, the College of Pharmacists of Romania, the Superior Council of

Magistracy, the Public Ministry etc. Disciplinary boards and committees established within these institutions are competent to investigate and punish disciplinary offenses committed by employees in a particular field or area, working in specialties (functions) of their activity domain (doctors, pharmacists, magistrates, teachers etc). For staff who occupy positions of leadership, guidance and control, special laws and disciplinary statutes may establish general or exclusive jurisdiction for the heads of ministries in the exercise of disciplinary action or the application of any disciplinary sanction. Settlement of complaints or appeals against disciplinary sanctions applied to those practising in certain fields of activity also enters in the competence of disciplinary committees and colleges of discipline. These structures are working in the concrete administration of justice having a role in the process of applying the law.

**Keywords:** *jurisdictional activity, disciplinary offense, appeal, sanction, College, Commission of discipline.*

**Screening the health policies and procedures: accuracy of data, practical issues and results from national programs implementation and recommendations in the field (1990-2012)**

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The present paper presents the health policies and procedures developed and supported during the transition period in Romania. The research also takes into consideration, in a comparative perspective, the data provided by the institutions in the field of the health policies and programs and the practical issues and results. An important chapter of the study will develop the level of implementation and recommendations concerning the health policies in the period 1990-2012.

**Keywords:** *health policies, data, national programs, health institutions, health procedures.*

### **Party finance, Political Interest and Electoral Participation in Post-Communist Romania**

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The present paper addresses the problems of party finance and political interest by analysing the context of legal provisions in post-communist Romania. The paper is divided by local, parliamentary and presidential elections and each assesses the electoral participation (un)determined by political interest and social involvement. This perspective take into consideration the old and the new legal provision in the field of party finance by reflecting the link between the electoral campaign and citizens participation.

**Keywords:** *Party finance, political interest, electoral participation, Romania, post-communism.*

### **Regional Security Arrangements on the Move: Legal Provisions in the Context of the New Regional Governance**

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The present paper contains the legal provisions of the regional security in the Euro-atlantic environment. This framework approaches the idea of the new regional governance finding such mechanisms and guidance to determine its protection. The paper investigate to which extent regional security is operated and these findings are discussed. Based on a legal review of the provisions in the field, the paper will highlight the functional and structural approaches of regional governance and diplomacy.

**Keywords:** *Regional security, new regional governance, legal provisions, Euro-atlantic environment, regional mechanisms.*

## **The Cultural Heritage of the Communist Period**

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Each period has its own culture. Beyond the economic, political or social implication, each period has provided people with a cultural heritage. In this paper we aim to reveal to you what is the cultural heritage of the communist period, *if, why and how* this heritage is important today and what is its impact and influence over today cultural life of Romanians. Culture might be considered the air of life. Starting from this point of view, we analyze in this paper how our society grows, from a cultural point of view, having to rely also on what culture was before 1989.

**Keywords:** *cultural heritage, communism, cultural history, cultural evolution, cultural revolution.*

## **Youth, pop culture and the “Postmodern Values”**

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Youth is a term that indicates physiological, demographic and sociological dimensions of a social group and category, generally including individuals who attend the education process, economically dependent, sensitive towards social issues and demographically including the age range 15-25, with some taking the limit to 30, even 35 years. Youth is the most dynamic and complex phase in life. Its main characteristics are physical and psychological development, dynamism, emotionality, entrepreneur spirit, impatience, search for identity, rebelliousness, crisis, anxieties, sorrow, reactions, conflicts, dreams, passions, endless demands, lack of correspondence between psycho-physical and social development, etc. It is a preparation phase in which personality traits are earned that are necessary for bearing professional and family duties, when the young starts behaving more independently and more responsibly.

Pop culture or youth culture, also called as consumerist culture implies a culture accepted without control by people as a homogeneous body,



a culture created and distributed through commerce, “an industrialized culture produced and distributed by an industry motive by profit and which pursues its economic interests only” (J. Fiske). In the empirical aspect popular culture can also be described as spare time practices and texts, while ideologically it is treated from the aspect of being exploited or controlled in the framework of “creativity” or resistance (David Rowe, *Popüler Kültürler: Rock ve Sporda Haz Politikası*, Ayrıntı Yayınları, İstanbul, 1996, p. 20).

This paper is about the triangle of youth, consumerist culture and postmodernism as a stimulating condition for life variety and a relativizer of social values.

**Keywords:** *youth, pop culture, consumerism, hedonism, postmodernism, facebookmania.*

### **Downfall of Communism in the Turkish Press**

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In his essay in 1989, Francis Fukuyama argued that humanity arrived to the end of history in terms of general politics and how to govern countries. His thesis was mainly based on the idea that Western democracies are the final system that humanity is able to reach as the best. He wrote the essay in a period when Communist countries were bound to fall and neoliberal policies were pending to be expanded towards the east of Europe. To understand his argument better, it is important to understand how Communist regimes ended in Europe and how different media systems represented it. This paper aims to contribute for a better understanding of the downfall of Communism by looking at the content in the Turkish press. Turkey was one of the neighbouring countries of the USSR by the Georgian border in the Caucasus. As an old NATO member, Turkey was an active player in Cold War period. Even though its position is usually overlooked in the studies related to Cold War time, Turkey was usually in the middle of tense discussions of this period. Turkey’s domestic and international politics were remarkably shaped by the events happened during Cold

War. Therefore, this paper argues that it is important to unveil how the Turkish press represented the stories of this crucial period of world history. The paper seeks to analyse the news content in the Turkish press and look at how the downfall of Communism were represented by the Turkish press in 1989 and 1991, when the Berlin Wall collapsed and the USSR dissolved. The research will be based on the two main nationwide newspapers of the period, namely *Hürriyet* and *Sabah*. One week before and after two dates (9-10 November 1989 and 26 December 1991) will be the research sample of the study. The research will be conducted by using a qualitative content analysis.

**Keywords:** *USSR, Berlin Wall, Downfall of Communism, Turkish press, Cold War.*

## **The representation of the communist ideology in plastic arts of Romania**

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Art, in the communist period, was intended to illustrate and emphasize ideas and major objectives of the regime, praising and legitimizing the actions of those who were to govern the country. Thus, in all the arts and fine arts, the emotions and inner feelings of the artist were canceled, in order to be controlled and manipulated toward depersonalization.

To develop and promote the ideology of the regime, the communists have used the means of artistic expression, like painting and sculpture, where they have imposed that the dominant themes of the works were those in which were represented the figures of the state leaders and other dictators of the system, works with revolutionary character and scenes of everyday life, with peasants and workers.

Although Romanian painters were compelled to follow the requirements demanded by the communist and subordinate themselves to the doctrine and methods of promotion of the regime, thanks to their extraordinary talent, numerous painters were remarked. Therefore, painters such as Alexander Ciucurencu, Camil Ressu,

Corneliu Baba and others, succeeded to create authentic works of art, despite all those imposed prohibitions and reasons.

**Keywords:** *communist regime, Fine Arts, painters, sculpture, political life.*

### **Sales redemption option and selling of another work, new regulations in the Civil Code**

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According to art. 1758 Civil Code, the sale with repurchase option is affected by a resolutive condition that the seller reserves the right to redeem the property or the right of the work sold. Seller has the right to redeem the property or the right transmitted within a period of five years. The legislator wanted to prevent the diversion of such sale to usury, providing that the re-purchase price not exceed the maximum set by law for interest.

Regarding the sale of another property, the new Civil Code considers this type of sale valid, and the seller is obliged to realized the transmission of real property ownership to the buyer.

**Keywords:** *the sale with repurchase option, resolutive condition, usury, interest, sale of another property, ownership.*

### **The legal regime of the Pact of option in the new Civil Code. Comparative with the promise of sale and offer for sale**

**Adela Elena Pătrașcu, PhD**

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The pact of option and the promise of sale purchase are the conventions that the parties conclude before the actual sale contract and undertakes to conclude that in the future this contract through which it will be transferred the ownership.

The pact of option is different from offer to sell, which is a unilateral manifestation by which the seller is prepared to sell a property under determined conditions to the recipient, if he will agree.

Also the pact of option is different from the promise of sale. If one party refuses to conclude the contract of sale and purchase, the beneficiary of a promise of sale may request the court to pronounce a court order that take place purchase agreement.

In pact of option case, if the seller does not want execution of the contract, the court may determine only the valid conclusion of the contract by exercising the option under the conditions agreed by pact.

**Keywords:** *pact of option, promise of sale purchase, offer to sell, purchase agreement.*

### **Post-communist change via politics and legacy of memory: past in sense-making, coming to terms with uncertainty**

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Post-communism is a matter of purposeful regime transition and aftermath in historical context, factuality review and overview. Studying post-communism recency implies ongoing (re-)interpretation inasmuch as it references communist regime practices and their legacy as well as the definition of political change, institutional discontinuation and latent cultural and ideological effects. The present paper outlines the role collective memory plays alongside paths of dependency as well as in breaking away from them, in redesigned projects for collective identity; the stake of restored order while it is also being reshaped is considered through the comparative and coterminous institutionalisation of two vying forces: memory and oblivion or intentional forgetting. The case made herein is that collective memory can be institutionalised and „governed” outside of uncertainty into normative sensibility and logic of change. Responsible policies can be devised in such a way that truth and memory, although in an arena of narrative and discursive contestation and competition, lead in ethical principles, positions and

stances and follow through into justice. The need for balanced approaches in ensuring a coherent and legitimate continuum between past, present and future, by means of collective memory, is emphasized: previous regime understanding, past reconstruction in present interpretations, defining future change and assigning meaning to it in relation to the past, in such a way that the memory of change takes precedence over the memory of uncertainty.

**Keywords:** *post-communist transition; politics of memory; memory institutionalization.*

## **National and European Legislative Politics in the Field of Balancing Work and Family Life**

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We are frequently witnessing major changes in the labour market, due to the increasingly diverse demands of companies that expect from employees performance, flexibility, and availability that often exceeds the 8 hours classical program. At the same time, the current economic environment characterized by uncertainty and instability print this sector increased mobility, defined by a perpetual state of employee/job hunting, where the traditional job until retirement, is no longer actual. Additionally, demographic profiles of the employees are also changing as traditional family roles are no longer the same: man is no more the sole breadwinner of the family, but is also involved in housework and child raising, because the woman is not just a housewife, but also an actor with full rights and obligations on the stage of professional life, like her husband. Add to these, single parents, are a reality becoming more common, even in the ex-communist countries. This increasingly raises the question of equal opportunities for men and women in balancing work and family life, because, as is well known, Europe, and our country also, are experiencing population decline, due to the postponement or even cancellation of youth decision to start a family or having children. These considerations have led to legislative attempts to regulate such sensitive chapters in the life of any human being. We intend to analyze

these issues in this paper, referring to European Pacts aimed to the demographic problems of the European Union, Romania's strategy on gender equality, and legislative efforts of other European countries concerning this subject.

**Keywords:** *labour market, demographic profiles, work-family conflict.*

### **Methods of interpretation used by the constitutional judge**

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In its jurisprudence, the Romanian Constitutional Court had outlined some methods of interpretation. These methods of interpretation are the result of choosing different interpretations of the constitutional judge, in fact being the product of an act of law creation. This paper presents the general coordinates generated from the constitutional jurisprudence of these traditional methods of interpretation: the grammatical method of interpretation, the systematic method of interpretation, the historical method of interpretation, the exegetical method of interpretation.

**Keywords:** *constitutional judge, constitutional interpretation, grammatical method of interpretation, systematic method of interpretation, historical method of interpretation, exegetical method of interpretation.*

### **Globalization – a modern day phenomenon or a historical process?**

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For the past 25 years, globalization has been a hot topic in the international discourse, identified both as a process and a phenomenon. Specialized literature hosts an ongoing debate related to the moment that can be identified as the beginning of what we call “globalization”. But is it possible to identify one single moment in

history from when globalization started? In this paper we aim to present the different points of view argued by scientists, and use historical moments that mark the building of relations among states on a global scale, to explain how different parts of the world came to be interconnected at the unprecedented level they are today. Also, we intend to argue in which way the end of the communist regimes in Eastern Europe has influenced the spreading of global links among states.

**Keywords:** *Globalization, international relations, history, Eastern Europe.*

## **Gender Equality in the United States of America**

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Gender inequality is one of the important challenges in all modern societies, the United States of America being no exception, despite the progress and significant advances that have been made in the past century. There still is a significant gender gap in many areas – most notable being the pay gap, social norms and practices, education, political participation and social institutions. The present article aims to analyse the legal framework and social framework that has evolved in the United States of America in order to diminish or completely abolish gender inequality and discrimination.

After the 1920 ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America, which empowered women with political rights, there was a proposed amendment to the Constitution to guarantee equal rights for women, first introduced in Congress in 1923, passed by both houses in 1972, but which failed ratification – only 35 out of the 38 states needed ratified the amendment before the deadline – 1979, which later was extended to 1982. The United States has since taken some steps in reducing the gender gap and stopping gender discrimination: in 1963 it passed the Equal Pay Act, that prohibited pay discrimination based on sex, the next year the Civil Rights Act, which outlawed discrimination, including when based on sex, and Title IX of the Educational

Amendments in 1972, which provided equal federal financial assistance indiscriminate of sex.

This legislation helped shape the United States into one of the frontrunners in gender equality, even if in 2014 it ranked on the 20<sup>th</sup> place according to the Global Gender Gap Index.

**Keywords:** *equality, gender equality, gender legislation, equal rights amendment.*

### **The Romanian Housing Policy Bounds for Legal Patterns: Compulsory Insurance, Social Housing, and the “First House” Program**

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In Romanian law there is an extensive network of legal acts that refer to the dwelling, which creates a series of obligations and tasks required for the State on the basis of which the Government assumes the responsibility of creating certain minimum requirements in the field of housing, as well as the correlative right of citizens to seek the fulfilment of those minimum obligations by the State. However, in the absence of the inclusion of the right to a decent dwelling in the Constitution, Romania remains the European State with the fewest steps taken in the field of housing policy. After a brief description of how the right to housing is stipulated in the Constitutions of other European States, this article examines the pros and cons of Romanian legislation with special regard to compulsory insurance of houses, rehabilitation of dwellings, social housing, housing for situations of necessity, the “First House” Program, concluding with a “de lege ferenda” proposal in the sense of inclusion of the right to a decent dwelling in article 47 of the Constitution.

**Keywords:** *dwelling, right to housing, Housing Law, Government, State.*



## **Social policy of Romania concerning special protection of persons with disabilities**

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The concept of disability has not received any legal definition in the Romanian law system, despite the existence of a multitude of social security regulations regarding the protection of persons with disabilities. The legislation refers only to the concept of person with disabilities. Disability is not only an individual problem, but a serious social problem that requires attention from the state and society. Special protection of disabled persons includes measures stipulated by Law no. 448/2006 on the protection and promotion of the rights of persons with disabilities, in order to encourage persons with disabilities to exercise their right to special treatment to prevention, to medical treatment, rehabilitation, education, professional training and social integration. In order to provide professional rehabilitation and vocational integration of people with disabilities, the law provides that employers, individual or legal persons, conclude with these disadvantaged persons individual employment contracts in accordance with their training, their physical and intellectual capacities. Also, Romanian legal system provides for the right to education, social and legal assistance, pension, housing, health care and other social services for children and adults with disabilities.

**Keywords:** *disability, allowance, social assistance, law, employment.*

## **New regulations in Romanian criminal law on public officer**

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Abstract. The new Criminal Code of Romania has reshaped the institution of the public officer - as active subject of the offense

and at the same time, has imposed much more requirements on its behavior. The extent that corruption has taken, and the notification of the attitudes and behavior inconsistent with the status of the public officer, have imposed the criminalization of some actions which, under the old penal code were outside of the criminal area, such as abuse of office in sexual purposes or usurping the function. At the same time, existing regulations were clarified to ensure their efficient implementation. The constitutive content of the offense of bribery was amended so as to include the act of receiving undue benefits, which had a separate criminalization in the previous legislation. It is necessary to observe what theoretical and practical consequences do these changes and new criminalizations generate in relation to criminal offenses of service.

**Keywords:** *public officer, work related duties, bribery, abuse of office, usurping the function, criminal liability, criminal offence.*

### **Right to a Name. Administrative System and Its Implications**

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The purpose of this article is to provide the first comprehensive legal analysis of the relation between the right to a name and the administrative authorities. In order to individualize the personality of an individual in relation to another individual, the name of the physical person (surname and forename) must be used. Although the name is a complex notion whose birth, historically speaking, represents primarily the result of a long usage, as any element related to language, it becomes a legal concept, its structure and rules of assigning are the subject of the regulations, and not the name itself. The right to a name is one of those personality rights which are simultaneously identification attributes of an individual. The name, as an element or means of identifying physical persons in civil right, contributes to determining the status of the individual holder of rights and obligations in a legal relation. Changes in civil status of a person such as: changes in filiation, changes arising from adoption, changes caused by the institution of marriage, determine the change of the surname

which is not at all the same with the administrative procedure of changing the name. This last procedure consists in the replacement of the name on request, through administrative decision. This administrative procedure is due to different causes unrelated to civil status but included in special providings.

**Keywords:** *right to a name, administrative procedure, name changing, reasonable grounds.*

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### **Restitution and Denationalization of Property in Serbia, as Part of Transition and Democratization of the State**

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Unlike successful East European countries in transition, Serbia did not possess political will to face issue of restitution. For the Serbian democratic political parties – the political elite – accessing real democratic change was only declaratory in nature (used as tool in winning elections in 2000 and 2003), as evidenced by the fact that the new government after 2005 sought to postpone the whole issue of denationalization. Thus, attempt to create the Law on Denationalization remained fruitless, and Serbia ignored commitment to the Council of Europe to pass the Law on Denationalization by the end of 2007. As building of a modern democracy could not have been done without having to remove the legal, material and moral consequences of gross violations of human rights during the communist rule, in 2005 Serbian government adopted the Law Registration of Confiscated Property, which indirectly meant Serbian commitment to the adoption of the Law on Denationalization. The next step in the path to democracy was the adoption of the Law on Restitution of Property to Churches and Religious Communities in 2006, which set legal framework which the State had to respect in 2011 and the adoption of Law on the Restitution of Property and

Compensation, which regulated conditions, manner and procedure of restitution to physical and certain legal entities, made on the basis of the act of nationalization after March 9, 1945. The Agency for Restitution works to resolve restitution, despite over 75000 requests received. In December 2014 Amendment on the Law of 2011 was passed, allowing the state to postpone financial obligations concerning compensation. Notwithstanding problems occurring in practice and issues regarding restoration of agricultural land, Serbia demonstrated that the protection of property and property rights is one of the foundations for realization of democracy and for the possibility of joining the European family of nations.

**Keywords:** *Serbia, restitution, denationalization, nationalization, democratic processes.*

### **The Romanian Religious Press in the Early Years of the Communist Regime: elements of the official political discourse in the editorial content**

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The events in August, 23, 1944 would change the Romanian course of history, leading to the instauration of a communist government, with the aid and following the model of the Soviet Union political regime. Until December 1947, the new regime coexisted with the old democratic state structures, but from that moment on, the communist government would start the procedures to abolish the old government institutions, bringing rough changes that would affect every aspect of the Romanians' life, including culture and day-to-day existence. The utopical ideology of the Communist Party, based on a sustained plan to reinvent the human condition itself, would be soon noticed in every sector of activity, even in the theological discourse, that is usually meant to speak about divinity and the its relationship with humanity. The only political party is promoted as omnipresent and omniscient, the supreme value and the depository of the whole human wisdom and thus it justifies its authority to control the evolution of individuals. From this point of view, the new ideology would attack the very

essence of religions that relies on divinity as the source of truth, knowledge and life itself. In these conditions, many of the Romanian religious magazines would be eliminated, others would refuse to continue and few of them would find a compromise solution in allowing elements of the communist wooden language discourse to penetrate their contents. The author of the article will analyse the discourse of four Romanian religious magazines to reveal the intrusion of the communist ideology in their contents in the early years of the communist regime: *Păstorul ortodox* (“The Orthodox Shepherd”), *Foaia bunului creștin* (“The Good Christian’s Gazette”), *Glasul Bisericii* (“The Voice of the Church”) and *Revista cultului mosaic din R.P.R.* (“The Jewish Religion Magazine”).

**Keywords:** *communism, religious press, wooden language, political ideology.*

### **The right to honour, the right to reputation and image of the individual and legal person in post-communist Romania**

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The right to honor, reputation and image, as well as the right to privacy, tends to protect peace and quiet of personal and family life resulting from the notion of freedom and hence the difficulty of determining the scope. If we assume that the right to privacy would absorb image rights, so can be said about the right to dignity that includes the right to honor and reputation. Each of them should be considered as an autonomous right but in the context of the protection of personality rights. Unlike in the Communist regime, in Romania of the transitional period the legislator admitted that the injury of patrimonial rights attract the same consequences both in the hypothesis of damaging the rights of individuals or legal persons whereas individual has name as attribute of identification, while the legal person shall be identified by legal entity’s official name. Any infringement to the name of individual person or legal person is, in

fact, a violation of the right to honor, reputation or image. This article provides an overview of the evolution of Romanian legislation regarding the protection of these rights and of the concept that not only individuals but also legal persons may suffer moral damages.

**Keywords:** *patrimonial right, dignity, freedom of expression, audio-visual communications, mass-media.*

### **Perception of Russians, Ukrainians, and Belarusians in Slovakia: Are They Still Seen Similar?**

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Historically, due to the relative cultural and linguistic similarities, the people of Russia, Ukraine, and Belarus were seen as rather similar to each other or even the same. The epoch of the Soviet Union made the differences between those nations even more blurred (the same political and social system, usage of the Russian language, Soviet propaganda, etc.). The aim of the present research was to find out what are the common opinions and beliefs regarding Russians, Ukrainians, and Belarusians among two different generations of Slovaks: university students (aged 18-28) and elderly adults (aged 70 and older), grown in different historical contexts: communism and post-communism. The research was particularly focused on the issue, whether they see any differences between Russians, Ukrainians, and Belarusians nowadays, many years after the fall of the communism, and whether the collective image of “Soviets” or “Russians” is still alive.

The case of Slovakia was chosen because of its predominantly positive historical attitudes towards Russia. For Slovaks, the early image of Russia was shaped by the Pan-Slavism ideology, which suggested the unity of the all Slavs based on their common origin. That made the case of Slovakia different from the other Central-European states, e.g. Poland, or Lithuania, which mainly saw Russia as the main threat to their national and political independence throughout the history.

Secondary data analysis and focus group interviews were applied as the research methods. Six focus group interviews were conducted in

Bratislava (three with elderly adults and three with university students). The results of the research show certain differences in the perception of the target nations by different age groups. Historical heritage and historical memories were much more important for the older generation of Slovaks; the young participants more often build their opinion on the present social, political, and economic situation of those states.

**Keywords:** *Russians, Ukrainians, Belarusians, Slovaks, attitudes, perception.*

### **Effects of parental migration on families and children in post-communist Romania**

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Migration is considered as a form of socio-economic behaviour. Previous research in the field shows that migration became a strategy of life after the falling of the communist regime for many Romanians, due to the difficult transition to democracy. Aside from the economic benefits of migration, this strategy of life has sometimes negative social effects on family, as migration becomes a destabilizing factor for the family especially when children are left in Romania. Children often find themselves responsible for tasks usually completed by the adult members of the family such as housework and even agricultural work in the case of children from rural areas. According to official statistics, in 2014 over 80 thousands children living in Romania had at least one parent working abroad. However, numerous NGO's activating in Romania argue that the actual size of this phenomenon is still unknown, despite the fact that efforts are made by the public authorities to determine the real number of children living in this country and having at least one parent who works abroad. The biggest concern is that of children who remain in their home country

completely deprived of parental care. The absence of the mother is one of the important factors that contribute to changing family model, taking into account the traditional family model where mothers have the most important role in household labour (i.e., housework and childcare). Or, changing the roles of family members in terms of childcare represents a challenge for family protection policies in Romania. This article uses a sociological approach regarding the impact of parental deprivation and analysis the migration intentions of Romanian parents with special focus on the effects on children left behind. In order to reach this objective, authors used data from the Special Eurobarometer 337 exploring Europeans' mobility experiences and intentions.

**Keywords:** *parental care, parental deprivation, migration, family models, family policies.*

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## **Reflections regarding the state interference in parental responsibility**

**Emilia-Maria Sorescu, PhD**

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Consistent with the evolution of the mentalities and attitudes towards the children, the obvious stronger involvement of the state in matters of procreation, health, raising and educating children gives rise occasionally to ambiguous or even abusive situations. Between the state authority and the parental rights sometimes occur conflicts.

The modern state arrogates a rational authority, based on scientific knowledge and professional decision, but there is a risk that some measures of public authorities, even tough legally, to be contrary to



the interests of the child and seriously violate the rights of the parents. Moreover, these kind of measures are in flagrant contradiction with strong scientific theories. The analysis of concrete examples allows us to raise some legitimate questions about the state interference in family life and in the exercise of the parental rights.

**Keywords:** *state interference, parental rights, child rights, parental responsibility.*

### **The human resources in Romanian rural social work**

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The Romanian rural environment faces many social problems such as poverty, alcoholism, domestic violence, school abandonment, and neglect and child abuse. All this requires the intervention of the social worker. In conditions in which the social work system in our country is underfunded, and the human resource quality is not a priority for policymakers, these issues are addressed unprofessional, ineffective and insufficient answers. Blocking positions in public institutions and the resistance to change of the mayors are backed by a misunderstanding of the role of prevention in social work, of the social work essence itself, which leads to violations of law on social work system and on the status of the social work profession by those responsible for implementing this law.

The analysis of social documents, case study and secondary analysis of data from previous research contributes to describing the situation of social services providers in Dolj County, focusing on the legal provisions and quality standards on human resources involved. From this picture, the study proposes relevant solutions, requiring first changing the mentality and attitude of the public authorities at county and local level regarding social work, outlining a realistic image of it, as an integrated system providing social services, and not only financial benefits.

**Keywords:** *rural social work, social worker, regulated profession.*

## **Liability and legal responsibility in the process of harmonizing national legislation with the EU law**

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Legal liability is one of the most important terms in the area of law, being used from ancient times to establish the social order within the group. Besides this, legal responsibility completes the legal framework necessary to any subject of the law. European Union Member States are subjects of law of the European legal order, and this requires both their legal responsibility quality and legal liability vocation, in order for the possibility to hold them legally responsible to materialize. For any state that "applied" for this living structure called the European Union, the harmonization of national legislation with European regulations is an imperative arising primarily from the option to become a member of this communities which have their own, supra-national, legislation. European legal order and domestic legal order are not mutually exclusive but they are intertwined in the direction of an uniform law in the European Union, overpassing borders. Achieving the goal of law uniformity at the European level involves the adaptation of each Member State national law to the basic principles and European legislation into effect, and this requires, mainly, a genuine responsibility from the Member States. In this context, the next question inevitably appears: what happens if a state is not manifesting the above mentioned responsibility and violates European law? In other words, will the Member States and, implicitly the Romanian state, respond for disregarding European law?

**Keywords:** *harmonization of legislation, liability, legal responsibility.*

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## **Monolith or Fragmentation? Czechoslovak Communist Leadership in 1980s**

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The paper deals with factionalism inside the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia in the 1980s. The author focuses on some theoretical assumption, as well as on description of relations between leading “apparatchiki” in the Central Committee. He is to analyse differentiation and fractionalization within the leadership as the result of dispute over the scope of Czechoslovak perestroika. The findings are based primarily on archival research.

**Keywords:** *Factionalism; Non-Democratic Regimes; Communism; Perestroika, Czechoslovakia.*

## **The Paralympic Movement in Romanian Society Legal transformation and results after the Revolution from December 1989**

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The Paralympic Games were created after the second World War. Even Romania had good results in Olympic arena, in the Paralympic games Romania started to compete only after the Revolution from December 1989. In the 90's Olympic and Paralympic movement had huge transformation. Even in 1972 Paralympics from Heidelberg, Germany only one athlete from Romania competed in wheelchair table tennis, Romania did not start regular attendance at the Paralympics until 1996 Atlanta, and till London 2012 Romania did not win any gold medal at the Paralympic edition. This medal was won by Carol Eduard Novak in cycling. A year later, after his success, in 2013, Novak became president of the Romanian Federation of Cycling and he was the first disabled athlete from Romania and one of the few in the world to hold a such a position for a non-disable Federation. In December 1990 the Romanian Sport Federation for People with handicap was created. The sport for disabled people started to develop in Romania after the integration in the European Union in 2007. Even the European legislation need to be applied to all member states,

Romania made only small steps in this chapter. In my paper I will analyse all the steps that the Paralympic movement made it in Romania from 1990 till today, using different document from different national archives, newspaper articles and interviews and other sources.

**Keywords:** *Paralympics, handicap, Romania, Society, results.*

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## **Reversible Vending – Features and World Practise**

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The present article gives an overview of some important and specific features of reverse vending. We give examples of world practice in the management of packaging waste in different countries. In detail is discussed the concept of automatic processing of packaging waste, depositing of those packaging customers receive certain economic incentives. Thus the system which takes back products packaging allows sales agents actively to participate in the process of recovery, which functions as a mechanism for economic motivation of end users. The key role of reverse vending is in terms of the beneficial impact on the environment and targeted waste management of flows generated and recycled packaging waste.

The purpose of this work is to examine the nature of the reverse vending technology and its application as a concept for sustainable management of waste from product packaging in the world, the role of the representative agent of exchange in this process and opportunities for future development and implementation in Bulgaria.

**Keywords:** *vending, reversible vending, packaging waste, concept, management.*

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### **The enterprise in the Romanian legal system – past and present**

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The national legislature has constantly focused on the concept of *enterprise*. The previous Commercial Code, the current Civil Code, as well as certain special laws co-existing with the two codes allocated imprecise and contradictory provisions to the enterprise, generating a diversity of opinions in the literature. In time the regulations on the enterprise as part of the legal institution of trade acts, as a subject of rights, as an economic activity or an essential element for the professional quality reveal the complexity of this concept and the need to explain its content.

**Keywords:** *enterprise; trade act; subject of right; economic activity; professional.*

### **Theories of the European integration before and after communism**

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This paper aims to explore and analyze some general concepts that define the the process of european integration – from West to East. For this purpose, the paper explores certain historical sequences and theoretical modeling of European integration (from the Middle Ages until the Treaty of Lisbon), confronted with theoretical synthesis of the twentieth and twenty-first centuries, regarding the establishment of European unity. The study is based on modern and contemporary authors who have pondered the problem of a European integration philosophy. This philosophical theory is based mainly on nomativism and centered on the alliance between knowledge, spirituality,

equilibrium and good will - and in this respect the research methodology consists in a confrontation of particular perspectives with the major theories currently performing in an interdisciplinary approach.

**Keywords:** *European integration philosophy, European unity, particular perspective, Romanian perspective, theoretical synthesis.*

## **Poland, Church and Democracy**

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The Roman Catholic Church has played the important role in the history of Poland. However, it seems that its function had rather political than religious and ethical nature. The Church was understood as some kind of political authority (at least in symbolic sense). New political reality in 1989 has changed cultural and symbolical framework. Enemy (evil) that is the communist authorities has stopped exist. Poland looks for a new social and cultural identity. In this symbolic and cultural landscape the Church wants to play important role. However, the Polish society in some sense has anticlerical and indifferent nature other than the state authority. Here I show how the church affects political decision-making in Poland after 1989 and what its strategy of cultural policy is.

**Keywords:** *Poland, Church, Democracy, Cultural Policy, society.*

**The crucial importance of the diplomatic agent Romano Suzinno and his mission in Bucharest. The rise of the monarchy in Romania**

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The year 1866 was a milestone for both Romania and Italy. Romania's Fragility at the international level required a strong action plan to counter the anti-union tendencies, reborn as a result of overthrowing Cuza, while Italy, who had Venice in exchange of its neutral attitude towards the Austro-Prussian conflict wanted to bring Rome in the Italian state borders. Italy followed with great interest all that happened in Bucharest. The Italian agent, Romano Suzinno, kept well informed the Italian government about all the moves that took place in the Romanian capital especially as a new prince arrived. His diplomatic correspondence with the Italian Foreign Minister Count Pompeo di Campello was intense and well documented. Romano Suzinno witnessed all the important changes that took place in the Romanian Principalities after the overthrowing of Prince Cuza and the arrival of Prince Carol of Hohenzollern.

**Keywords:** *diplomatic relations, international relations, Romania, Italy, Romano Suzinno.*

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**Political and diplomatic relations between communist Romania and Italy. The mission of the minister Renato Bova Scopa in Bucharest (1941-1945)**

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After the Second World War, the two Latin friend countries went separately on their own path, one being thrown in the communist part of the world while the other one went down a smoother way into the

capitalist world. Even if in the modern era, starting 1859 the two countries fought in the same time for completing their national unity and supported diplomatically one another in the international system, starting with the last world conflagration the bilateral relations between the two became more and more distant because of their interests, their separated international status, Italy being considered a Great Power while Romania a small country from eastern Europe. Moreover, towards the end of the Second World War, Romania broke the alliance with Germany and Italy to go against them for its best interest of that time. Despite their differences and separated interests, Romania and Italy did not broke the diplomatic relations during the Second World War although between 1943 and 1944 the interests of Romanian in Italy were represented by the Swedish Legation in Rome. In 1941 Italy's minister in Bucharest is appointed Renato Bova Scopa and he will represent his country's interests in Romania until 1945. Bova Scopa will recognize the in 1943 the new Italian government under the command of Italy's Marshal Pietro Badoglio, after the fall of Mussolini. In December 1944, at the initiative of the Italian government, Romania appoints a Charge d'Affaires ad interim in Rome. As a token of their good intentions, in January 1945, the Italian government canceled, after the unanimous vote in the Italian Parliament, the arbitrary Wien Dictate from 1940 when the Fascist Italy and Nazi Germany decided to give the northern part of Transylvania to fascist Hungary.

After being supportive one another for many years in accomplishing their national ideals, from unity to independence and from being allies in the Triple Alliance to being enemies in the Second World War, the two Latin states seemed to get along after the Peace Conference in Paris in 1946-1947, but the Soviet influence on our politics ruined all that.

**Keywords:** *diplomatic relations, international relations, Romania, Italy, Renato Bova Scopa.*

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## **New axiological trends in shaping/educating the human being**

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The essence of the human being is the set of values he internalizes and acquires. Nowadays, the educator has to admit that the values reshape continuously. The world today is characterized by dynamism and change and the individual is forced to adapt effectively. School aims to train individuals able to assume their responsibility in acquiring skills. Valuing the individuality of the learner is a fundamental principle of contemporary education.

In an educational and social context which is constantly changing, both students and teachers must become reflective practitioners, able to adapt to all educational situations by analyzing their own practices and results. The ability to self-analyze allows the teacher to identify his successes and failures and readjust his future actions.

The self-reflexive dimension leads to autonomy. In the present study we intend to emphasize the necessity of training an autonomous individual, able of self-accomplishment by an independent lifelong learning. Responsibility, autonomy and efficiency are present demands of training and educating the human being. The development of the professional skills is a continuous process which is due, on one hand, to the evolution of the sets of knowledge and abilities of the individual and on the other hand to one's increased ability to reorganize in more complex integrative structures his acquisitions according to his experience.

The scientific approach is focused on both the presentation of the theoretical aspects and of the highlighting of the practical-applied implications of the aspects taken into consideration. The present research is oriented on the (meta)cognitive, constructivist theories which effectively imply the learner in the "learning process". Starting from the premise that training the autonomous learning skill is accomplished *progressively, through a systematic, reflexive and continuous practice*, we have tried to draw several directions of action.

**Keywords:** *responsibility, autonomy, competence, reflexive practice.*

## **Present political culture in Romania and the role of political leadership**

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The paper aims to examine the bi-univocal nature of the causal relationship between the political culture of society and the political leadership styles in Romania after the largest overthrow of values from Europe. The assumption of this research is that a low political culture of leadership and a nondemocratic political leadership has a strong negative impact on the society's political culture, manifested in the relativization in the individual, group and societal level of the ethical criteria in general and the ethical criteria of analyzing the political behaviors subsumed to certain political leadership styles, the erosion of citizenship's values, norms, ideals and symbols, the substantial reduction of normative participatory and deliberative character of public sphere and of media and, on the whole, the vulnerabilization of democracy. As such, the paper focuses on the dominants of post-communist political culture of society and of post-communist political culture of political leadership, namely the ratio of moral, civic and political values, the relationship between "high context" culture and "low context" culture (according Hall's cultural factors theory), the ratio of social values and spiritual values in post-revolutionary hierarchy of cultural needs (according Maslow's model of motivation), "power distance", "individualism", "uncertainty avoidance" (according Hofstede's cultural dimensions theory). In essence, the paper aims at the knowledge and values which, once "internalized", led to the formation of a specific type of public sphere and to its differentiated manifestation, more decreased participatory and deliberative in the processes of political leaders' selection and in the configuration of certain feelings, attitudes and cognitive and estimative orientations towards leaders. Likewise, the paper examines the impact of the most important and visible elements of public life – the national political leaders, especially the presidents as exponents of

power – on the political culture through their political leadership styles.

**Keywords:** *political culture; political leadership; values; normative, participatory and deliberative democracy.*

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### **On (Non-)Legal Concepts in Past Communism and Present Democracy: ‘Authority’, ‘Power’ and ‘Domination’**

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By minding some key ideas which are given voice to by Jean-Pierre Le Goff in *La démocratie post-totalitaire*, the present paper embarks on a question-driven endeavour to reconsider and reassess the fundamental, multifaceted concepts enunciated in the title above. ‘Authority’, ‘power’ and ‘domination’ are words as old as language itself; philosophers, politicians, legal scholars, feminists or economists have lent and instilled them in time with various meanings according to different strands of thought, doctrines, theories, mentalities and interests; they have been associated with the bad and the good in people and regimes; and diverse people, regimes and time spans have abraded their meanings, they have become obsolete or vague and have eventually died only to acquire unprecedented significances in new contexts and thus experience rebirth and novelty. Hence, this theoretically founded and interview based article attempts to better acquaint readers with prime legal and non-legal meanings of the previously mentioned concepts in the customary manner in which past communist and present democratic doctrinarian currents and governmental forms have evinced them, but also with the way in which meanings have altered as the years grow and whether embedded, inextricable links in purport to past regimes continue to subtly, yet deeply influence and coerce the denotation of concepts in contemporary societies, or not.

**Keywords:** ‘authority’, ‘power’, ‘domination’, *communism, democracy, (non-)legal meanings.*

### **The Romanian recodification of civil law – a success or a necessity?**

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More than 3 years after the New Romanian Civil Code has entered into force, we are still asking ourselves if its adoption was indeed necessary or if it has been yet another matter of option of the present political liberalism. The case law of the Romanian Courts, the studies of the doctrine, the thousands of articles reveal the qualities or the flaws of certain particular aspects of the new legal provisions. From our point of view, it is important to know if, by the new Civil Code, our legislator has created a better, sustainable and useful legal document than the previous ones. In this respect, our study will analyze the necessity of this re-codification of the civil Romanian law after a period of 146 years of application of the Alexandru Ioan Cuza Codices, taking into consideration the fact that in France, even though the Civil Code dates from 1804 and a new civil code has not been adopted but it was rather preferred the method *codifier à droit constant*.

**Keywords:** *New Romanian Civil Code; re-codification; civil law; legislative monument.*

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**Communism and Condominium. The Communist State and the Freedom Regim in the Traditional Romanian Villages**

**Cristinel Trandafir, PhD**

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The aim of this paper is to clarify why in the Romanian history, the communist state has proved to be the most unsuited and incompatible institution with the mechanism of the Culture of Commune to Diffuse Tradition (*Cultura Obștei de Tradiție Difuză*), specific to the Romanian agrarian communities; furthermore, the article investigates why the communist state and the free rural communities (*sate devalmase*) were in structural and functional contradiction, impossible to be removed both theoretical and practically.

**Keywords:** *Communism, Devălmășie, Cultura Obștei de Tradiție Difuză, Freedom, Traditional Romanian Village.*

**Peculiarities of democracy promotion in regional states of the South Caucasus in the context of European Neighborhood Policy**

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The period after the collapse of the Soviet Union was the time of search of new identities in the new reality as well as of choice of new partners and allies, the time of building of new states and formulation and implementation of national standards and rules. With the collapse of the Soviet Union, all former communist states, including regional states of the South Caucasus, proclaimed a rejection of the political-administrative structure inherited from the Soviet Union, of the system of planned economy, and focused on building a democratic state with a market economy (Furman, 2011: 125). Expectations of transformations in the post-Soviet period were associated with the West (the US and the EU), and building of a sovereign state was founded on Western models of states with rule of law and good government and based on market economy. A special role in the trend of democratization of the regional states of the South Caucasus has

played the EU through various bi- and multilateral agreements within the framework of the programs of the European Neighborhood Policy and the Eastern Partnership. However, “despite democratic reforms in the framework of the ENP were carried out in the countries of the Caucasus (democratic constitution, presidential and parliamentary elections in a democratic way, presence of opposition parties, free media, development of NGOs and civil social institutions etc.), still today we observe the stable authoritarianism, weakness of civil society, violations of human rights etc.” (Nodity, 2003: 30; Bakhman, 2003, 17; Badalv, 2003: 20). Thus, the process of promotion of democracy through the process of reform providing in the three South Caucasian states has led to creation of “mixed regime of autocratic content, but in a democratic way” (Cheteryan, 2003: 41). Although it could be possible to distinguish similarities among all three regional states of the South Caucasus in the process of development of reforms, however methods and means of reforms implementation in realities of regional states by the national administration were quite different due to several reasons related to the specificities of each state of the South Caucasus (Delcour and Wolczuk, 2013: 3). Each of these countries is characterized by its own peculiarities of the geopolitical situation and diverse economic potential, - factors that defined political and economic trajectory of state in the post-Soviet period and to some extent influenced the development of relations with the EU, and, consequently, the process of reform adoption and implementation on the national level.

**Keywords:** *European Neighbourhood Policy, South Caucasus, democratization, political and economic reforms.*

### **From Individual to State: an Analysis of Triadic Closure as a Fruitful Analogy**

**Eugenia Udangiu, PhD**

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This study addresses the old problem of epistemological rupture between the micro and macro levels of scientific knowledge and critically analyze new proposals for reconciliation. At the same time,

it is trying to answer questions like: is this methodological dualism a matter which limits scientific knowledge or it is a rather ideological dispute, in the broad sense of the term? Does it not rely on a founding duality and on a living dialectic between “whole and part”? More, the two levels of knowledge can communicate with each other and even have common analysis models: for instance, the triadic interaction model can be used to analyze the individual relationships as well as bilateral relations between states.

**Keywords:** *individualism, holism, ideology, triadic closure, bilateral network.*

### **Automated and Robotic Construction – a solution for the social challenges of the construction sector**

**Alina-Maria Văduva-Şahhanoglu, PhD**

*Romanian Association for Technology Transfer and Innovation*

The main objective of this article is to show that there is an urgent need for automation and robotization in the construction sector, one of the strategic sectors of the economy.

To achieve this objective, it has been conceived a review of the economic and political context related to the construction sector. In the world, there is a great demand for investment in construction in order to support economic growth and social transformations with new homes, offices, factories, school, hospitals and infrastructure. This demand will definitely increase due to the urbanization tendency. By 2050, cities will absorb most of the demographic growth of the world. They are also responsible for 2/3 of all greenhouse gas emissions.

There are also many challenges regarding human capital such as high unemployment, labour mismatches, and increasing numbers of young people without education, employment and training.

Therefore, world should build more and faster. But the result of the construction process should be sustainable buildings. It implies areas such as design and management of buildings, materials and building performance, energy and resource consumption – within the larger orbit of urban development and management.

In this context, automated and robotic construction is, in our opinion, an exceptional solution to build faster and more efficient.

**Keywords:** *Robotics, building automation, sustainable building, innovative building, building on demand, innovative building*

**Modern Methods of Construction for Building Homes Efficiently**  
**Alina-Maria Văduva-Şahhanoglu, PhD**  
*Romanian Association for Technology Transfer and Innovation*

The main objective of this article is to show that there is an urgent need for using modern methods in the construction sector for more sustainable buildings. These modern methods include a high percentage of automation and robotization in construction. To achieve this objective, it has been considered the necessity to build adaptive structures in order to respond efficiently to consumption of energy through all aspects included and an increased seismic safety. There is presented a comparative analyse of the current solutions in construction process and the ones which include automation and robotization. The main accent was based upon using innovative technology with automatic removable formworks. This technology can be used to construct more easily high-rise buildings and in the same time provides the leads for green and sustainable buildings. A high percentage of automation and robotization for the building processes will generate more sustainable buildings, green and durable technology, superior seismic performance, thermal efficiency, low emissions, waste reduction and, as whole, durable buildings. In this context, automated and robotic construction is, in our opinion, an exceptional solution to build faster and more efficient.

**Keywords:** *On-site manufacturing technology, affordable buildings, robotization and automation building process.*

**Currency risk clause in consumer loans - Unfair or not?**

**Ion Cătălin Voiculescu, PhD**  
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The explosive growth of the leu / Swiss franc exchange rate has generated among indebted consumers a strong and natural emotion. Is



the currency risk clause an unfair clause since the imbalance to the detriment of the consumer is not related to the conduct of the parties? It may be considered abusive this type of clause only in those situations where consumer injury occurs for reasons beyond the conduct of the parties, without taking into account the fact that the same clause was in favor of the consumer for a long time?

How far can the consumer protection system may go, given that both parties act in good faith.

**Keywords:** *unfair contract term, consumer loan, foreign exchange rate, consumer.*

### **Immigrants in the media: a comparison on how the British and American newspapers view Romanians**

**Dan Valeriu Voinea, PhDc**

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International migration is a very important topic in modern societies – there have been strong debates about the role of immigrants in the modern state and if immigration has a positive or negative effect on the receiving state. A battleground for this debates has been the media and they way it has portrayed immigrants and their actions. In this article, we will do a study on the way print media has reported on the actions of immigrants in two countries with significant Romanian communities – the United Kingdom, where there are over 100 thousand immigrants of Romanian origin, who mostly moved there in the past 10 years, and the United States of America, where there is a strong historic Romanian community, with over 400 thousand citizens of Romanian origin. The present article will use the extend on the methodology of a study done in august 2014 by the Migration Observatory, at the University of Oxford, which analysed over 4000 articles from 18 British newspapers regarding Romanians. For the present article we have taken over 2900 articles, published between December 2013 and December 2014 in both UK and US newspapers, both tabloid and broadsheet, in order to compare the attitude of media depending on the immigrants culture and history. There are big difference between the identity and social status of Romanians living

in the United Kingdom and those in the United States of American, and those differences are visible in the way the media reports stories where they are involved.

**Keywords:** *media, immigration, discrimination, Romanians in the news, romanian immigrants.*

### **Breach of trust or embezzlement?**

**Raluca Camelia Voinea, PhD**

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This paper examines two offenses covered by the Romanian Penal Code. From the analysis of legal definitions, we see that both offenses are accomplished by similar actions: appropriation of goods and use of goods. We need to establish what specific action is performed. We will identify specific elements that differentiate the two crimes and ways to correct classification of the facts. We start researching the legal definition provided in the penal code, we will continue to review the literature analyzing the crime and the special conditions for achieving them, we analyze the case law in this area to identify similar facts but framed differently. The aim of paper is to highlight any items that can confuse about two offenses, to provide researchers interested in the subject to continue this scientific approach, to help students distinguish between facts presented.

**Keywords:** *appropriation of goods, use of goods, property management, asset management, legal title.*

### **Social and political implications of violations of the right to privacy**

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The present paper aims to highlight the social and political failure of privacy. The privacy requires a complex content and any breach of its components can be some violations of right. In this area, privacy is a

fundamental right considered as derived from the right to life, a social value who can be protected and a subjective right of personality .

The work will focus on violations of fundamental rights and subjective personality and its implications on society and breach of privacy as a social value, with the same impact on society and politics .

We use analysis, comparison and evaluation methods and underline some violations of this trilogy whit implications for society.

**Keywords:** *privacy, fundamental right, individual right, social value.*

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### **European practices for the integration of immigrants**

**Elena Simona Vrănceanu, PhD**

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The European Union has a great responsibility in providing the reception and expulsion structures designed for the individuals of the intra- and extra-community countries correlated with its capacity of relevant political actor not only in the continental but also in the international power equation. The process of immigrant’s integration has significant effects on the production of “good” and “bad” international migration models. The successful integration is essential for humanitarian and cultural reasons and this is also necessary for maximizing the economic and social benefits of immigration, both for individuals and for society. The integration of immigrants implies a balance between the rights they have and the respect for the laws and culture of the host country. However, we should not disregard the fact that institutions, such as the European Commission, finances the pro-immigration organizations and they propose collaborations where possible, in order to create mutually reinforcing relationships, by institutionalizing the skills of different social actors, which can generate a pro-immigration emulation in the national states. Pro-immigration lobby provides examples on indirect representation and on how to capture interest through technocratic and legal pathways of

influence. The aim of this paper is to analyze the theoretical and practical approaches of the European Union regarding integration of immigrants, considering that at European level, there is a discursive context in which the ideas related to insertion, democratization and protection of rights of immigrants are taking a meaning, but unfortunately they are not unanimously supported by policies adopted by the member states.

**Keywords:** *immigrants, integration, European Union, context, society.*

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## **One hundred years constitutional and political development in Kosovo**

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Empirical research has confirmed that Kosovo has experienced in the last hundred years, a variety of constitutional and political development. The various forms of government which have shaped the country, which to this day on the political development. The retreat of the Ottoman Empire in the Balkans had serious political impact for Kosovo. In London Ambassadors Conference Kosovo Serbia was allocated. Consequently, Kosovo enjoyed no political and constitutional rights to the Second World War and Kosovo was colonized. Kosovo faced a scheduled state policy of ethnic cleansing. In order to achieve this policy of ethnic cleansing and international treaties were concluded. After the Second World War, the system of government was changed, but that did not initially improve the political and constitutional rights in Kosovo. Kosovo remained a part of Serbia. Only the state reform of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in 1974 significantly improved the political and constitutional rights

of Kosovo. Kosovo was an equal constitutive element of the Yugoslav federation. Two decades later, Kosovo lost all these political and constitutional rights and stood on the brink of genocide and ethnic cleansing. The first passive resistance subsequently led to an armed struggle for independence. The international community initially tried using peaceful means to resolve the conflict. When the International Conference of Rambouillet failed was intervened militarily. Kosovo was placed under international administration. The international administration had set up the task of a democratic legal system and the institutions of self-government. Subsequently, Kosovo was a liberal legal system, which led to political independence. Although independence from Serbia is not recognized, has the independence to stability in the region and also led to a relaxation of the relationship with Serbia. Today, the international legal personality of the Republic of Kosovo from more than 108 UN member states is recognized.

**Keywords:** *International law, constitutional law, self-determination, state organization.*

### **Decentralization of power in the Republic of Macedonia in function of solving the inter-ethnic relations**

**Fadil Zendeli, PhD**

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Republic of Macedonia has started the process of transition two decades earlier with changes in economic and political system. The removal from the former Yugoslav system prompted more the process of centralization than that of decentralization, public funds and municipal properties were centralized, reduced municipal competences were not supported by financial means and in reality were formed weak municipalities that in practice were nonfunctional. It was therefore necessary radical reorganization of local government system, for which were created certain conditions after the signing of the Ohrid Agreement and constitutional changes. The Republic of Macedonia continued to build a society with deep ethnical division among both communities Albanian and Macedonian. Reform system

of local government was in function of building municipalities based on democratic principles and decentralization, such as enable them to manage the local affairs responsibly and in interests of the citizens. The idea of decetralization and democracy in Republic of Macedonia as legal and political instrument is closely realted with interethnic relations as pillars of security and institutional balance within the construction of a society of mult ethnic and multi cultural state. Local governance encompasses a range of different issues and we will focus on areas more relevant to the process of decentralization and democratization, such as: education, municipal finance and local economic development, culture, municipal commissions for inter-ethnic relations, etc.) The methodology used in this study is designed to provide information on internal evaluations of the situation by relevant institutions addressing and reflect the facts and elements in the decentralization process comparable to the perception of decentralization by citizens.

**Keywords:** *decentralization, inter-ethnic, municipalities, society, competencies.*

### **Municipal management in function of increacing public services**

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The signing of the Ohrid Frame Work Agreement (2001) was the turning point in the process of decentralization of power, as the Republic of Macedonia was recognized as a centralized place.

One of the prerequisites of decentralization is a clear definition of responsibilities and funding in relation to the municipalities and the central government. From the current process can be concluded that there has been an increase in public spending and a wider range of public services to the citizens. Can we conclude that the process of decentralization has increased the efficiency and quality of public services to citizens and can it be used as recommendation to transfer other powers and responsibilities in municipalities? Managers of institutions should pay attention to politics, leadership and

relationships with constituents for their work. Managers together with the employees should form partnership in the management of their municipalities, they both share responsibility for many aspects of municipal administration, to increase the effectiveness and efficiency and to meet the demands of citizens. Decision makers can assess the responsibilities and achieving results as well as to predict the effects of decisions taking. The increase of quality services by municipalities inhibit various factors and in particular the corruption where the citizens and function holders are better known among themselves and it can be misused for private interests. The increase of the quality of services is hindered by insufficient level of involvement of citizens in decision making processes. The methodology used in this study is designed to provide information on internal evaluations of the situation by relevant institutions addressing and reflect the facts and elements in the decentralization process comparable to the perception of decentralization by citizens.

**Keywords:** *management, decentralization, services, efficiency, public services.*

### **Comparative assessment of the degree of openness of the markets on the basis of Open Market Index for Bulgaria, Romania and Slovakia**

**Donka Zhelyazkova, PhD**

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Quantified multi-criteria models have increasingly wider applicability, with them we can assesses the current state of national and regional economies. This is done through the application of strictly stratified methodological apparatus that composes targeted certain empirical basis, objectively necessary for the ranking of countries according to the accumulated final results. The main idea of present paper is to consider the economic model of the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC), which allows to evaluate the degree of “openness” of the markets based on four groups of indicators: Observed openness to trade, Trade policy, FDI openness and Infrastructure for trade. The study is based in comparison to trace

individual indicators, which form the final evaluation, based on Open Market Index, which is the complex indicator of the “openness” of the markets in Bulgaria, Romania and Slovakia. Countries subject to analysis are selected on two main features: they belong to the socialist model of government until 1989, and their current full membership in the EU-28. Achieving the main aim requires solving two major tasks related to: (1) Theoretical presentation of the methodology by which the ICC regulates the formation of assessments of the Open Market Index. (2) Analysis of individual indicators that accumulate the final results of individual indicators. Solving the tasks put systematized basis for drawing conclusions that direct the focus of attention at some options and guidelines. They are potentially available to the three countries, which are the subjects of present study.

**Keywords:** *Open Market Index, analysis, indicators, regional economies, “openness” of the markets.*

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**Fourth International Students' Panels**

*After Communism*

*East and West under Scrutiny*

**University of Craiova, 25 April 2015**

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**CEPOS STUDENT PANELS  
CEPOS STUDENT WORKING PAPERS WITHIN  
CEPOS PUBLIC EVENTS SERIES 2014- 2015**

**Pistrițu Maria Mihaela**

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**Collective defense-article 5**

The most important Article of the NATO Treaty, Article 5, implies that an attack on one is an attack against all allies, that they are obliged to respond "*by now any action it deems necessary including the use of armed force, to restore and maintain the security North Atlantic area*" which meant that the military force is an option. A careful analysis of the text of Article 5 reveals aspects brilliance overshadowed by the Euro-Atlantic principle "*one for all, all for one*" does not guarantee that actions in support of the state, the victim of an armed attack will be unconditional; purpose of the support will not restore the situation before the attack, but "*restore and maintain the security of the North Atlantic area*", which means something else. Regarding the situation in Ukraine, we believe that Russia is, constantly, testing NATO. Russia is aware that Article 5 of the Washington Treaty protects NATO members against a land invasion, and not against subversive actions. Article 5 is linked to Article 4 of the Treaty on the basis of which Member States threatened convene joint consultations, whenever it threatens consider.

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**Presidential elections of 1996**

In the election campaign of 1996, 16 candidates started the debate, with one month prior the election date, as was the case of Emil Constantinescu, or even with a few days before. The first lap took place on 3<sup>rd</sup> of November 1996, and the second one was held on 17<sup>th</sup> of November, which has brought face to face Emil Constantinescu as the candidate of CDR, and Ion Iliescu on behalf of PSDR. The election took place under the close surveillance of 238 foreign observers, 116 diplomats, and 72 journalists. The candidates had obtain in the first round more than half of the votes as Ion Iliescu obtained 32.25% and 28.22% went to Emil Constantinescu. After counting the votes in the second round, the winner was Emil Constantinescu with 54.41%. The election of 1996 showed the quest of proving that democracy had taken the place of communism and also improved Romania`s image in Europe and lead Romania to becoming a member of N.A.T.O and U.E..

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**Missile shield from Deveselu**

Missile defense is a system, a weapon or a technology that is designed to detect, track, intercept and destroy enemy missiles offensive. It was originally conceived as protection against intercontinental ballistic missiles with nuclear battle ends. Deveselu missile shield aims to protect Romania and NATO`s allies from possible aggression. At the military base of Deveselu will work Aegis SPY-1 radar and 24 SM-3 interceptors (Standard Missile-3) Block IB type. From the beginning United States gave assurances that NATO missile shield protects allies from the possible threats from Iran and other countries in the Middle East.

**Nacea Bianca**

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**Political regime in Romania after 1990**

So, concluding what he said, we can see that the level of democracy in a state is closely linked to the struggle for political power. Voters still low, taking the first parliamentary elections when were present 86,19 % and the years that followed: 76,29 % in 1992.76 % in 1996.65 % in 2000.58 % in 2004.54 % in 2009 at presidential elections. The offset small percentage of votes between candidate Traian Basescu and his opponents in the elections presidential in the years 2004 and 2009, indicates that social instability, because it wins place, not by the great majority but nearly half, so the company dividing in his political preferences. On the grounds that politics is poor, more and more to emphasize social problems, as well as a fault Tinutul Secuiesc, the protests of the Unirea Square in January 2012, and more. Very often take place different street demonstrations, and demonstrations. From one perspective, this is very good at the time when you take account of those views exposed at rallies, but from a different angle is negative because the ideal situation, since the state is taking care of social conditions, people don't take it to the streets, because we don't have to.

**Vîrcan Lavinia Manuela**

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**The Romanian political life after 1989**

The end of World War II meant the beginning of the Cold War between the USSR and the USA, war that ended with the collapse of communism. The events that took place during 16<sup>th</sup> to 22<sup>nd</sup> of December 1989, known as the "Revolution of 1989", brought the end of communism in Romania and Ceausescu's and his wife's death on December 25<sup>th</sup>, 1989.

The first presidential and parliamentary elections were held on 20<sup>th</sup> of May 1990, the NSF, led by Ion Iliescu won 85% of the total votes cast.

Romania was ruled from 1989 to present by: Ion Iliescu, Emil Constantinescu, Traian Băsescu and Klaus Iohannis.

**Munteanu Mihaela Gabriela**

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**The geopolitical position of Deveselu**

On September 13<sup>th</sup>, 2011, Romania signed with U.S.A an agreement on hosting at the Military Base from Deveselu a facility to support Phased Adaptive Approach to System for the defense against ballistic missile. The Military Base from Deveselu it will become fully operational at the end of 2015. It is about a protect system against the ballistic missile that our country will be protect in case of a military conflict which could be generate by North Korea and Iran.

**Iovănescu Alexandra Gabriela**

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**Clash of Civilizations**

The concept of civilization, as the highest form of expression of cultural identity, will be defined as a potential conflict. The fundamental source of conflict will not be determined by economic or ideological aspect. The dominant source of conflicts will be cultural. The world becomes a smaller place. As a result, interactions around the world are increasing. People are increasingly aware of their differences. Increasing violence in the world is caused by conflicts between states and cultures that are based on religious traditions. Politicians must take account of this situation especially when intervening in the internal affairs of other countries. Why the civilizations will clash? The differences between civilizations are very strong. Civilizations are differentiated from each other by history, language, culture, and, most important, religion. These fundamental differences are the product of centuries. They will not soon disappear.

**Georgescu Andra Yasmina**

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**The ECSC (European Coal and Steel Community)**

Considered 'pilot enterprise' of European construction, the ECSC (European Coal and Steel Community) was established by the Treaty of Paris (18 April 1951), France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands for share steel and coal resources of Member States, preventing a new European war. It represented the implementation of a plan developed by French economist Jean Monnet, published by French Foreign Minister Robert Schuman. The treaty entered into force for a period of 50 years. The purpose of ECSC was the creation of a common market in coal and steel between the six states that provided along the most Western European production in the two domains.

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**Political party**

A political party is a group of people formed based on free consent, acting consciously organized to serve the interests of classes, social groups, human communities to achieve and maintain political power in the organization and management of society in accordance with the ideals proclaimed in the platform program. A political party is an organization that attempts to obtain political power within a government by participating in electoral campaigns. Many parties are centered on an ideology, but they can also be part of a coalition with mixed interests. A political party must be a part of the nation, and is characterized by a community of ideas. The existence of several political parties is an essential element of democratic life. The democracy is based on multiparty system.

**Dragotă Cristian**

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**The relations between East and West in the Cold War**

The relations between East and West during the Cold War were pretty controversial, conflictual and very tense.

To be specific the East means Russia and the West means USA. In the Cold War this countries had different mentality and very different political systems, one was fighting for democracy and the other one was fighting for communism. We would like to mention that a new type of conflict, resembling the Cold War has been started in 2014 with the crisis in Ukraine; this war had been named by the press: “The Cold War 2.0”. The hostilities between the two superpowers restarted; this time USA stroked Russia more on the economical side, decreasing oil price very fast in a short time, affecting very much the economy of Russia.

**Fudulu Marinela**

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**NATO – the official position regarding the conflict from Ukraine**

The official position of the North Atlantic Alliance was reaffirmed by the Secretary General of NATO, Jens Stoltenberg, who said that NATO does not want a confrontation with Russia, but Russia has to respect their neighbors and their borders. This is the primary condition for stability and peace in Europe. Jens Stoltenberg said that NATO does not intend to intervene in the conflict in Eastern Ukraine because Ukraine is not a member of NATO and that conflict is not included in the NATO area of responsibility. However, the Secretary General stressed that NATO grant Ukraine a strong political support and practical assistance to increase the capacity of self-defense.

**Fugaru Beatrice**

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**The position of NATO in the Ukraine war**

In this article it was talking was exposed the opinion of the general Secretary of Nato, Jens Stoltenberg about the position of Nato in the conflict from Ukraine. He says that Ukraine must stay an independent and sovereign country and also he says that the Alliance of the North Atlantic doesn't search confrontation with Russia. He advocates for a policy with constructive relationships like those from the period of Cold War. In the end enemies like an answer to the question, if Russia is a partner or an enemy, he says that the world is too complex to be divided in friends or enemies.

**Melintei Mihai**

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**NATO-Russia Founding Act, 1997**

At the end of the Cold War, NATO has paid particular importance to develop constructive relations and cooperation with Russia. Since 1991, NATO and Russia have worked in a wide range of issues concerning security and defense. In 1994, Russia joined the Partnership for Peace program, which expanded NATO-Russia dialogue. By signing the NATO-Russia Founding Act in the context of Mutual Relations, Cooperation and Security, in May 1997, NATO and Russia institutionalized and substantially improved their partnership.

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**Relationship Territory - Religion - Identity, in the conflict in Ukraine**

Ukraine is a border country located at the confluence between the EU and Russia, a former Soviet republic independent since 1991, known outside the borders by stereotypes like "breadbasket of the former USSR," "Chernobyl catastrophe", "gas crisis" or "orange revolution" Ukraine tries to build an

identity today. The difficulty to find this identity comes from the fact that Ukraine has long been fragmented between Russian and Austro-Hungarian empires, current borders were drawn by Iosif Stalin. Crimea became a new fragmentation of identity, borders were drawn by Vladimir Putin.

**Cotoi Mihaela Ioana**

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**The Cold War (1947-1991)**

The Cold War was a period of tension and political and ideological confrontation that appeared at the end of World War Two and lasted until the revolutions in 1989. Two groups of states took part in the Cold War; they had very different ideologies as well as political systems. One group was formed by the USSR and its allies and it was commonly called the Eastern Bloc (Or Oriental) and the second group contained the USA and its allies, forming the Western Bloc (or Occidental). On a political-military level in Europe, the two blocks were represented by two international alliances: The Eastern Bloc was represented by the countries that signed the Warsaw Pact and the Western one by the member of NATO. One of the symbols of the Cold War was the Berlin Wall, built as a barrier between the German Democratic Republic (East Germany; a Marxist-Leninist dictatorship with its leadership dominated by the Soviet-aligned Socialist Unity Party of Germany) and Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany; a parliamentary democracy with a capitalist economic system and free churches and labour unions). It lasted for as long as 28 years. On an economical level, the Cold war was a confrontation between capitalism and communism. On an ideologically-political plan in was a confrontation between the liberal western democracies and totalitarian communist regimes. However, both parties would define themselves using positive terms. The Western Bloc states called themselves “The Free World” of “The Open Society” and the countries in the Eastern Bloc used terms such as “The Anti-Imperialistic world” or “Popular democracies”. As it was a cold war and no actual open military confrontation took place, there were various other means of fighting this war such as diplomatic, military and economic pressure, help on a large scale for the client-states, diplomatic maneuvers, espionage, arming races between the Blocs, military coalitions as well as rivalry in sport events, technological competition, propaganda, assassinations and low intensity military operations. One of the many moments when the Cold War could have turned into an



actual one was when the Soviets installed short and medium range missiles in Cuba in 1962. The USA responded by placing a marine blockade, getting very close to starting an actual naval fight with the Soviets. Luckily, through the intervention of J.F. Kennedy, the relations between the two Blocs were settled back again and a period of relaxation began, marked by soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev's meeting with American president J.F. Kennedy in 1963 when they established that, in the future, for urgent communication and information of major importance between the White House and the Kremlin, a Red Phone shall be used.

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**Romanian Legislative Election in 2008**

2008 Legislative Elections were held in Romania on 30 November 2008. The novelty of this election was the voting system. The present paper presents the changing of the voting system has been a subject of heated debates during the legislature 2004-2008. During the discussions between political parties, there have been proposed several systems of voting, including a mixed system by German model and a two-round system. Finally , the Parliament adopted a law on 4 March 2008 which introduced an uninominal system in one round, with proportional distribution of mandates.

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**The electoral system during the communist vs. the electoral system in the post-communist period in Romania**

The decree issued on 13<sup>th</sup> of July 1946 by the pro-communist government headed by Petru Groza contained the dissolution of the Senate, thus the national representatives will have a single chamber, the House of Representatives. Law no. 9 from 22<sup>nd</sup> of January 1948, Law no change 560 of 15 July 1946 on the elections for the House of Representatives. The new law lowered the age limit for voters from 21 to 20 years and provided eligibility for active civil servants and military personnel. A new election law issued in 1952 refers to the possibility offered to candidates and election

advertising. The electoral law of the Socialist Republic of Romania no. 67 of December 20<sup>th</sup>, 1974 includes a series of major changes to the prior regulation. The first general elections, parliamentary and presidential elections in Romania, after the Revolution of 1989, were held on May 20<sup>th</sup>, 1990. The second post-communist parliament was elected on 27<sup>th</sup> of September 1992. It was formed in legal and political conditions changed, compared to the first parliament : the party system has undergone significant changes, by APART Democratic Convention in September 1991 and by cleavage of the National Salvation Front , in March 1992 .

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**Tourism policy of the European Union**

Tourism is , as the third largest socio - economic activity of the EU and is expected to generate over 10% of EU GDP , providing about 12 % of the total labor force . Therefore , tourism is an important sector for both citizens and EU industry , having a positive impact on economic growth and employment in the EU. Europe is the most sought after tourist destination in the world. Therefore, tourism plays a major role in the development of many European regions. Also ensure the conservation and sustainable tourism promoting European cultural and natural heritage .

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**Macedonia's accession to the European Union**

Currently, the EU enlargement agenda included the Western Balkans, Turkey and Iceland and each country is in a different phase of enlargement. Since December 2005, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia is a candidate country for EU accession and on this line, it made further progresses in the reform of Parliament, the police, the judiciary, public administration and protection of minorities, but also it must continue to progress in the dialogue between political actors, fight corruption, freedom of expression and improving the business environment. Macedonia is one of the most europhil

countries in Europe and the public support for EU membership has always been around 85-90%.

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**Criteria for accession to the European Union**

Enlargement of the European Union has a historical function: to make the European continent an area of peace, stability and prosperity. The EU has gradually implemented a process of guidance and support to candidate states for aderation, for them to be prepared to assume the obligations of Member States, particularly in the transition, reform and implementation of the acquis and policies. To join the EU, Member States must fulfill the eligibility criteria defined by the Copenhagen European Council in 1993 and complemented by the European Council in Madrid in 1995, namely: political criteria, economic criteria, legislative criteria.

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**Romania between democracy and totalitarianism**

Romania, a country with 20 million inhabitants of East-Central Europe, presents a particular significance in international context due to its history and contemporary realities. The present study aims to point out important aspects for a former communist state in terms of organizational and administrative, political regime, how is voting, how the media influence politics and the evolution of the political system in transition after 1989. In other words, the central goal is to find a democratic state in which are respected the citizen rights and freedoms, in which the political multiparty system characterizes politics, and unlike the communist period, the current political and social situation of Romania guarantees the free development of personality human. *Keywords:* political regime, democratic state, politics, communist state, vote.

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**UNIDROIT- an organization of the European Union \***

International Institute for the Unification of Private Law or UNIDROIT known in the international context, is an independent intergovernmental organization that includes all Member States of the European Union . Like other European institutions or organizations, UNIDROIT has become necessary in terms of harmonizing and coordinating the private law of states and preparing for the progressive adoption of uniform rules of private law.

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**Globalization military conflicts in the 20th century**

"Globalization" is a relatively recent term appeared, but which finds expression in all languages of the world. However, it is difficult to identify the origin and exact time from release the phenomenon, and in terms of this research perhaps even irrelevant. Analyzing the military power it can be seen that this has had a major importance in the territorial expansion of States and in the definition of imperialism, with a central role in determining the process of globalization of social relations. Globalization the military conflicts is a vast domain, which requires a thorough analysis, starting from the geopolitical rivalry, imperialism and alliance systems, reaching climax by the industrialization of war and the advent of a world of armaments markets, but especially with the massive development of war machines. Therefore, this research aims at the 20th century, specially the period 1914-1991. Being characterized by the outbreak of the two World Wars and the start Cold War, this "*age of catastrophe*" has changed once and for all the strategy and of behavior of wars. So, one can not speak of classic clash between civilizations, but yet "*total war*" in which weapons of mass destruction control situation.

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\* Abstract based on an ERASMUS mobility study period in Madrid , Spain

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**Terrorism and common security and defense policy**

Terrorism constitutes one of the main threats to international peace and security, being a real and serious danger to the human society. The attacks of 11th September 2001 have forever changed the course of the world, demonstrating the unpredictability of these facts. This dose of originality has demonstrated the world states as the improvement weapons and technologies are in a perfect harmony with the evolution of the terrorist attacks. It can be seen that at this moment we assist to a diversification of activities and targets of terrorist attacks. Therefore at 11th September 2001 don't represent a spectacular exit of an actor in international relations, but in contrary, it represents the beginning of a new era of terror and violence.

Situated in a visible offensive and manifesting on considerable geographical area, the scourge of terrorism continue to plague the world today. Therefore as a global actor, the European Union engaged in a tough fight, but inevitable, in a fight for survival values and combating terrorism.

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**Health policy in the European Union**

In the strategy of European Union, health is one of the most important objective. EU try to form an unified health system, to solve citizens problems like inefficiency of funding and provision of health services , resource utilization and quality control of medical services. EU has the obligation to help national governments, to establish rules and standards for the applicability in all Europe in regard to the products and medical services. EU has the instruments to make simply the collaboration between countries and good practices. EU supports the activities that prevent illness and promote a healthy alimentation. The Comission for environement, public health and food safety, the Council for employment, social policy, health and consumers and European Commission have many programs for the quality of public health in the member countries.

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**National Security Policy of Romania**

The national security policy is the framework in which it is described how a country ensure the security of the State and citizens. This is elaborated in the form of a single document and structured which can be called the plan, strategy, concept or doctrine. National security policy seeks to bring together and coordinate the contributions of all those responsible for national security, depending on the interests and threats considered most important.

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**The political map of Europe after World War I**

In this paper, I will try to present the political map of Europe after the disastrous *World War I*, also known as the *Great War*. My paper covers not only the territorial aspects of the old continent after the war, but a lot more, in order to understand what led to these drastical changes that affected not only Europe, but the whole world. Therefore, I resumed briefly the situation existent in the pre-world European continent: the big empires existent at that time, their relations with eachother and where their interests laid. Afterwards, still in a briefly manner, I analysed how the whole world was drawn into the Great War, and the casualties resulted. Only after having the bigger picture, I went on with analysing the changes in the political map, the downfall of the five empires on the continent, and the birth of other states. My paper ends with the political map that came to life after the war, and, with the presentation of the many political views that will come to change the world, soon after, in the next twenty years.

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**Totalitarian regimes**

In this paper, we will present the consequences of the totalitarian regimes around the world. Moreover, we will present several characteristics of totalitarian regimes and how they appeared. Totalitarianism is a form of government control that swept across Europe in the early 20th century. It eventually spread to other parts of the globe but is generally characterized by the major personalities that helped to define totalitarianism. There are several characteristics that are common to totalitarian regimes, including the following: rule by single party, total control of the military, total control over means of communication (newspapers, propaganda, etc.), police control with the use of terror as a control tactic, control of the economy. Totalitarian regimes had a huge impact of world history, which it feels even today in some parts of the world. They were based on force, violence and dictatorship. The totalitarianism has experienced significant proportions in the interwar period, when the countries were confused after First World War.

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**Germany during the interwar period**

In this paper, we will present some aspects of Germany interwar period. The paper will focus on the power mechanisms and the consequences of the exercise of power considering the impact on homes, families, lives, ethnic or religious minorities. The paper will also explore the political doctrines implications and the territorial implications of the Second World War.

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**Sovereignty, identity and integration**

In the pages of this study, we will intend to approach as impartially as possible the problem of national identity, namely the problem of sovereignty, by understanding what these concepts mean in the context of E.U. integration. In addition to understanding the concepts and the way E.U. integration affects them, we firmly believe that this kind of effort requires a careful examination of the authorized opinions given by specialists or by different strategies and policies. It is, in our opinion, crucial that we bring forward as many opinions and lines of thought as possible in order to get the big picture on what sovereignty means and how it works in the current political conjuncture.

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**The Industrial Revolution**

The industrial revolution that took place in the eighteenth century, and at the end of the first decades of the nineteenth century was a time when most agrarian societies, rural, Europe and America have become industrial and urban. Before the Industrial Revolution, which began in Britain in the late 1700s, manufacturing was done most often in people's homes using hand tools or machine base. Industrialization marked a change order that fueled particularly special motor cars, factories, and mass production. Those that have had a major role in the Industrial Revolution were centred on iron and textile industries, along with the development of the steam engine. However, the Industrial Revolution brought favorable changes in other areas, for example, improved transportation systems, communication, and banking services. Definition of Industrial Revolution - the radical replacement of industrial production (manual) with production-based cars. Most productive people industrial countries proved to be fast through the process of mass production, by the people, but also by robots sometimes working on assembly lines using motorized equipment. People in the ancient and medieval lacked access to such products. They had to spend hours, even if we speak of the



manufacture of simple objects. Energy and their own power was engaged in the work, but also using animals. The industrial revolution, is the name given to the movement where the machines have completely changed the lifestyle of the people, and their methods of manufacture. The most important changes were: invention of machines to do the manual work, the use of steam, and later other types of energy, thus replacing human strength, and animal, the adoption of the factory system. Industrialization brought with it an increased volume, and a variety of manufactured goods, and for some a higher standard of living. It also led to employment and dismal living conditions of the working classes and the poor.

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**Exercise of rights and freedoms of citizens in communist society**

During the totalitarian regime, Romanian constitutional system totaled three fundamental documents - the 1948 Constitution, the 1952 Constitution and the 1965 Constitution. The three constitutions mentioned above have a number of common fundamental features through which, the government tried to monopolize, present society and the individual, to manipulate and dominate public opinion and state lifetime. These features are: elimination of the principle of separation of powers and replacing it with the principle of the uniqueness of power; institutionalization of the intervention and state control over social, political and economic life and strengthen the early stages of, socialist construction "of its repressive character; changing the principle of equal protection and guarantee of public and private property protection and guarantee to the detriment of public property; regulation and formal guarantee of fundamental rights of citizens in reality limited practice rights and freedoms and the subjection of the individual to the state; the total class struggle and its extension to all opponents of the working class; the appearance of group interests as the interests of society as a whole class and straightening of all social forces to achieve them, but the advantage of minority political group. Elements that were the basis of the three constitutions and united them in one way or another were annihilating any political opposition, the formal character of civil rights, the implementation of doctrines and ideologies based on the monopolization of power by an elite and its exercise of discretion.

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**Manipulation and politics**

The manipulation is a term very used in our days because the majority of people use it to obtain some favours. It is a sensible subject, is inherent of humanity, human being conscious for himself and others, which order of a verbal and non-verbal dialect for communication with others and living in society. The manipulation represents an act of intentionally communication, but hidden, so that without proves the information is taken as such and the person who manipulate is not acused, and even succeed to have succes. In the act of communication, the manipulation represents a consented action used with a certain intention by the one who manipulates. If a transmitter intends to make an individual change his opinion, he will have to identify the conditions of the communications process which can produce the change in the individual's opinions. This message that he wants to cause a behavioural change of the receiver is called persuasive message.

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**The portrayal of the vulnerability aspects of the post-communist  
Romanian democracy by the national media**

Through its critical function, the media can contribute to the securitization of the public discourse by raising specific issues, topics or problems to the rank of security issues. It is understandable that the portrayal of certain aspects, such as those related to the vulnerabilities of the post-communist Romanian democracy, by the national media, often influences the public perception regarding the national security. Thereby the media acts as a "barometer" of security and it contributes to the extent and the quality of the perception formed by receptors / citizens / people around the concept and the feeling of security.

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**Bad government as a reason of recent financial crisis in Europe**

It is very important the role of attendance of government to the economy and the specialists believe – and I agree with them - that sometimes governments are the reason behind the problems in economic situation. Factors like the lack of political integration between European governments and cooperation of national government, the absence of mighty government to make decision and policy and undisciplined financial plans, as well as, loss of proper rules and low, which are occasions of bad government.

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**Corruption in the media**

Corruption is defined as the deviation from duty, violation of moral and legal norms that block the exercise of public office. In the last years it has become increasingly worrying and difficult to control. There is almost no field without corruption, whether it is petty corruption or it is high-level corruption.

In Romania, corruption has spread to all areas and in all branches of activity. Media is the main source of information on all areas, but especially the political one. To understand how corruption is presented in media we decided to do a research. The purpose of this research is to discuss how media perceives corruption. The analysis is based on monitoring the electronic editions of two leading Romanian newspapers: Adevarul, Cotidianul and online news source HotNews.ro in the interval 1 November to 2 December 2014. By centralizing all articles about corruption in that interval we found a total of 457 articles.

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**The image of Romania and Romanian people in the  
international press**

Migration is a phenomenon that has always existed, but over time manifested in various forms: transhumance, invasions, colonization, crusades and examples may continue. Although migration mechanisms have advanced because contemporary migration is very different from migration practiced in the past, literature recognizes the importance of migratory phenomena as a force that shapes the world as it is a part of human behavior. Image of Romania and Romanians in Europe is constituted mostly of very little information and less accurate and direct contact with our country. We could say that the image of Romania is one generally negative or indifferent to most respondents questioned about the brand Romania. In the same way, lack of cultural historical knowledge and social and economic current crisis, prevent the public from European countries to imagine Romania as a potential future destination.

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**The International Criminal Court and its role in international security**

Worldwide security cannot be achieved without the involvement of an overseeing organ, focused on the eradication of situations when perpetrators form all over the world, guilty of serious crimes, could remain unpunished. The paper presented hereafter aims to detail the way the proceedings in front of the International Criminal Court and its subsidiaries affect the global security and how its rulings amplify the certainty given by the rule of law. Focused on the cruelest crimes committed, the International Criminal Court represents the last bastion of defense in front of inadequate criminal procedures across the globe, bringing to justice the world's most dangerous perpetrators.

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**Intra and intergovernmental relations architecture and the decisional system of the EU**

The European Union is, over 50 years, the main political and economic strength of the continent and a first-rate international factor. Through its evolution and performance, the EU has exerted an attraction on the rest of the states with vocation to become members. Decision-making process takes place in particular between the Council and the European Parliament, which are the two main branches of both the legislative authority and the budgetary authority. The Commission has a central role in the legislative process due to the monopoly of initiative, than in the legislative procedure where his powers are lower. International agreements take place in a framework in which the Council has a leading role, but non-dominant compared to the other two sides of the institutional triangle, the European Parliament and the Commission.

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**The access to public information versus the personal data protection.  
Case study: The regulation of free access to the public information in  
the European Union legislation**

According to the European law and to the Council of Europe legislation, personal character data are defined as information related to a specific person identified and identifiable, as information about a person who's identity is evidently clear or it could be established on additional information. In case the personal data are processed, the person is called "the data subject". The community institutions or bodies, as operators must implement appropriate technical and organizational measures to ensure a level of data security in accordance with the risks posed by that personal data process and by the type of personal data that needs to be protected. In conclusion, both the globalization and technological developments are an ongoing challenge for privacy and data protection. Regarding globalization, we try to have a functional legal framework to ensure the free flow of

information, data portability and compatibility of international rules in a convergent approach to what happens outside the European Union, in the United States of America, for example, or in the Asian countries.

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**Romania's national security strategy in the Europa 2020 strategy**

In the context of the energetical commodities price and offer fall after the 2007-2008 crisis and the very few providers of such products of the European Union, there has taken place a massive change in the european leaders view over our energy independence and self saving possibilities. Therefore the theories of the mondial system have become a hybrid in what european developed countries like to call the 2020 renewables energy strategy or the strategy of getting as many partners as possible in order to both diversify the number of out-side country partners and improve the energetical european infrastructure system of the old continent. Theoreticians, specialists and european leaders came with the premises to stop the fall under the hand of the rising east facing over the last five years numerous internal and external geopolitical events. Recently many of the European Union's countries have fall under "mother Russia", Allergy and Norway's energetic resources strength. But luckily our country's fiche talks about small energy products dependency and big in land and sea oil, natural gas and renewable energies resources. And so the question rises whether our national energy resources and its foreign management are in for providing support to the national authorities and interests as partners or are to take their own share and do not care was it to happen further? The hypothesis are multiple, the interests are "european", the help in this energy commodities war comes from our american and arabian partners and the future still hangs in the hands of the european lack of leadership leaders in was is to become.

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**The role of the Security Council in maintaining the international peace and security**

Continuing "to reflect the geopolitical balance specific to the end of the second world war", the Security Council is the UN's main institution tasked with maintaining the international peace and security.

By virtue of the articles of incorporation of the UN, the Security Council is invested with special powers and functions in the prevention and settlement of international disagreements. These are ranked on three different levels: powers relating to the peaceful resolution of disputes, powers relating to the modalities of action in cases of threats against peace, breaches of the peace or acts of aggression and the functions concerning the relationship between the United Nations and regional arrangements or agencies. Its priority is to apply peaceful measures to resolve disputes, be they judicial or diplomatic, even those that are appealing to regional bodies. Through its recommendations, the Council has generally functions of good offices, of mediator or conciliator and he can also act and through the intergovernmental commissions. In the situation in which peaceful measures, but also those of coercion without the use of armed force have failed, and the threat persists, the Council is empowered to resort to tougher measures. In essence, the actions of coercion based on the use of armed force are carried out exclusively under the authority of the Council and are meant to put an end to the conflict and to help the parties to avoid the resumption of violence. Specialists in the field appreciate the fact that the United Nations has tried that on numerous occasions, but without lots of unanswered. The inefficiency of the Security Council and of the Organization lies in the lack of funds and action force. The conflict in Ukraine or the new powder keg of Europe represents a real threat to international security issues. Given the fact that Russia annexed Crimea, but at the same time is a permanent member in the Security Council it's interesting to follow developments, and especially the attitude of this instrument of peacekeeping

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**Combating fraud and fiscalitis evasion as part of national security**

We chose the theme because fiscalitis evasion "with smuggling" is one of the most used methods of obtaining profit from organized crime and terrorism. Fiscalitis evasion is one of the most common economic crime type, present in various forms, both locally and internationally. The severity of this practice emerges from the ever more active involvement of the Romanian Intelligence Service in actions to dismantle organizations practicing fiscalitis evasion. Combating fraud and fiscalitis evasion requires action at national, EU and global level. The process of European integration has led to closer integration of the economies of all Member States recorded high volumes of cross-border transactions and reduce costs and risks associated with these transactions. Through the Fiscalis 2020 and the European Union will provide financial support for cooperation between national tax authorities.

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**NATO's Security Strategy (from 1949 to 2010)**

The global security environment constantly develops and changes, so NATO must adapt to the changing international environment. It has done it successfully over the few decades, by expanding its agenda, by changing policies, by enlarging and by adopting new Strategic Concepts. In addition to this, the next paper focuses on the evolution of the strategic thinking of the Alliance and how it's development has changed from time to time. Basically, the aim of this research is the definition of the strategic concept of NATO and it's impact and power overall. Moreover, like any other political and military organisation NATO has concentrated it's entire activity on some specific doctrinal ideas, which have helped to promote it's purposes and ways in which those could be fully realized. From it's beginings until modern days, there have been three major steps of the strategic thinking of the Alliance. The first step was the Cold War (1949-1991), the second step (1991-9/11 2001) and last step has begun after 9/11 2001 until now. Furthermore, the adoption of each new Strategic Concepts by NATO was



preceded by some major change in global or European politics. In 2010- at their Summit meeting in Lisbon, NATO leaders adopted a new Strategic Concept that will serve as the Alliance's roadmap for the next ten years and that reconfirms the commitment to defend one another against attack as the bedrock of Euro-Atlantic security. This sixth SC will respond both to changed security environment over more than a decade and to its own enlargement since 1999. In conclusion, NATO's strategic concept addresses conventional threats such as terrorism, energy security, nuclear weapons and weapons of mass destruction. Nuclear weapons are seen as a guarantor of security for the Allies, and the strategy clearly states that NATO will remain a nuclear alliance. When outlining a new strategic concept, NATO has, unlike the EU or the U.S., no legal or institutional template which defines the process, or decides which actors and bodies that must be included in the process. This can be interpreted as NATO has freer rein compared to the others, which shows that NATO is still seen as a unique structure of Euro-Atlantic cooperation and the strategy stresses the importance of NATO's financial independence.

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**Uzbekistan: political regime, cultural history and traditions**

The Republic of Uzbekistan is a unitary, constitutional, presidential republic, comprising 12 provinces, 1 autonomous republic, and 1 capital city. Uzbekistan is bordered by five countries: Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Afghanistan, Turkmenistan. Uzbekistan declared independence from the Soviet Union in 1991, an election was held, and Islam Karimov was elected as the first President of Uzbekistan. After gained independence We created our own Constitution, with Democratic way. Constitution created completely in favor of the development of the country and benefits of the citizens. Uzbekistan chose Secular system to control the state, Separation of religion from state. Because of this 90% of population of Uzbeks are Muslim, other 5% of population follow Russian Orthodox Christianity, other 5% of population follow other religions. President Of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov was written in 1993 - a peculiar way of transition to a Market Economy (Building the Future: Uzbekistan-its Own Model for Transition to a Market Economy).

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### **Black scorpions' involvement in peace keeping operations**

Scorpio - a perfect success without blemish or weakness, always present, fast and tenacious, regardless of the danger, who does not hesitate and come out victorious in every encounter, as is argued in the central element heraldic badge for uniform training of the military for international missions in desert type areas. 20th Infantry Battalion "Black Scorpions" ended last year mission in Afghanistan. There, the security situation has improved and Afghan security forces are ready to take responsibility in the area. We thus consider that their work was not in vain. The incidents in Afghanistan did not defeat them, but rather we consider that they emerged victorious from this confrontation.

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### **The feminin ideal in the Communism Regime**

The women condition in the Romanian space has been build simultaneously with the preoccupation for the accession and the consolidation of the Communism Regime. Reserved by radical changes and concerned by the complete destruction of traditional order, the Communism Society takes a part of the previous patriarchal stereotypes. The new identity of the women is composed by a double polarisation process: the women is defeminized in public space, so she became equal with the men in the labor market, but on the other hand she became an strong sexualized subject in the domestic space. So, the socialist emancipation of the women brings an double assignment to the woman: first to be mothers and wives caring and loving, and second to be good citizen and efficient workers, contributing to the welfare socialist nation. The women assume political and ideological, the entire mission of communism so she becomes subordinated to the revolutionary ideals.

## **Student SOCIAL EMPIRICAL RESEARCH**

### **VIOLENCE IN SCHOOLS**

**Team:** Cotoi Ioana Mihaela, Firan Martha Arlette, Fudulu Marinela, Pirpidel Sandra, Pistritu Maria, Popescu Ioana, Trifu Roxana.

#### **Questionnaire presentation:**

The survey entitled "Violence in school" analyzes the degree of violence present in pupils' behaviour. We have applied forty questionnaires. The age of the respondents varies from 14 to 19. There is an error of 3% in the accuracy of each answer. After analyzing the results we have reached the conclusion that pupils do not have a generally violent behaviour.

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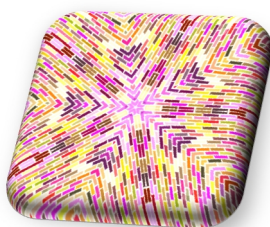
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