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Cuvânt înainte / Foreword

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Anexă - Programul conferinței / Annex - Conference Program

Opening words to the international conference
Individual, family, society - contemporary challenges. Second Edition.

Dear conference participants,

Our conference should be perceived as a follow up of the October 2015 conference held at Romanian Academy, which constituted our first attempt to map the vicissitudes of the evolution of families in contemporary Europe, particularly in Eastern Europe. The previous Bucharest meeting of scholars interested in family studies was related to an earlier initiated joint project led by the Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, Polish Academy of Sciences and "Francisc I. Rainer" Anthropology Institute of the Romanian Academy ("Socio-Psycho-Medical changes in the lifestyles of the contemporary family in Poland and Romania" 2013-2015). The current project („Expanding research on intergenerational cohesion in contemporary Polish and Romanian families" 2016-2018, Polish partner PhD. Rafal Smoczynski, Romanian partner PhD. Cornelia Rada), which started earlier last year, is concerned with the twofold-defined problem. Firstly, it aims to explore the contemporary extended families based on dense social and cultural capital that is being embedded within the broad kinship networks. Extended families, as for instance contemporary aristocracy in Poland and in Romania, continue to reproduce themselves, especially through upholding certain familial practices, featuring among other aspects matrimonial homogamy, maintaining extended kin relationships, developing genealogical memory among members of kin, practicing primordial socialization of the offspring within the confines of the extended family. While carrying out our research we examine whether the very condition of the possibility of the extended families reproduction rests on its multigenerational accumulated social and cultural capital. Secondly, the current project is concerned with the position of elderly in contemporary Romanian and Polish societies, including such problems as intergenerational support. The main problem we interrogate here is caregiving for elderly people, their health conditions and ability to contribute to the household economy, the lives of children, adults and elderly within the context of intergenerational collaboration for the mutual benefit. We examine the process of successful aging with three components: the absence of disease and disability, cognitive and physical functioning, and social involvement.

We must add, however, that we do not narrow our research interest to the depicted above central issues of our ongoing project. In fact, we understand our project as an opportunity to broaden the academic collaboration in a comparative cross-national and a multi-disciplinary perspective. Kazimierz Slomczynski and Melvin Kohn among others demonstrated that the cross-national research provides an angle for testing and producing insightful scientific scholarship, and secondly, such a research has relevance for the policymakers. International and multi-disciplinary comparison permits also the verification of ideas generated within a specific context, either geographical or methodological. Philip Jenkins and other scholars focused on family issues remind us that although the transformation of the family in Europe show standardizations across borders and challenges which family is confronted with have become universalized, their precise descriptions remain particular. Within Europe, also Eastern Europe, there are considerable differences in the transformation of family. Secondly, socio-cultural, educational, lifestyle and sexual-reproductive aspects of contemporary families require an interdisciplinary approach which would yield an added conceptual value in this complex field. Therefore we welcome all participants to this conference and we look forward to a successful discussion.

RAFAL Smoczynski, Institute of Philosophy and Sociology The Polish Academy of Sciences

Dear participants,

On behalf of the bio-medical department of “Francisc I. Rainer” Institute of Anthropology, we are greatly honored and pleased to welcome you all to the International Conference “INDIVIDUAL, FAMILY, SOCIETY - CONTEMPORARY CHALLENGES”, SECOND EDITION. During last year, we have witnessed some heated public debates regarding the proposed constitutional redefinition of the family that have divided and sometimes even radicalized the social actors. Some of the issues identified in the background were widely accepted as relevant and urgent: the declining birth rates; the increasing rates of child neglect or abandonment as a major consequence of massive immigration to work in the western European countries; the increase in school drop-out or the high unemployment rate among the youth, despite the lack of workforce in many areas; degradation of health status in general population and women and children in particular, maintained by the lack or poor access to medical services and by poor quality health services; aging of population, the ongoing widening of the generational gap reducing the possibility of knowledge and values transmission, depopulation and isolation of the elderly population especially in rural area – to name a few. However, when it comes to identifying the responsible factors and the possible solutions, the opinions could not be more divergent.

Logistically supported by the Orthodox Church, the traditionalist camp is blaming the modernization and globalization processes for degradation and dissolution of the family. A serious threat to it is considered to be represented by the aggressive promotion of alternative forms of family – the unmarried, consensual couple (recently claiming for civil partnership), the same-sex couple, the same-sex parents with natural or adopted offsprings. These social arrangements fall outside the long-established frame of ‘natural’, ‘sacred/Christian’ and ‘ethnicity protecting’ institution of Family.

The opposite, reformist camp, is accusing the traditionalist camp of intolerance, retrograde nationalism, phariseism, and deep blindness. The civil rights, as they are currently guaranteed by the Romanian Constitution, must not be narrowed and discriminately applied. In a secular state, it is argued, the Church has no longer the right to impose its family model on all the citizens. Furthermore, uncritical embrace of ‘traditional values’ leaves unresolved many critical issues such as domestic violence and gender inequality. Placing the conjugal unit at the core of family concept and defining “spouses” as a man and a woman will only exclude a significant segment of population from the benefits of this form of social organization, while failing to address the real issues that impede its functioning and are related to individual as well as social factors.

Though these beliefs seem hard to reconcile, it is my firm conviction that conferences such as ours provide the best background to question the political, economic and ideological/symbolic assumptions underlying this debate. Anthological studies have massively contributed to the rejection of Euro-American patriarchal nuclear family as natural, immutable or even the most evolved form of this institution which allow the regulation of sexuality, socialization, production and consumption; the cultural-specific and historical avatars of the family (neither biologically based, nor single-way structured) have replaced the normative model, forcing us to a radical redefinition of the term. But by doing that they opened the way for an unprejudiced and more applied discussion on practices and values, able to preserve what is valuable in various traditions and to embrace change when it is to the benefit of human development.

Started as a regional cooperation between the Romanian, Moldavian, and Polish academics and researchers, our conference succeeded in bringing together not only European but worldwide specialists and it will, I hope, continue to attract public and expert attention for the years to come.

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**An analysis of television programs that depict superstition
and its impact on the audience**

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Objectives. Superstitious beliefs continue to plague the Indian society despite the efforts from revolutionists and various governmental/non-governmental organizations, who have used science to eradicate them. People with deep-rooted superstitions face the risk of losing their families and livelihoods due to their overdependence on such beliefs. To overcome this problem, various media like newspapers, radio, television, and the web are used to disseminate information on this subject and to create awareness among people on the importance of cultivating a scientific temper. This study aims to check whether non-fiction television programs on superstitions play a role in changing people's mindsets.

Materials and Methods. Content analysis and surveys were used to gather data, based on a sample of non-fiction programs like *Moondravathu Kan (Third Eye)*, *Nambinal Nambungal (If You Want, You Believe)* and *Marmam (Mystery)* that aired for a period of two months from 1st February to 30th March, 2016. 40 episodes of the above programs were analyzed. The survey method was used to analyze how superstitious content in Tamil television affected the audience aged from 18 to 70 years. A purposive sampling technique was used to identify 132 respondents.

Results. Most of the superstitious non-fiction programmes are telecasted during prime time especially on weekends. The majority of the content is related to religious beliefs and, also, to blind beliefs like magic healing, future prediction, and black magic. These programs are produced based on information gathered from superstitious practitioners or the public and are telecasted in a dramatized form. Almost 65% of the episodes use a neutral narrative tone passing no judgments on such beliefs. The survey revealed that 50% of the people still believe in superstitions. People believing that the majority of the stories are only partially true are not much affected by the program.

Conclusion. Watching these programs reinforced superstitious beliefs in few people and stimulated interests in knowing more about this subject rather than creating awareness on the negative effects. The study, therefore, recommends that broadcasts should focus on providing scientific explanations based on expert discussions, for better understanding superstitions rather than simply showcasing them.

Keywords: superstitions; TV programs; awareness; audiences; eradication.

Moroccan elderly and quality of life

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Objectives. Assessing the health-related quality of life in a group of Moroccan people aged 60 and over.

Materials and methods. The study involved a sample of 362 individuals, 192 of whom were men (53.0%) and 170 women (47.0%). The data from this study came from a survey conducted at home in 2016 using a questionnaire. The variables used in this study were age, gender, marital status, level of education, socio-professional activity, family type, morbidity and social coverage. The subjects' quality of life was evaluated taking into consideration the subjective state of health.

Results. Overall, the average age of those studied was 70.1 years ($\sigma = 10.0$). 68.2% of the subjects were married at the time of the survey. The literacy rate was 41.4%, 20.2% were working. The majority of the subjects were living in families and only 5.8% on their own. 61.0% reported having a chronic illness at the time of the survey. Only 43.1% were benefiting from social security coverage. As for the subjective state of health, 68.8% of the subjects considered themselves to be in good health. The analysis of the relationship between this variable and the selected socio-demographic and health characteristics showed that the subjective state of health was strongly related to comorbidity. Indeed, it is the people with chronic diseases who perceive themselves to be in poor health.

Conclusions. It appears that the health-related quality of life among the studied individuals is strongly associated with the comorbidity, which is linked to aging (at age). The deterioration of health with the advancement of age could make difficult the daily life of the old. Thus, the health of this vulnerable population would depend largely on the improving the quality of care (medicalization, access to care, support, assistance etc.), and on their living conditions, in particular, the elderly persons confronted with a deterioration in their physical state of health.

Keywords: quality of life; health; old person; Marrakech; Morocco.

Femicide in Romania: incidence and risk factors

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Objectives. Although femicide represents an act of serious violence against women there are few studies made on this issue in Europe. The present research presents the results of the first research made in Romania on femicide cases committed between 2011 and 2015. The study has as its aims to identify the incidence, risk factors and the particularities of the femicide from a South-east European country.

Material and methods. In the definition area for „femicide”, all cases of murder intentionally made on a woman, irrespective of the relation between the victim and the offender are enclosed. Here there are included all cases committed between Romanians, either in Romania or abroad, regardless of the victim’s or aggressor’s age. Information about the cases of femicide made between 2011 and 2015 was extracted from online media. The registration file for the femicide cases included the following: data regarding femicide, data regarding the victim, data regarding the offender and data regarding media coverage of the case.

Results. A number of 298 cases of femicide were committed between 2011 and 2015 in Romania, from which 184 (61.7%) were intimate partner femicide. In 2011 and in 2014 the share of the intimate partner femicide was around 75% from the total of femicide cases committed. The number of femicide cases had constantly grown in the period analyzed, the most relevant increase taking place in 2013 (N=130; 43.6%). The number of women murdered in rural areas (59%) was higher than the number of femicides committed in urban areas (41%). Most cases had a single victim (N=268), but cases with multiple victims were also recorded. According to estimates, 313 women were murdered in that period. The victims are aged between 0 and 91. Men were the offenders for the most part of the cases (94.6%) and few femicides were made by women (3.1%).

Conclusions. This study shows that the femicide is the result of a long period of time marked by violence against women. Starting from the fact that the majority were intimate partner femicides, one can assume the need for an in-depth analysis of the factors, which lead to this type of actions and for the identification of concrete ways of preventing violence against women, and, in an implicit way, the femicide.

Keywords: femicide; intimate partner femicide; risk factors; Romania.

Obstacles to the integration of Algerian women into the national economy

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Objectives. The progress of the women' situation in Algeria is indisputable but their integration into the national economy remains weak. Indeed, the employment rate of women does not exceed 20% according to the last employment survey carried out in 2013. The employment rate of higher education graduates is 58.1% for women and 77.5% for men. As for graduates of vocational training, less than 40% of women work as compared to 80% of men. The reconciliation of family and professional life is a major challenge for many women. They face several obstacles in their daily lives: lack of time, stress, fatigue, uneven sharing of tasks between men and women. Even when working outside the home, household duties and the education of children are mainly the responsibility of women. The lack of child and elder care infrastructure complicates the situation and discourages many women from finding employment.

Material and methods. The 2013 employment survey was conducted with a sample of 21,502 households in the national territory. Results refer to the last week of September 2013. Information was received from 27,678 people aged 15 and over, including 13,733 women.

Results. The gender gap in economic activity becomes narrower as the educational attainment increases (57 points for those without graduates and 14.2 for university graduates). The classification by sex shows a greater participation in the active life of women in urban than in rural areas. On the other hand, the high level of education and the obtaining of a university diploma are decisive factors for the integration of women into the labor market. Moreover, the disparities observed in the integration of women into the national economy according to the level of education are reflected in the type of occupations carried out. Thus, 30.6% of women work in intellectual and scientific professions.

Conclusion. The generalization of schooling has enabled many women to pursue their studies and obtain diplomas. But their integration into the national economy is weak because the reconciliation of family and professional life is made difficult by the lack of infrastructure to care for children and the elderly. Thus, many women are forced to abandon work outside the home. On the other hand, despite the high level of feminization in certain professions, particularly in education and health, they are poorly represented in senior positions.

Keywords: women; education; insertion; occupancy rate; labor market.

Perception of knowledge and intangible assets among a group of Italian nonprofit organization

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Objectives. Knowledge can add both financial and non-financial value to organizations through intangible assets (such as customer relationships, goodwill, brand recognition, organizational commitment) and has thus become an increasingly important aspect for both researchers and practitioners. The relevance of knowledge management and the intangible assets affects all kinds of organizations: private and governmental, for-profit and nonprofit. In spite of that, nonprofit organizations still represent a neglected issue in the field of knowledge management research. This explorative research thus aims at examining the relationship between the management of intangible assets and organizational knowledge among a group of Italian nonprofit organizations, focusing on senior managers’ understanding of the intangible assets of their organizations.

Material and methods. A qualitative approach was adopted to develop an explorative study, in consideration of the underdeveloped knowledge about knowledge management and intangible assets among nonprofit organizations. A semi-structured, in-depth interview was individually administered by two trained researchers to 51 managers of as many Italian nonprofit organizations. The interviews were recorded, transcribed and analyzed. Texts of the interviews were analyzed using different qualitative techniques. That is content analysis, run through the software T-Lab, as well as discourse analysis, carried out by two independent judges. Participants were asked to freely talk about their organization’s knowledge management, their intangible assets, on their and the role played by them in generating organizational value. Data about participants’ socio-demographic information and their organization were collected too.

Results. Participants clearly assigned great relevance to their intangible assets but did not seem to have a full picture of how intangible assets of their organizations may generate knowledge and therefore organizational value. More in general, the contents of their understanding of intangible assets appeared to be more action-oriented than knowledge-oriented. Participants also showed a limited awareness about innovation as a result of knowledge generation.

Conclusions. Findings of the study highlight the need to raise awareness among managers of nonprofit organizations about the role played by knowledge management through their organizations’ intangible assets and how this can generate their organization’s value. More in general, in terms of management, findings seem to suggest the need to change the culture of nonprofit social enterprises. What seems to need is not just a change in the way how tasks are performed, but rather a new set of values and priorities driving the organization to a different approach towards the development of knowledge through intangible assets.

Keywords: knowledge management; intangible assets; nonprofit organizations.

Family and affection in Indo-European culture: Odyssey

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The rise of the symbols in modern and contemporary European reflection coincided with the entrance of Asian and the "exotic" or "archaic" worlds into the cultural dialogue with Europe. The symbol and myth are essential for the spiritual life even today, and the urge for spirituality becomes more and more visible. The great myths that structure European cultures have survived mostly through literature. As a result, the investigation of the fundamental realities of Western civilization, especially those whose definitions are no longer satisfactory, as is the family case, must start from historical images and symbols.

Today, the family is a quite vague reality, so that it seems almost impossible to reach a uniform definition of it. Sociology and psychology often refer to the cultural inadequacy of the family with the current lifestyle, in which the values of individualism are to be promoted. The civilizations of European origin are mainly seeking the new, more fluid and family models. However, family values are recognized as the most important in the Euro-Asian societies, almost without exception.

Homer's *Odyssey* is one of the most valuable mythological sources for the family symbolic research. Even if it takes the form of an artistic work, the Homeric myth is not intended only for a community of aestheticians, but for the world troubled by the basic needs of life, its sociological relevance resulting out of this. Family relationships – between husband and wife, father and son, mother and son, or master and slave – are thoroughly and precisely illustrated in all their complexity. Among them, the conjugal relationship hypothesized by Odysseus and Penelope is best known and often cited as a model of matrimonial faithfulness. Besides, this relationship also involves other affection forms – devotion, steadiness, respect, friendship, commitment, even reserve, and caution – which all together compose a possible representation of the conjugal sentiment in the European tradition. It is significant that the marital feelings are not the same for both husband and wife, but „sexually specific”: for example, *feminine faithfulness* is manifested by staying in the house and practicing wives' specific occupations; *male fidelity* is based not on the sexual restraint, but on personal memory.

Following the symbolic exploration of the marriage relationship in the European family, the study concludes that there is an inadequacy between the present meaning of conjugal feelings and their mythical representation in the Indo-European culture.

Keywords: myth; Indo-European family culture; marriage; Odyssey.

Return Migration and Development Nexus: the Contribution of Return Migrants to Ghana's Development

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The study investigates how migrants' engagement and eventual return migration contribute to the development of the home country. Despite the increasing concerns of government and international bodies on migration and development nexus, return migration which is a critical stage in the migration process has been neglected. The unilateral description of migration, however, fails to address the impact of migrants' interconnectedness across countries and their return migration on the home countries development. Using Ghana as a case, the study conducted interviews and observations among 30 return migrants and some migrant associations. This study concludes that migrants' engagement with home while abroad and return contribute immensely to Ghana's development. They contribute through remittances, job creation, and human development among others. The study, therefore, recommends a comprehensive reintegration program that will target not only forced migrants but also voluntary ones to sustain their contribution back home.

Keywords: return migration; development; migrants' engagement; Ghana; remittances.

Increasing gender violence among migrants in the European Union

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Objectives. The vulnerability of migrant women, especially those coming from patriarchal societies, leads to the increase of domestic violence and abuse. This is incremented by a myriad of socio-ecological determinants related to the immigration process and to the nature of male-female relationships. This study aims to assess the impact of different factors related to migration on the increase and severity of gender violence, including femicide, focusing on migrants in Europe.

Material and methods. This paper is based on a revision of scientific articles that relates to the issue of migrant women who are victims of violence in the European Union.

Results. The hypothesis suggested is that often migrant women's insecure legal status in the European Union may increase their risk of suffering from severe gender violence, making more difficult for them to move forward, denounce their aggressors and access the host country's services, thus decreasing their chances of leaving the cycle of violence.

Conclusions. Increasing the awareness of migration, health and legal authorities regarding the conflicts and problems experienced by migrants (of both genders) could enable them to offer more significant culture and gender sensitive services, thus reducing gender violence.

Keywords: migration; gender inequality; violence.

Psychological profiling of participants at the Miss World contest via combined methodology

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Objectives. The research aims to explore motivation and expectations among adolescent girls, 16 to 21 years of age, who are participants in a beauty pageant. The participation in sport contests is accompanied by psychological evaluation and preparation. This is not the case with beauty competitions as a standard protocol. During high stakes beauty contest (i.e. national ambassador of beauty), girls are exposed to high stressors without support procedures. In order to understand specific psycho-social needs of the typical contestant, individual evaluation was organized for the finalists, after they overcame the initial anxiety.

Method. Testing included the projective technique, human figure drawing: Mahover test with semi-structured interview after drawings. Understanding key elements of self-perception, self-awareness, and dominant life plans and values was the main goal. The projective technique bypasses conscious resistance and does not provoke a socially preferred response. In addition, candidates were profiled with two theoretically similar personality tests, based on the theory of the Transactional analysis, Driver - 35Q that is measuring dominant defense mechanisms and Drego Injunction scale, that can point to a developmental deficit in accurate self and others perception, social skills, and affective stability and fluency. Both tests have been validated in a previous research. All instruments together increased the validity of each test individually, and broaden the understanding of participants' capacity to overcome stress, their interpersonal styles, and experience of Self. 20 subjects completed all questionnaires.

Results. The narrative summary contains cross-interpretation of all results. The narrative analysis provided insight into common themes found in all answers and referred to individual differences between the participants.

Conclusions. The central theme, dominantly present in the majority of answers, is the self-image not matching the calendar age. Graphical and phenomenological self-reports show that many participants (16 out of 20) perceived themselves as children. Self-validation and social context interpretation come from the regressive frame of reference. In most of the cases, "others" are perceived as threats, being granted more power and control compared to the personal control function. The results strongly support the hypothesis that beauty contestants, still in their adolescent and post-adolescent years, need to be carefully selected, motivated and supported in this personality challenging qualification and evaluation process based on one dimension.

Keywords: self-image; drivers; beauty pageant; adolescent.

Antifungal drug resistance - an emerging public health problem

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Objectives. The purpose of the present paper is to carry out an analysis of the academic groundwork and practical training in the field of antifungal drug resistance and to draw attention to the main risks associated with antifungal medications and to the new Strategies to control this kind of infections.

Materials and methods. The paper analyses the major aspects of this topic published during the last decade. The study is based on 54 literature sources from foreign authors (Canada, Russian Federation, Ukraine, Bulgaria, Turkey, France, Romania, Italy, Greece, Czech Republic, etc.) and international organizations.

Results. The number of fungal infections has dramatically increased in the past two decades as a result of improving diagnostics, high frequency of catheterization, instrumentation and an increasing number of immunosuppressed patients. Tens of millions of people are each year affected worldwide by these infections, resulting in more than 1.3 million deaths. Recent scientific studies have mentioned that some species of fungi are naturally resistant to certain types of antifungal medications. Other species may be normally susceptible to a particular type of medication, but develop resistance over time as a result of improper antifungal use (ex., dosages that are too low or treatment courses that are not long enough) and prescribing and over the counter sale of antifungal agents. Scientific research has indicated new strategies currently undertaken to discover alternative therapy targets and antifungals.

Conclusions. Antifungal drug resistance is clearly becoming a common problem in patients and is inevitable due to wide availability and use of these agents. Identification of new antifungals is essentially achieved by the screening of natural or synthetic chemical compound collections. Fungal infections that are resistant to treatment are an emerging public health problem, everyone having a role in preventing these infections and reducing antifungal resistance.

Keywords: antifungal drug resistance; fungal infections.

Influence of social network sites on healthy behavior related to physical activity of higher education students in Mexico

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Objectives. Social network sites have become the web applications most used in Mexico facilitated by the use of smartphones and laptops. They have shown influence in the acquisition of healthy behaviors. The objective of this study was to determine the influence of the social networking sites in the development of healthy behaviors related to physical activity in higher education students in Mexico.

Material and methods. In order to achieve the objectives of the study, it was necessary a systematic sampling from 1,927 higher education students who were studying in the largest university in the city of Tijuana, Mexico in 2017. A questionnaire based on the social-cognitive theory was developed and applied to identify the influence of social networking sites in the development of healthy behaviors related to physical activity. Considering a size population of 1,927 students with a confidence level of 90 percent and a margin of error of 10%, 92 higher education students were analyzed. A statistical analysis was conducted to determine the homogeneity of data followed by a MANOVA analysis between scales. Additionally, the Cronbach's alpha was calculated to determine the reliability of the test.

Results. Results suggested that social network sites have a positive impact on the healthy behaviors related to physical activity mainly in those activities structured such as specific sports, influencing to the people through social persuasion and social modelling. Also, the social support was identified as an important element in physical activity.

Conclusions. This study shows how the use of social network sites has a positive influence on healthy behavior related to physical activity in higher education students. Social networking sites are relevant because they provide supporting and have an important role as media, which allows a positive persuasion and modeling.

Keywords: social network sites; healthy behavior; physical activity.

Agent-based simulation of HIV epidemic social impact in Kharkiv region of Ukraine

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Objectives. Prevention of new HIV infections and HIV-related deaths is one of the keystones in ending the AIDS epidemic. It is very important to know the main groups under risk and factors of transmission of the pathogen for better understanding local epidemics, assessment of effectiveness, responsiveness, and cost-effectiveness current HIV programs and its correction. Mathematical modeling is the most effective approach to investigate the dynamics of the epidemic process and of the factors influencing it.

Material and methods. Morbidity of HIV/AIDS in a different social group of the population of Kharkiv region in Ukraine during 2000-2016 years was conducted. The characteristics of the population's behavior were studied in a survey. To study the role of each of the factors studied in the spread of the HIV epidemic, a mathematical model was constructed. As an approach to modeling, the agent-based simulation was chosen, which allows representing objects of the system similar to real ones, and their interaction is similar to the real behavior of the population. The agent-based simulation model of HIV infection spreading has been developed. The structure of the model represented as expanded classical SIR model. First of all, this model was tested on real data in the Kharkiv region. The next step was to identify the most significant factors for making decisions about methods of preventing the disease. To this end, experiments were conducted with each control variable independently of each other (from the minimum value to the maximum).

Results. The results of the experiments showed that the most important factor for reducing the percentage of patients is the frequency of HIV-testing and voluntary HIV counseling. The second most important factor was the constancy of the sexual partner. The third was the condom use frequency, and finally, the fourth was the number of occasional sex partners.

Conclusions. The results of modeling allow defining the directions of HIV infection prevention and the main factors in reducing the incidence. As can be seen from the results of modeling, social factors prevail over medical ones, which gives grounds for conducting public health explanatory policy among the population, especially young people.

Keywords: HIV; AIDS; agent-based simulation; epidemic process; behavior.

Evaluation of stress factors in medical students

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Objectives. Many studies in the field of stress have been conducted on students. In these studies, students reported stressful events, health problems, objective and subjective sensations such as tension, nervous tension, stress, pressure, strain, constraint, anger, depression etc. In most cases, the effects of stress were determined by the rigorous academic environment, the stress and inability to reduce it. In this context, the objective of the research was to identify and assess stress factors at students from the Faculty of Medicine in the Republic of Moldova.

Material and methods. A transversal epidemiological study was designed, using descriptive and analytical elements. During the academic year 2014/15, 120 second-year students at the Faculty of Medicine were questioned. The mean age was 20.4 ± 0.18 years. The distribution by gender was as follows: 23% male and 77% female subjects. The questionnaire included 15 items referring to: the difficulty of the subjects of study, the psycho-emotional strain, lack of time and sleep, the way of assessing the presence and absence of conflicts.

Results. Applying the questionnaire made possible to identify and assess stress factors in students at the Faculty of Medicine. The analysis of the results showed that students reported stressful situations at cognitive, behavioral, emotional and physiological levels. Major stressful situations have been reported by both female and male students. From the medical point of view, the most important stressors were: the way of assessing knowledge (in 31.1% of the cases), the volume of information (in 29.1% of the cases), insufficiency of time (26.5%), the difficulty of the subjects of study (11.5%), lack of rest and not enough sleep (12.3%), personal conflicts (11.5%), fear of failure (5.8%). Only in 1.9% of reported cases, students were not subjected to stress factors. According to Awboly's statements, the sources of stress for medical students are: the lack of time for recreation and socialization; the inability to learn everything they need to know; the fear of making mistakes; the sense of dehumanization and loneliness; the lack of money; the uncertainty about the choice of profession; the fact that they do not understand what they learn.

Conclusions. The results of the study are a must to develop and practice methods and techniques to ameliorate stressful situations, for example: coping (adjustment) focused on the problem (vigilant coping); coping focused on emotions (avoidant coping) and reassessment-of problem-oriented coping.

Keywords: students; stress; questionnaire; Faculty of Medicine.

Pilot study to determine teachers' stress

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Objectives. The multitude of studies in teachers' stress specifies that stress can have serious consequences both for the health of teachers and for those with whom teachers interact - students, colleagues, parents and family members. In this context, the objectives of the research point to the need to identify the presence of stress among teachers.

Material and methods. There has been used a questionnaire developed by combining four standardized tests, with free access for use. Here are the results of 2 of them: the test for identifying the Burnout syndrome and the test used to determine the level of stress. The validation of the questionnaire revealed the internal consistency of items with values of 0.911 and 0.828 of Cronbach alpha coefficient. The pilot study was attended by 53 teachers from four schools.

Results. To highlight the existence of a state of exhaustion Lazarus test was applied to teachers. Practically all teachers proved to have the Burnout syndrome. 74% of them were diagnosed with professional exhaustion (burnout) of a very high degree. Only one presented a medium degree of this syndrome. The rest showed high levels.

The stress level was evaluated using the test Julian Melgosa. The highest number of teachers has been identified as having high levels of stress (45%), while 40% showed a normal level. One person proved to have a low level of stress, but 13% presented a dangerous one.

According to Melgosa test, the teachers who were identified with a high degree of professional exhaustion have an extremely high and dangerous level of stress, while a quarter of them are still in the intermediate level of stress.

Conclusions. The study results reflect the need to identify and characterize the factors that determine high levels of occupational stress to be able to intervene effectively on them.

Keywords: teachers stress; stress level; questionnaire.

A sociological view on the Albanian family issues in the today Albanian society

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Objectives. The objective of the present paper is to explore and highlight the factors that have influenced Albanian family, which have caused a deep crisis in many aspects.

Materials and methods. The present study is based on empirical and comparative evidence-based data from the city of Elbasan, Albania.

In order to reveal the causes of the conflicts between high school students of Elbasan or between them and their teachers or family members, and to identify the ways to solve them, the present research was conducted along the year 2016. There were 500 students involved as subjects in the research; the questionnaire was composed of various questions, focused on the structured and open questions which offered a variety of possible answers.

The 500 respondents were students of “Dhaskal Todri” and “Konstandin Kristoforidhi” high schools (from the central area of Elbasan), and students of “Ahmet Dakli”, “Mahir Domi” high schools from the “11 nëntori” and “5 maji” neighborhoods (in the suburbs of this city), that have the most concentration of pupils who moved in from rural areas and small towns of the Elbasan region during the last two decades.

The problems faced by the Albanian family today are examined in the light of sociological approaches to family, parent-child relationship, the education of young people in the family, etc.

Results. The present study outlines some conclusions regarding the practical implications of the investigated phenomenon.

Firstly, the transformation of the society from a traditional and closed one to an open and capitalist society, and the radical social changes as a consequence of this transition developed a new family model, which almost has no affiliation to the previous years.

Secondly, the Albanian family experience today all the phenomena and changes that characterize the whole Albanian society characterized by transition. The nowadays Albanian society and family is visibly between borders of patriarchy and modernity.

Thirdly, the conception of problems within society, the family, and the individuals in the post-communist transition period has produced previously unknown events. These events testify that the morality and principles, upon which society and above all the Albanian family function, as its important institution, have undergone severe flaws.

Conclusions. The Albanian family is currently experiencing the worst phase of its alienation and disfigurement.

Keywords: transition period; Albanian family/society; family relationships; parental authority; change and transformation.

Parental stress and bedtime routines in toddlerhood

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Objectives. Recent literature has suggested the importance of proximal context in child development and in parent-child sleep interactions, influencing directly child's capacity for sleep regulation. To date, empirical research has been focusing mainly on maternal practices at bedtime; by contrast, fathers' role encouraging or interfering with child's capacity of sleep regulation has not been equally considered during toddlerhood (Sadeh, Tikotzky & Scher, 2010; Tikotzky, Sadeh & Glickman-Gravieli, 2010). The main purposes of our study were to explore: a) the relationship between paternal and maternal perceptions of their interactions with the child during bedtime routines; b) the possible relationship among context dimensions namely, social support, marital satisfaction, parenting stress and bedtime routines. Furthermore, both parents' subjective experience toward bedtime routines with their children and their personal relationship with going to sleep were examined.

Material and methods. 38 parents (34% fathers) of toddlers aging from 18 to 36 months took part in this study. All parents completed Parent-Child Sleep Interaction Scale (PSIS, Alfano et al., 2013), Parent-Stress Index-Short Form (PSI-SF; Abidin, 1995), Social Provisions Scale (SPS, Cutrona & Russell, 1987), Dyadic Adjustment Scale (DAS-4; Sabourin et al., 2005) and ad-hoc semi-structured interviews.

Results. In perceiving bedtime interactions with their children, mothers and fathers agreed (PSIS "Sleep Reinforcement" $r=.73$, $p=0.01$; PSIS "Sleep Conflict" $r=.94$, $p=0.01$; "Sleep Dependence" $r=.84$, $p=0.01$). Positive relationships have been found between the subscale PSIS "Sleep Reinforcement" and mothers' Global Parental Stress ($r=.39$ $p=0.05$), PSIS "Sleep Conflict" and PSI "Difficult Child" (mothers $r=.52$ $p=0.01$; fathers $r=.65$, $p=0.05$). Results showed also negative relationships between PSIS "Sleep Dependence" and Parental global stress ($r=-.49$, $p=0.05$) and "Parental Distress" ($r=-.54$, $p=0.01$) perceived by mothers. A negative correlation also emerged between marital satisfaction and PSI "Parental-Child Dysfunctional Interaction" reported by fathers ($r=-.57$, $p=0.05$). Semi-structured interviews showed that children's sleep does not represent a problem (mothers=76%; fathers=61%) for most parents and that putting their children to sleep is considered a positive moment for them.

Conclusions. Overall, this study evidenced a good concordance between the perceptions of mothers and fathers about bedtime routines with their children. It has been found that the different dimensions of proximal context can influence bedtime routine, specifically parental stress can lead to critic bedtime routines. Primary care practitioners can play an instrumental role in helping families institute positive sleep practices and improving sleep in infants and toddlers.

Keywords: bedtime routines; parent child interactions; father's involvement.

Risk factors of criminal behaviors during adolescence

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Objectives. The study aims to present a general overview of the risk factors that are defined by young people as causes for their involvement in criminal activities. The research also identifies both the risk factors that are known to predict a subsequent involvement in juvenile crime and other factors that buffer adolescents against the risks to which they are exposed. The way those risks currently operate in Albania at the national level is explored.

Materials and methods. The sample of the present study consists of 78 young people who were imprisoned in the Albanian Executive Penitentiary Institutions. The study analyses the data collected by interviewing the families and the peers, as well as by using statistics of the institutions where juvenile serve their sentence. Data refer to the 2014-2015 period.

Results. The number of youth involved in criminal behavior is considerable and, according to the statistics, it is progressively increasing. As it seems, some indicators related to the family environment are revealed as juvenile criminal behavior risk factors. The peer influence is another potential risk factor. The data reveals that offending behavior rises steeply as age increases: over 86% of offenses are committed by 17-18 years old people, and much fewer, less than 6 %, by 14 to 15 years old adolescents.

Conclusions. Teenage has to be seen as a very delicate period when the external influences strongly affect the way the adolescents will try to recognize and orient themselves in life. The powerful influence of familiar factors through their development will be determinant in the way the adolescents will position themselves as adults with responsibilities towards their living environment. Influences of the familiar factors will also affect the way they will choose to display themselves in front of peers, and will be influenced by them in an effort to find the paths in life.

Keywords: adolescent; family; criminal behavior; risk factor; peers.

Effect of the Family Environment on the Internal Motivation of Army Officers in Bulgaria

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Objectives. Leader roles being extremely important in the professional activities of every military officer and of an overriding interest to military leaders at various hierarchical levels, could be considered as a criterion for their successful performances. The West European standards impose new work environment requirements on officers. The aim of the study is to explore the influence of family environment toward the officer's satisfaction as professional motivation for work. The following variables of the family environment were explored: solidarity, spontaneity, conflict, organization, support empathy and aggressiveness.

Materials and methods. For the purpose of this study, a self-assessment psychological test was used: “The Family Environment Scale” (FES), which is one of the 10 most popular questionnaires developed by Rudolf Moos (1986) to study the social-psychological climate in a various social environment. The expected results of the research were to show how and to what extent the psychological environment in the family determines motivation and professional success among officers. 140 officers of the Bulgarian Air Force and their families were tested. They were part of three hierarchical levels.

Results. The results indicate that the achievement of the psychological satisfaction from military service is directly related to intra-family interactions and relationships. The results of the psychological research are informative about the importance of family interactions and its direct influence on the professional motivation and success of officers from Bulgarian Air Force.

Conclusion. The study offered valid data for the further professional development of officers in view of family psychodynamics and, also about professional identity and sustainability over time. Thanks to the results of this study, it could be possible to understand the need to work with the family system as important and meaningful as working with formal work environment of officers.

Keywords: family system; motivation; interactive models; family psychotherapy; psychoanalysis.

Adverse childhood experiences and tobacco use in students - results from pilot study

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Objectives. It is well known that adverse experiences in the early years of life have a negative impact on the health and behavior of adults. Events such as death or separation of the parents, parental mental illness or criminal behavior, exposure to violence, abuse and poverty up to the age of 18 are called adverse childhood experiences (ACE). Previous studies indicate that ACEs are related to the onset of mental disorders during adulthood, leading to health, social, and behavior problems. The obtained data are the results of the study "Adverse childhood experiences and tobacco use risky health behaviors among students" conducted in Bulgaria, during the year 2016.

Materials and Method. The following materials were used: the "Adverse Childhood Experiences International Questionnaire (ACE-IQ)", translated in Bulgarian language and linguistically adapted for the use in Bulgarian population and Questionnaire on risk health factors - adjusted for the purposes of the study. They were applied on a study sample including 150 students in social work and medicine. The study involved 67 men and 83 women, out of which, 95% were Bulgarians and 4.3% Bulgarian Roma. 47.8% of them were married, 47.8% unmarried and 4.34% divorced.

Results. Exposure to child maltreatment or violence was the most widespread (46% emotional abuse, 18 % physical abuse and 13% sexual abuse), followed by living in a dysfunctional environment as it was defined in terms of ACE prevalence (41% divorced parents). 74% of respondents lived in families that included at least a smoker, while 52% of respondents were smokers, 33% of those smoking on a daily basis.

Conclusions. There is a high rate of exposure to two or more than two ACEs. Most frequent ACEs are associated with domestic violence. The relationship between ACE experienced in family and risky behavior is more common than that between ACE experienced in community and risky behavior. Smoking is the most common risk behaviors among respondents.

Keywords: adverse childhood experiences; tobacco use; risky health behaviors.

Nicotine dependence among psychiatric patients

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Objectives. Smoking rates among people with a mental health disorder are significantly higher than in the general population and there is growing evidence that shows a strong association between smoking and mental health disorders. This association becomes stronger relative to the severity of the mental disorder, with the highest levels of smoking found in psychiatric in-patients.

Material and methods. This is a control study. Two different groups of Psychiatric patients were participating: the first, a non-smokers' group, and the second, a smokers' group, which arrived in the emergency unit of a psychiatric service between February to July 2015. Statistical data processing was conducted with SPSS 16.00. Statistical data processing was conducted with chi-square test and correlations between variables were applied using Kendall correlation coefficient.

Results. Members of smokers group were mostly male (70%), in comparison with the non-smokers group, where the majority were female (81%). 47% of smokers group visited the Emergency under maniacal and agitation symptoms as compared with 20% of non-smokers group. Smokers have more hospitalizations than non-smokers (48% smokers have more than 3 hospitalizations and only 36% of non-smokers have more than 3 hospitalizations). There were statistically significant differences between acute episode and smoking ($p=0.002$). There were statistically significant differences between gender and smoking ($p=0.0001$), and, in this case, the alternative hypothesis was accepted. Referring to the value of Kendall, which is 0.508, one can assume that there is a positive medium correlation between variables, in this case, gender and smoking.

Conclusions. Smokers reveal exacerbated symptoms of psychiatric disorders compared to non-smokers. Smokers have more frequent hospital admissions compared to non-smokers. Smokers present themselves to the hospital more often with compulsive and psychotic episodes while non-smokers appear predominantly with depressive episodes.

Keywords: nicotine; dependence; psychiatry; hospitalizations.

The public stigma for psychiatric patients in Albania

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Objectives. The stigma associated with mental illness has malignant effects on the lives of people with serious mental illnesses. Public stigma is a pervasive barrier that prevents many individuals from engaging in mental health care.

Material and methods. During this study, Attitudes to Mental Illness Questionnaire (AMIQ) was used, which the purpose to understand the differences in the acceptance by the population for 3 different types of diseases: addiction, diabetes, and schizophrenia. It was a randomized study where 450 individuals were involved. Statistical data processing was conducted with SPSS 16.00, using chi-square test.

Results. The patients with schizophrenia had higher levels of stigma compared with diabetic patients or those alcoholics. Statistical processing carried out concluded that there were statistically significant differences between gender and stigma ($p=0.001$), age and stigma ($p=0.0001$) and education and stigma ($p=0.001$). Health care worker's stigma was exactly the same as in general population ($p=0.1$).

Conclusions. The level of stigma about mental health problems in Albania is high, but the most warring finding is a relatively high level of stigma among mental health workers; women have less stigma about mental health problems than men and older people have less stigma than younger people.

Keywords: discrimination; mental health; stigma.

The assessment of health, degree of generativity, and integrity with respect to the past and current financial status in persons of the third age

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Objectives. The aim of the research presented in this paper was to determine characteristics of psychophysical health, the degree of generativity and integrity with respect to the past and current financial condition of the old people.

Material and methods. The research sample consisted of elderly persons from the vicinity of Novi Pazar (N=101), whose average age was 71.7 years old. The instruments used for data collection were as follows: The questionnaire for examining sociodemographic characteristics (designed for research purposes), Short Form Health Survey SF-36, Loyola Adapted Generativity Scale and Integrity scale. The data analysis used the descriptive statistical methods, t-test and one-way analysis of variance.

Results. The results show that there are statistically significant differences in only one dimension of mental health - emotional well-being ($F=3.735$, $p<.05$), as well as in the degree of generativity ($F=4.199$, $p<.05$) and integrity ($F=4.944$, $p<.001$) concerning the earlier family material situation in elderly persons. In families of poorer financial background the lowest level of emotional well-being is registered ($M=49.263$) and the lowest level of integrity ($M=32.450$), while the lowest level of generativity is registered in families with middle-income ($M=32.750$). Concerning the current financial status of the elderly, statistically significant differences were observed in even four dimensions of psychophysical health: emotional well-being ($F=6.195$, $p<.01$), social functioning ($F=4.638$, $p<.01$), physical functioning ($F=5.048$, $p<.01$) and general health ($F=3.617$, $p<.01$). In all these dimensions poorer health status was registered for the respondents of poor financial status.

Conclusions. Although a larger amount of respondents estimated their earlier material situation as worse than the current, elderly people with the current poor financial status state that their physical and mental health is more vulnerable and that their level of integrity is lower compared to the earlier. The reasons for this perception can certainly be linked to the aging process and numerous structural and morphological changes in the body, or with the absence of a family environment and a weaker current care of family members, whose implication could significantly reduce the feeling of helplessness in coping with the physical and psychological barriers in the elderly. In research that will follow, we are left with the task to examine some other contextual variables and personality traits of the elderly persons in order to obtain a more objective assessment of the psychological and physical functioning of elderly people.

Keywords: health; generativity; integrity; elderly persons.

Psychopathology and parent-child relationships in illicit drugs users

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Objectives. Drug usage represents an important and profound problem in today's society, as it can have long-term negative effects for the individual and society. Drugs can affect mental and physical health, criminal behavior, education, independence, and autonomy as well as the development of intimate relationships. According to previous studies, drug usage is connected to several factors, amongst which we find also psychopathology and the parent-child relationship. The influence of psychopathology and parent-child relationship on the issue can be explained by many theories, such as psychodynamic, biological and cognitive-behavioral ones. The purpose of this study was to explore the illicit drug use and abuse, as well as to investigate its potential connections to psychopathology and the parent-child relationship of the subjects.

Material and methods. There were 475 participants included in the research, all of them young adults from Slovenia. *The Drug Usage Questionnaire* (adapted by Mefedron use questionnaire) was used for the drug use assessment, *Symptom Checklist-90-Revised* was used to assess the psychopathology symptoms and *Parental Bonding Instrument* was used for the assessment of parent-child relationship. The results were gathered in the summer of 2015.

Results. Most participants from the sample have tried marijuana and the least of them have tried heroin. Drug usage in the sample was generally much higher than average drug usage in the general population of Europe. The amount and the frequency of drug use depend on the gender, as men have tried more drugs and use them more frequently than women. Drug usage is positively correlated to psychopathology, although the correlation was small. Mother's and father's care are negatively correlated to drug usage, and only mother's overprotection is positively correlated to the researched variable.

Conclusions. Correlations between variables are small, but statistically significant, which indicates that drug usage is a wide and complex phenomenon. The research has highlighted the problem of the increasing proportion of young people that use drugs. It has also demonstrated that drug use significantly correlates with psychopathology, parental care and mother's overprotection. These factors need to be considered when designing preventative and therapeutic programs. The study indicated a need for further research in this field.

Key words: drug usage; psychopathology; comorbidity; parent child relations.

Differences in psychophysical health, integrity and emotional state of elderly people given the former working engagement of family members

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Objectives. The aim of this research was to verify whether there are differences in psychophysical health, integrity and emotional state of the old people considering the earlier employment of family members.

Material and methods. The sample included 89 elderly persons from Novi Pazar. Of the total number of respondents, 44 stated that both spouses were employed, in 17 families only the wife was employed, while in 28 families only the husband was employed. The research was conducted with the help of Socio-demographic characteristics questionnaire (designed for this research), Questionnaire of the current emotional state, which consists of seven subscales: happiness, relaxation, pride, anger, unhappiness, humiliation and fear/anxiety, Integrity Scale and Short Form Health Survey SF-36. Short Form Health Survey consists of 36 questions within the following areas: general health, psychophysical functioning, limitations concerning activities, problems with physical health, emotional health problems, social activities, pain, energy, and emotions. In the data analysis the descriptive statistical methods, t-test and one-way analysis of variance were used.

Results. The results showed that there were statistically significant differences in overall physical functioning ($p \leq 0.05$); limitations regarding activities ($p \leq 0.05$); energy and emotions ($p \leq 0.05$); general health ($p \leq 0.05$) given the spouse employment. With the subsequent post-hoc testing, we found that if both partners were employed, or just the wife, significant differences exist in the variables: general physical functioning, limitations in terms of activities, energy and emotions, emotional well-being, social functioning, pain and general health ($p \leq 0.05$). Using the same method it has been found that if only a husband was employed or both of them, then there are differences in the dimensions of physical functioning and general health ($p \leq 0.05$). There are no statistically significant differences on any subscales of the scale of the current emotional state. There are statistically significant differences in the level of integrity given the employment of the spouse ($p = 0.019$), and the highest degree of integrity have families where both partners were employed.

Conclusions. Working engagement throughout life makes significant differences in several variables examined in this research. We find significant the knowledge that the level of integrity is greater among work-engaged spouses, which enhances the mental and physical health of the elderly.

Keywords: elderly; work engagement; integrity; psychophysical health.

Interactions between attachment to parents and alcohol dependence

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Objectives. Current understanding of the pathogenesis of alcohol dependence (AD) is determined by the biopsychosocial paradigm. Recent research suggests that insecure attachment styles contribute to the development of various mental disorders. Our study objective was to assess the impact of attachment styles on the AD's development, the course and self-destructive manifestations from the clinical and psychological perspective.

Material and methods. The sample included 92 people (64 males and 28 females):

1) 31 patients with AD and therapeutic remissions (TR) less than 12 months: mean age 36.6 (SD=10.7) years; 2) 31 patients with AD and TR over 12 months: mean age – 35.2 (SD=5.3) years; 3) 30 alcohol drinkers showing no signs of AD (control group): mean age 33.0 (SD=8.1) years. The following methods were used: clinical observation, the semi-structured interview for identification of self-destructive behavior patterns, and Adult Attachment Interview. Statistical methods included the Pearson's chi-squared test, the Fisher's exact test, and the Spearman's rank correlation.

Results. Insecure attachment styles (dismissive – 50%, preoccupied – 33.9%, $p<0.01$) dominated in patients with AD. The majority of AD patients (54.8%, $r=0.04$) failed to change the relationships with their parents throughout life and tended to depreciate the importance of relationships ($r=0.046$).

Secure attachment in patients with the history of AD in their family was statistically infrequent as compared to patients without such history (5.9% vs 28.6%, $r=0.03$, and 3.3% vs 29%, $r=0.03$). These patients had shorter therapeutic remissions (mean duration – 11.1 [4.4÷17.8] vs 18.7 [6.7÷27.7] months, $r=0.05$) and spontaneous remissions (mean duration – 6.7 [2.2÷11.4] vs 15.2 [4.3÷26.1] months, $r=0.02$).

The analysis of the relationship between therapeutic remission length and attachment styles revealed a positive correlation between them ($r=0.19$, $p<0.05$).

Preoccupied attachment correlated to suicidal self-destructiveness ($r=0.260$), and also latent self-destructiveness shaped as antisocial behavior ($r=0.277$). Dismissive attachment correlated to self-destructiveness in the family ($r=0.256$) and professional ($r=0.338$) spheres.

Conclusions. Insecure attachment to parents (especially, dismissive style) may be an etiological and pathogenetic factor for AD and also a mechanism of psychosocial transmission of proneness to AD development through generations. Attachment quality positively correlated to the length of therapeutic remissions following psychotherapy for AD. Insecure attachment positively correlated to self-destructive behavior.

Keywords: attachment; alcohol dependence; self-destructive behavior.

Changes in occupational profiles and occupational health service

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Objectives. Changes in the economy and occupational profile, implementation of new technologies, fragmentation of tasks and work processes justify the urgent needs in specialized occupational health and basic services. The national economy of the Republic of Moldova used to be based on the agricultural sector, two-thirds of the workers being employed in agriculture, while in present this country is undergoing changes in the occupational profile of the agricultural workers. As the total number of employees was reduced twice, the office workers, public workers, and others experienced a growing trend.

Material and methods. Transverse-descriptive, sociological (questionnaire for hygienist doctors from territorial public health centers), analytical-comparative research of occupational national profile in the dynamics of 25 years was conducted.

Results. A demographic decline among the working age population has been registered (from 63.78% in 2000 to 59.58% in 2015); there was also a decrease in the diagnosis of occupational diseases (0 cases 2014, 2015, 2016) and a 1.5 times increase of disabilities in the working population during the last years. We should also mention the 2.5 times rise of the percentage of employees working in harmful and inadequate sanitary conditions. On the other hand, in 2015 there were 1.21 times as many private as public medical institutions, from the total of 1114. 40 Public Consultative Centers and 8 Private Medical Institutions are periodically examining the employees working in harmful and unfavorable conditions, within a program organized by local Public Health Centers. The results of the inquiring the occupational health specialists justified the necessity: to categorize the place of work depending on the branch of the national economy; to elaborate tools to supervise and monitor the occupational health services; to strengthen medical statistical tools in occupational health care; to show the main causes of illness.

Conclusions. The study offered the following results: the absence of an inter-ministerial strategic plan in the field of Occupational Health; the changes occurred in the occupational profile of national economy; a small number of enterprises are provided medical assistance; a small number of doctors specialized in occupational medicine; lack of motivation from employer and employee in establishing the diagnosing occupational diseases; high mobility of human resources in the country; lack of a national electronic register for medical examinations of employees do not allow assessment of RM cargo, qualification, competence of the mentioned institutions.

Keywords: occupational profile; occupational disease; working age population.

The role of emotion self-regulation in teaching effectiveness

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Objectives. The unpleasant emotions of teachers who face the students' misbehavior have been found positively associated with their burnout levels (Chang, 2013) evaluated by the three classic subscales labeled emotional exhaustion, cynicism, and low efficacy (Maslach & Jackson, 1986). So far, few studies have analyzed the relationship between teachers' negative emotions and burnout levels during a stressful event. The purpose of this study was to analyze whether the multidimensional construct of teachers' burnout affects their emotions self-regulation process. First, it was expected that emotional exhaustion, cynicism, and sense of ineffectiveness would be significantly associated with teachers' emotions self-regulation. Second, the predictive pattern of all studied variables in a single model was assessed. It was expected that the burnout's sub-scales who predict teachers' emotions self-regulation process would be related to the intensity of their students' negative emotions.

Material and methods. Primary teachers from Italian schools (N=316) composed the studied group; mostly female (92%) and aged from 20 to 60 years (M=45.5; SD=3.22). Two self-report questionnaires were administered: the Emotional Competence Questionnaire (Doudin & Curchod-Ruedi, 2010), and the Maslach Burnout Inventory-Educators Survey (Maslach & Jackson, 1986).

Results. Findings showed significant correlations between teachers' negative emotions and their burnout levels. The analysis of direct and indirect effects revealed a moderate positive direct effect of emotional exhaustion ($\beta=.20$, $p<.001$) and a small direct effect of cynicism ($\beta=.11$, $p<.01$) on teachers' emotion self-regulation.

Conclusion. According to the main research hypothesis, the higher the teachers' emotion exhaustion level, the higher their intensity appraisal of negative emotions. The path model suggested that professional exhausted teachers attribute a high intensity to misbehaved students' negative emotions, which consequently affects their own negative emotions' intensity. The findings of the present study support previous research showing that teachers' burnout threatens their emotion regulation process. Furthermore, results suggest taking into account teachers' appraisal process as a key-point in the interventions program developed to reduce the negative effect of burnout syndrome.

Keywords: teachers; emotion; self-regulation; effectiveness.

Parents and teachers agreement on temperament and behavior in a group of preschoolers

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Objectives. This study aims to analyze the agreement between parents and teachers with regard to the evaluation of temperament (positive and negative emotionality) and behavior (ADHD risk, inattention, and impulsivity) in a group of preschoolers.

Materials and methods. Sixty-four children (mean age=66.05 months, SD=3.95; F=39%) attending the last year of kindergarten took part to the study. Each child's temperament and behavior were rated by a parent and a teacher. Adults involved rated Positive Emotionality (PE) and Negative Emotionality (NE) via the Italian Questionnaires of Temperament (Questionari Italiani del Temperamento, QUIT; Axia, 2002) and inattention and hyperactivity via the Conners' Rating Scales.

Results. With regard to temperamental emotionality, informants did not show any significant difference. Despite this, they showed low agreement in these scales when considering the whole sample (Cohen's $\kappa = .016$ for PE and $=.164$ for NE) and the male group (Cohen's $\kappa = .159$ for PE and $=.047$ for NE), and low to modest agreement for female group (Cohen's $\kappa = .000$ for PE and $=.317$ for NE). With regard to behavior, the agreement between parents and teachers was highly variable (low to moderate levels of agreement according to Landis and Koch, 1977). Generally speaking, teachers reported the highest rates of children's ADHD risk ($p < .001$), for both the whole sample and each gender group and highest rates of hyperactivity/impulsivity levels ($p < .005$) for female children. Informants showed the highest agreement when rating impulsivity/hyperactivity (Cohen's $\kappa = .487$ in the whole sample) and the lowest when rating ADHD risk (Cohen's $\kappa = .000$ for the whole sample and for each gender group). More specifically, teachers and parents strongly agreed when considering externalizing behavior in males (impulsivity/hyperactivity Cohen's $\kappa = .591$), but not in females (impulsivity/hyperactivity Cohen's $\kappa = .000$ for female children).

Conclusions. The results, above all when considering children's gender differences in adults' ratings, partially confirm literature. Previous studies, indeed, describe similar differences, accounting for gender stereotypes and differences in how children show their externalizing behaviors between familiar and school contexts in order to interpret them. It could be useful to take into account a clinician rater, in order to further analyze the possible role of stereotypes and daily life contexts in parents and teachers ratings.

Keywords: inter-rater agreement; preschool; externalizing behavior.

Representation of 'family' in Indian television serials

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Objectives. Family has always been a very important institution in the Indian society, although there has been a transformation over the years from joint to nuclear type or family structure. Globalization and Information Technology has hastened this process of change. Despite these changes at one level, social structures and familial bonding remain strong. This is reinforced by the television serials, an important source of infotainment for most Indian households. The objective of this study is to textually analyze the structure of families as portrayed in television and the power equations that exist within families, which determine the relationships within family structures.

Material and methods. The top ten Hindi (national language of India) shows based on the viewership ratings according to Broadcast Audience Research Council, India (BARC) were selected. All the serials have been running between one and seven years (2010 – 2016). The structure of the family, the head of it, the power centers within it, the portrayal of 'good' and 'bad', and its relation to power equation within each serial was considered. It was not based on quantity or the number of times a character appears but on the relationships as portrayed.

Results. One of the top ten was a reality show, the rest being soap operas, thematically focused on joint families, but one. All the shows depict only the rich upper class of Indian society with lavish settings and grand costumes. Six of the nine serials present a matriarch as the family head, while only one a patriarch. Two aspects stand out: on the one hand, five of the nine analyzed dramas have siblings as protagonists out of whom sisters are present in four; on the other hand, three shows present supernatural beings either as protagonists or villains. In fact, the top serial is about a Snake-woman taking revenge on a family she is married into. Almost all serials fast forward to two or three generations to allow the serials to go on for over 500 episodes or more. So often, the power center lies with the matriarch while the 'good' heroine suffers at the hands of her 'bad' sibling and other family members. All dramas show the triumph of the 'good' over 'evil'.

Conclusions. It is the women characters that continue to dominate the Indian television soaps. Further, although the themes with extra-terrestrial beings, very popular in the west, are adopted here, the context changes to suit the cultural visage of India as they are set within the joint family purview. Hereby, the television shows do not present the reality of Indian families today, but they continue to be popular because of the gratification they provide to the average viewer.

Keywords: joint family; matriarch; supernatural beings; serials.

**The changing world of the suburban family; the case-study of
Bucharest Metropolitan Area, Romania**

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Objectives. After the political shift in 1989 the urbanization process dramatically changed over the two decades, as a result of the profound transformation of the Romanian society. The entire economic and social systems have been transformed into totally new ones. In this context, the population behavior also changed at its core. The purpose of the present study is to ascertain the new characteristics of the suburban areas and the suburban families in this new context.

Materials and methods. The study is based on the statistical analysis of the evolution of some demographic indicators (natural growth and fertility rate, age structure, migration rate, population growth rate, etc.) and the living conditions (dwellings stock and public utilities) over the last 20 years in one of the largest Romanian metropolitan areas - Bucharest. The data source is the National Institute of Statistics (INS). Other information is provided by the scientific literature and the results of a research study on the quality of living conditions in one of the Bucharest's suburban settlement – OGREZENI.

Results. The analysis of the demographic indicators and of the living conditions in the Metropolitan Area of Bucharest proved the presence of the urban sprawl over the last two decades and the consequential development of the rural-urban fringe. The increasing number of population modified the entire regional system as a result of their different behavior and their expectations. Thus, the transformation of the suburbs is not only quantitative but also qualitative, the changes implying family structure and living conditions. Nevertheless, the rural-urban fringe amenities, that attracted the urban population and changed their lives, do not offer the entire resources for the new households. Therefore, the connection between the suburban and urban areas proves to be indispensable for the sustainable families and the entire communities.

Conclusions. The paper reveals the new face of the rural-urban fringes as a result of the changes occurred in the last two decades. The analysis of the demographic and social (family) transformation helps scientists and authorities to better understand the complex picture of societal evolution and its impact on the future development. Based on these results, new local and regional development strategies can be created and unfolded.

Keywords: urbanization; suburban family; rural-urban fringe of Bucharest, Romania.

Anthropometric study on the role of yoghurt fermented by *Bifidus essensis* in the prevention and treatment of obesity and related diseases

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Objectives. The role of yogurt, respectively probiotics, in the treatment and prevention of obesity has been discussed. The aim of our study was to investigate the effect of yogurt fermented by *Bifidus essensis* (0.5% fat) in the treatment of patients with obesity.

Materials and methods. A total of 57 subjects with central type obesity (21 men and 36 women) were enrolled in the study. The baseline characteristics of the sample (average values) were the following: age – 46.2 years, body mass index (BMI) – 35.4, fat mass – 39.4%, visceral fat – 14.1, waist circumference – 109 cm, hip circumference – 120.2, and sagittal diameter – 27 cm. All obese patients underwent a dietary regimen, included 290g yogurt fermented by *Bifidus essensis* for dinner during a 6-month period. The product consisted of proteins – 4.3g, carbohydrates (lactose) – 3.9g, fat – 0.5g, and 37 kilocalories per 100g product. At the beginning and at the end of the study, several anthropometric parameters have been measured using a bioimpedance device (Tanita 420).

Results. The study demonstrated the decrease of BMI with 9.8%, of fat mass with 9.6%, of visceral fat with 14%, as well as a decrease in waist circumference by 11.9%, of hip circumference by 5.8%, and of sagittal diameter by 10.3%.

Discussion: Probiotics are substances that regulate the normal intestinal flora, influence metabolism and have an effect on various diseases. Our studies were performed on the effect of *Lactobacillus Bulgaricus* and *Bifidus Essensis* on carbohydrate and lipid metabolism in obesity. The results indicated that the probiotics improved the impaired glucose and lipid metabolism. The probiotics affected the concentration of free radicals in the blood. Taken together, the results give a reason to assume that the effect of probiotics on oxidative stress in the mechanism of influence on the metabolism is important.

Conclusion. The regular consumption of yogurt fermented by *Bifidus essensis* (0.5% fat) in the diet of obese patients leads to improvement of the studied anthropometric parameters as well as to significant decrease in the cardiovascular risk.

Keywords: anthropometric study; yogurt; probiotics; metabolic syndrome.

Intergenerational changes in leaving the parental home in Czech society

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Objectives. This paper ties in with research on the transformation of the life course and the transition to adulthood. It analyses the factors influencing the timing at which Czechs leave the parental home and set up their household in an intergenerational perspective.

Material and methods. Data from a representative questionnaire survey of the Czech population born between 1950 and 1985 (N=4010) are analyzed by the methods of event-history analysis. The regression ‘piecewise’ constant exponential model is used for an analysis of the influence of independent variables on the timing of leaving the parental home.

Results. The analysis provides evidence that young Czechs are postponing setting up their household. Moreover, they more often than older generations return to the parental home after living away from it for a period of time. Although it applies across all the studied cohorts that people most often found their first independent household with a partner, there was an increase in the youngest cohort born in 1976-1985 in the share of them who lived alone or with friends. Although the longer amount of time young people spends living at home has to do with the longer period they spend as students and the postponement of parenthood, as soon as they complete their education, the university educated people establish their household quicker than do people with lower education. Men with primary education, in particular, have low odds of breaking away from their parental home. At the same time, leaving the parental home is less synchronized with other transitional steps because these steps are more spread out over the life course, their incidence lowers and becomes more socially stratified.

Conclusions. The importance of leaving the parental home for the transition to adulthood grows as the incidence of related life transitions (e.g. marriage and parenthood) decreases. Such theoretical concepts as “boomerang generation” and “young adulthood” apply well to the youngest studied cohort of Czechs born in 1976-1985. Applicability of these theoretical concepts must not be overestimated, though. Although leaving the parental home and founding own household is understood in terms of an autonomous decision-making, they are also shaped by previous decisions, socioeconomic conditions and by the lives of those close to us.

Keywords: transition to adulthood; leaving the parental home; establishing household; young people.

Between crisis and market: families in complete contradiction (Bucharest, Romania)

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Based on an ethnographic fieldwork in Bucharest, realized in 2015, this contribution aims to show the pluralistic role that the family plays in the context of the crisis that has raged in Romania since 2008. The perspective is inspired by political urban anthropology, represented in the work of Colette Pétonnet et Gérard Althabe. Against a normative individualism advocated for several years, the family becomes – once again – the place where social solidarities develop along with its share of conflict. The dwellers try to transform their urban space in an island preserved from the crises, where social norms can be respected. This allows a process of social distinction to the lower social classes deemed to be uneducated. However, the future seems hopeless and the parents are generally feeling a deep anxiety. But the family is also the unity of an inculcation of the competitive, typical for the market society values. In other words, the residents invest in education to escape the process of loss of social position. The parents are afraid of the shame involved in the lack of success of their children. This leads to a competitive spirit and to a social fragmentation usually repressed in public.

Key words: family; crisis; market; Romania.

Psychodynamic prototype through personality organization chart of educational leaders

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Objectives. The present article aims to explore the problematic situation of Personality Organization (PO) and Behavioral Tendency in the target group of school leaders and to highlight the need of a qualitative change and organizational structures of the preventive evaluation of mental health in school.

Materials and methods. The research was conducted through the interweaving of literature with the context operationalization. In the initial phase of the study, we considered a wide range of classic literature and contemporary updates on elements of human personality, maladaptive or adaptive structures, educational leadership and their typologies. Through a quantitative and qualitative methodology, as Q methodology, we reached to fulfill the presented aims and goals. Q methodology is a mixed method and the key instrument is the Likert scale, with statements ranging from more dichotomous characteristics (+5) to less characteristic (-5). After an accurate selection and filtering of literature, a database of scientific articles, papers and monographs, research, theories, models, academic texts and scientific development with central concern to the theme have been created. Data from 450 original scientific articles, 100 monographs, 350 academic texts, and 8 assessment instruments with a total of 900 bibliographic sources have been collected. The supporting instruments for the operationalization of the method were: Psychodiagnostic Chart (PDC), Core Pathogenic Beliefs Questionnaire, Mental Functional Level Questionnaire (QFM-27), Object Relations Inventory (ORI), and the Functional Assessment of Ego (EFA). The operationalization of the method relates to the administration of quantitative and qualitative of the Q method. The sample of this study consists of two main categories of school leaders, heads of educational institutions and teachers, respectively 35 directors and 175 teachers. Participants were selected from regions with the highest distribution of population in 2014-2016, according to Albania INSTAT and IZHA.

Results. The study shows that there is not only a strong positive relationship between Pathogenic Beliefs and Personality Organization but also that teachers and school principals display increasing symptoms of “*maladaptive behavioral tendency*”. Leaders with high levels of Neurotic OP, which has the highest frequency in the factor weight of the mental component, have higher chances for coercive behavior than others with Borderline OP.

Conclusions. At the end of the article, we outline some suggestions towards the formation of a structured based assessment of psychological problems, supporting leaders in schools,

and the functional role of the leader in school, altogether with the style of leadership, for better education and health.

Keywords: psychodynamic prototype; personality organization; psychodiagnostic Chart; continuing education.

Understanding elder abuse in rural and urban Zambia using the concept of extended family

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Objectives. This study sought to describe and understand the phenomenon of elder abuse at family and community levels in rural and urban Zambia using the concept of extended family (that is people of the same blood line willing to take care of each other).

Material and methods. The study utilized a qualitative research that included 31 one-on-one in-depth interviews and 7 focus group discussions. This was undertaken for the period of five months (August to December, 2014) in two districts of Zambia (one rural and one urban) with community leaders. The data were analyzed using content analysis method to determine recurring themes that were mentioned by the informants.

Results. The results indicate that changes in extended family relationships explain elder abuse in both rural and urban Zambia. Extended family relationships in both rural and urban Zambia have either weakened or died completely. The weakening or disintegration of the institutions (extended families) that traditionally took care of the elder people has resulted in making elder people become powerless and defenseless. As result, anyone is at ease to abuse them. This is because they lack adequate informal physical and social protection, which apparently both in theory and practice should be the immediate protectors of the older people.

Conclusions. Using the findings of this study, it is concluded that elder abuse in rural and urban Zambia can be described and understood well by linking it to the weakening of extended families, which from the traditional Zambian ways of living should be the primary providers and protectors for the older people. Thus, the study proposes the strengthening of the traditional Zambian ways of living where people of the same bloodline valued and looked after each other regardless of the situation(s) that existed. This way of living has positive implications in the fight against elder abuses as other extended family members would be at least able to help elder people in an event of being at risk of abuse.

Keywords: elder abuse; extended family; Zambia.

Young adults' views on the role of family in shaping the sex and relationship education in schools: a comparative study between UK and Romania

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Objectives. In 2017, in England, sex and relationship education (SRE) became compulsory in all schools from the age of 4. After 1990, in Romania, religious education became compulsory in all schools, instead, SRE was not provided in a structured way. Realities from both countries indicate a timely investigation in a field in which young people's voices need to be heard. The main objectives of this study were to evaluate the SRE young people received in school and to reflect their suggestions about how SRE should be taught in schools. This study explores the visions of youth about: the role of family in the decision about SRE attendance by their children in school; the proper age for starting the SRE in school; which should be the place of parents among the providers of SRE.

Material and methods. In 2015, a self-administered questionnaire was completed by the voluntary participants from each institution. In the UK, 49 students were involved, all female, aged 18 to 35+, majority single. In Romania, 103 students aged 18-24 and over completed the questionnaire. Of them, 87% were female. Regarding the partnership status, 76% were single, 16% were cohabiting or living apart together, 7% were married and 1% were separated. Collected data were explored from a comparative perspective, using both descriptive statistics and thematic analysis.

Results. When the question whether parents should have the right to decide if their child attends SRE classes in school was put, slightly more than half students from both countries answered negatively (55% in the UK, 58% in Romania). Main reasons for this answer were: the importance of the subject; parent(s) unwillingness to discussing it; child's right to choose; parent(s) naivety about their child's activities. Respondents who answered affirmative motivated their opinion as: parent(s) willingness to take on the role themselves; parent(s)' responsibility for the child until the age 18; parent(s)' and school's religious and cultural beliefs mismatch; parent(s)' knowing their child best. Regarding the proper age at which children should receive SRE, most UK respondents indicated the age-range 11-12 years, while most of the Romanian participants reported the interval 13-14 years. When the views on responsibility for providing sex education to children were explored, some common trends for youth from both countries emerged: a) most respondents saw parents as responsible; b) the role of the same gender parent was emphasised; c) after parents, health workers were seen as the most important providers of SRE, followed by teachers; d) a minority saw older siblings as having a role; e) religious leaders were least likely to be seen as responsible for providing SRE to children. Respondents felt it was important children had someone they could ask.

Conclusions. Findings of this study stress the importance of a collaborative approach between health care professionals coming into school and teachers supporting sessions of SRE on one side, and children and parents on the other side. Opinions of youth should

contribute to the government's public consultation on what should be taught to children as part of the SRE curriculum, both in the UK and Romanian context.

Keywords: sex and relationship education; schools; youth's views; UK; Romania.

The part of the psychopathology burden during education in social skills in children with conduct disorder

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Objectives. The conduct disorder is an iterative and persisting model of behavior in which one could notice: an aggression against humans and animals; a destruction of property; fraud and theft, and serious violation of rules. The Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM) – IV divides the conduct disorder to subtypes according to the beginning of the manifestation: with rise that appeared in childhood, if every kind of behavior occurs before the age of 10 years; an adolescent rise; or with unspecified appearance, if it is not known the existence of behavioral problems before the age of 10. The conduct disorder diagnostic protocol in DSM – V is not modified, except with the addition of the specifier “with limited prosocial emotions”. In this paper a relation between the range of the burden of behavioral problems, including the presence of symptoms like anxiety and depression, the efficiency of the realized education in social skills via the usage of the mind map, and of the registration of the most often manifestation of the behavioral problems in children like escape, is offered.

Material and methods. For the period 2012-2014 have been examined 100 children, diagnosed (according to DSM-IV) with conduct disorder of 15-17 years, 62 of them were boys and 38 were girls. All of them have had court sentence for their accommodation in Correctional Boarding Schools (CBS) and Social-Educational Boarding Schools (SEBS), and crisis centers. A semi-structured questionnaire was used in order to collect socio-demographic information, which affects the disorder development, as well as a clinical semi-structured interview, and the Beck’s depression inventory, Hamilton’s and Buss-Durkee aggression questionnaires. Randomly (only according to the principle of a sex balance) were created two groups of children. One of the groups attended an education course in social skills and skills on how to solve a problem on the basis of a mind mapping card and on the escape situation.

Results. During the survey were differentiated three groups of children, as follows: with severe, with mild symptoms and rest of children. Results show that the middle range of the escape amount in the children group that attended the said education process is significantly lower during the 6 months period after the survey, in comparison of the semester before that. Children with mild symptoms attending the training were affected more than children in the other two mentioned groups. Right after them are the children that after the education in social skills could not be classified in any of the two profile groups, i.e. with mild and with severe symptoms. Last are the children with the biggest amount of escapes, which were not affected by the intervention and they are by rule with severe symptoms.

Conclusions. This study shows once again the need of individualized approach during work with children with behavioral problems, accommodated in CBS, SEBS, and crisis centers, which has to be targeted to the specific needs of each child. Unfortunately, at that point, the psychotherapeutic work in institutions is still insufficient, and especially this work which aims as target group children with substance abuse, as well as which discovers

in early stages anxiety and depression disorders, that accompany the appearance of behavioral problems.

Keywords: depression; anxiety; behavioral problem; mind map.

The health of public life in the philosophy of Hannah Arendt

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The separation of private and public spheres is the base of Arendt's political philosophy. She uses the Greek polis model in which the public and the private spaces are rigorously disconnected from each other; the former is constituted by the polis-citizens on the agora. Liberty and equality – which are artifacts and not natural innate qualities of human beings in the Arendtian interpretation – appear in the light of public space embodying in human actions and human speeches. But these are male actions and male speeches – women, similarly to the servants, are prohibited from the agora. Private realm, on the contrary, is a female terrain; it is the sphere of inequality and of hierarchical relations.

This approach, in the theory of Arendt has been connected with cultural criticism inherited from the inter-war German theories. From this respect, Arendt borrows motifs mainly from her master, Martin Heidegger, whose cultural criticism seriously influenced the Arendtian political philosophy. In *The Human Condition*, which is frequently mentioned as her opus magnum, Arendt gives a political ontology applying a phenomenological method; she blends the chronological explanation with a conceptual analysis. The axis of thought train is the private–public distinction put in a historical framework. The beginning of the modernity, in a sense, the moment of derailment; the division lines between the private and public spheres disappear, and emerges a new hybrid realm: the sphere of the social. The lasting institutions, warranting the public sphere, are dissolving in the never-ending procession of material production: everything becomes fluid: culture and politics become the objects of the ever-widening cycles of consumption devouring whole reality.

The feminist authors warn us, the private–public distinction applied by Arendt, is not a neutral analytical instrument but an abstraction deduced from the reality of the antique patriarchal society. At the same time, Arendt, by the feminist interpretation as well, is a forerunner of feminism who, in her biography written by Rahel Varnhagen, represented a modern woman figure entering the public space dominated traditionally by males. Are there two Arendts – a macho and a feminist? What is the cause of this ambivalence? – is the question of the planned paper.

Keywords: public space; private space; liberty; equality; feminism.

The Polish cemetery as a historical archive of family bonds

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Objectives. The main goal of this paper is to present the characteristic features of Polish cemeteries as a unique expression of Polish traditions. The Poles have strong and ritually supported bonds with their ancestors. Cemeteries are often visited, obligatorily on All Saints' Day, Christmas and Easter.

Material and methods. In 2010-2012, I interviewed funeral directors, some of whom were also cemetery managers. I discussed with them the crucial problems of the funeral industry and necropolises. Qualitative methods were employed in the form of semi-structured interviews. I also analyzed the journals *Memento* and *Kultura Pogrzebu* (Funeral Culture) produced by funeral institutions. Content analysis of the ethnographic and popular literature on Polish cemeteries was followed by the identification of the characteristic features of Polish necropolises, those that are unique to Polish culture.

Results. One of the roles of heterotopy mentioned by Michel Foucault is its historical importance as an archive. The role of memory is repeated often in the discourse about cemeteries and the Day of the Dead – the most public holiday in Poland. The word *pamiątka* (remembrance) appears often in epitaphs on tombs. There is the tradition – now undergoing a revival – of the memorial, the tomb photography. It is a sign of the importance of family memory. Most of the photographs have an ellipse shape which corresponds with the form of *imago clipeata*, characteristic for coffin portraits.

Conclusions. The Poles are devoted to preserving the past that they find in cemeteries. They cultivate social bonds with their families and Polish heroes while visiting necropolises and talking with the dead. I also propose the model of opposition between civilized and wild heterotopy.

Keywords: cemetery; archive; memory; social bonds.

Doctoral students support in academic and social environment

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Objectives. The present paper aims to analyze some aspects of Ph.D. training as a specific basis for intellectual establishment and research support focusing on the following issues: What are the characteristics of Ph.D. students’ integration into research activities?; How young people evaluate various research processes?; What is the department support as an institutional unit to doctoral students?; What is the role of the family in the carrying out of the Ph.D. process?

The analysis focuses on the support that students from the Faculty of Philosophy, South-West University (SWU) receive for their research activity from their families and the institution they graduate.

Material and methods. The paper is based on results obtained through qualitative methods in the course of research projects carried out in 2013, 2014, and 2017 at SWU. The main methods for obtaining information are focus groups and survey conducted with graduate students in the Faculty of Philosophy, SWU.

Results. The modern higher education represents the unity between study and research. The inclusion of Ph.D. students is important because: 1) it increases their acquired qualifications and professional skills; 2) it contributes to the absorption of competencies by "doing"; 3) it shapes the attitude to learning new things and the attitude of curiosity. Through research activities these students become more active and interested in the disciplinary topics, apply what they have already learned and work independently as researchers who have an active attitude to innovations. In this context, the Ph.D. students become researchers with the active support of the department they are part of, as well as the families that offer them a psychological assistance.

The training of doctoral students is important to the effectiveness of the educational and research process because it addresses the complex personal development both in terms of mastering specific skills and competencies, as well as the formation of the abilities.

Conclusion. Ph.D. student’s research activity is a prerequisite for their future professional identity. The establishment of research skills is directly related to the support that doctoral students receive from the department, by the assistance of their supervisor and other professors who encourage creative activity, applying individual approach and seek active communication based on person-centered pedagogy. Meanwhile, the psychological support of the family is a no less important part of the received support, stimulating the construction of individuality in the process of socialization of young researchers.

Keywords: Ph.D. research activity; university; quality of support; departmental environment.

Interpersonal communication within Romanian medical field

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Objectives. Communicating effectively with patients and families is a cornerstone of providing quality health care. Starting from this direct observation it is widely recognized that improving quality in healthcare delivery has become an extremely important topic for research in recent years. As studies have shown, effective physician-patient communication is a prerequisite for a healthy medical relation, while poor physician-patient communication is, on the contrary, associated with higher rates of readmission and incomplete understanding of self-care. The objective of this study is to compare the types of interpersonal communication between Romanian patients and their general practitioners (GPs), on the one hand, and, the discussions between Romanian pharmacists and the same patients, on the other.

Material and methods. A comparative quantitative method was used to analyze a questionnaire administered to a sample of 199 respondents. The questionnaire consists of ten open questions and five socio-demographic items. The results analysis was based on an iterative method: all responses were coded (axial codes) after identifying the observational codes and transferred to an Excel file, which was further analyzed on SPSS. Descriptive statistics were also used.

Results. The present study reveals peculiar patterns of communication between Romanian patients, GPs, and pharmacists. Thus, a high percentage of the respondents (35%) assessed pharmacists as simple dealers, that is, “sellers” of drugs, and around 40% of them did not communicate with the pharmacists during their encounters. At the same time, only 15% of the entire sample had discussed more than a half of an hour with their GP, the main subjects of discussions being rather “standardized” (e.g. current treatments and the general health). The lack of direct, face-to-face communication both with GPs and pharmacists has as the main result a low confidence in them as representatives of the medical professions.

Conclusions. This study shows that patients were placed in a difficult situation as regards their interpersonal communication with the medical staff in Romania. The lack of trust in the system is not only directly linked to the economic and logistic conditions (lack of proper financing, massive migration of doctors, etc.), but it is also a consequence of the “improper” interpersonal communication between the patients and the Romanian medical staff. The basic conclusion of the study is that new strategies and plans for improving interpersonal communication are a must.

Keywords: interpersonal communication; patients; doctors; pharmacists.

Religious Communities in New Digital Milieu

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Objectives. The paper is based on the idea of dependence between the different phases in the development of Bulgarian society in the period 1990-2008 and the presence of certain types of religious movements according to their relation to the world and their preferred method of reaching out to the wider public.

The 1990s were the most difficult years in economic terms and there were favorable conditions for the development of “world accommodating new religious movements” – mainly neo-Pentecostal groups. Their strong presence in the public space during that period was widely reflected by media. Neo-Pentecostals were the main proponents of “televangelism” – the use of modern media to reach out to the wider public.

Material and methods. The article is based on content analysis of websites and Facebook groups related to traditional religions and new religious movements and their attempts to attract individuals and families in the competitive digital milieu.

Results. In the beginning of the 1990s, in the public discourse, there was a stronger presence of “world rejecting new religious movements”. Among them, one could find the Unification movement, The International Society for Krishna Consciousness, and The Family. The characteristic appeal of these particular new religious movements was through personal interactions.

Traditional churches and communities have been following the traditional approach in reaching out to the public. The Bulgarian Orthodox Church and the Muslim Bulgarian followers are of specific origin these two religions being very active in spreading their messages. With the development of online media, being challenged by the competition of Evangelical churches, they started using digital techniques to reach out to the wider public. The current tendency is that traditional religions adopt the digital approach, while new religious movements orient themselves towards more personal approaches to keep their followers.

Conclusions. In the middle and at the end of the 1990s the neo-Pentecostal movements fitted into the general social tendencies: a strong rhetoric connected to the economic issues, finances, and ways of coping with the economic crisis. The clearest manifestation of the “world accommodating new religious movements” was displayed after receiving registration and receiving the possibility of institutional handling of their interests. They are the most active religious communities to use social media and other digital resources in their activities.

Keywords: religious communities; new religious movements; digital media; door-to-door witnessing.

Distress, anxiety, and depression in patients undergoing chemotherapy for gynecologic cancers

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Objective. Analyzing the psychological effects of chemotherapy, and assessing the relationships between coping styles, quality of life (QOL) and mood in the patients are the main objectives.

Materials and methods. A sample of 27 patients under continuously or intermittently chemotherapy was assessed for a period of at least 12 months, being compared with a control group of 24 age-matched early stage gynecologic cancer patients, that did not receive chemotherapy. Medical information was retrospectively obtained from the patient’s medical charts. All the patients completed the NCCN Distress Thermometer and Problem List questionnaire, and treatment-specific supplemental questions at 6, respectively 12 months after the chemotherapy was initiated.

Results. Decrements in physical, emotional, and functional well-being were reported in extensively treated patients, whereas social well-being and satisfaction with the relationship with the doctor were close to the norms of the control group. Extensively treated patients reported more fatigue and less vigor, but their depression and anxiety did not differ from early stage patients. Almost all subjects of the study lot reported that their treatment had been worthwhile, and the patients who presented avoidant coping techniques reported poorer physical and emotional well-being, along with greater anxiety, depression, fatigue, and mood disturbances. Those using active coping reported better social well-being, better relationships with their doctors, and less overall distress. Among emotional issues, the participants reported ‘worry’ and ‘sadness’, while the most frequent physical problems reported were ‘memory/concentration’, ‘sleep’, ‘appearance’ and ‘fatigue’.

Conclusions. This analysis indicates that gynecologic oncology patients extensively treated with chemotherapy experienced substantial decreases in the quality of life, and treatment was considered worthwhile by a majority of patients. Risk factors for maladjustment include treatment with radiotherapy or combined therapies, increased length of treatment, and younger age. Avoidant coping may be a particular risk factor for poor QOL and greater distress.

Keywords: distress; chemotherapy; gynecologic cancers; QOL; anxiety; depression.

**Health and illness of the literati as a metaphor of the reflections to the modernity
in the 19th-century Hungarian intellectual history**

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The topics analyzed in the paper are parts of a common research project of the Polish and Hungarian Academies, concerning the role of the *intelligentsia* in the formation of the Polish and Hungarian nations as modern political communities. The present project is a *follow-up* research of a previous work in the same frame, finished in 2016, about the role of the *noble legacy* in the formulation of the modern citizenship in both countries. However, these projects are bilateral ones; they have always contained an endeavor for the extension of the comparison with third countries, actually, for the whole region of East and Central Europe.

One of the tasks of the present paper is to offer a description of several trends of the *mental history* of the 19th-century Hungarian *intelligentsia* as special answers for the questions of *modernity*, and *modernization*. The repeated usage of the metaphors of *health* and *illness* in the public discourse of the researched epoch both in politics, and in the cultural life is a form of the description of the problems of modernity and modernization. The differences between the approaches of modernity, and modernization in the period of the Hungarian Controversy on Kant (1792–1822), in the Reform Era (1825–1848), in the time of neo-absolutism (1849–1867), and in the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy (1867–1918) are presented. The focus is put on the usage of the metaphors of *health* and *illness*, connected with the description of the types, and possible roles of the *intelligentsia*, embedded in the discourse about the characteristics, types, roles, virtues, and weaknesses of the Hungarian *cities*. By the hypothesis of this subtopic of the research project, the complex of the above-mentioned problems can be interpreted within a framework of the *structural turn of the scholar public sphere* used by the *intelligentsia*, from the point of view of the *history of philosophy*, including the interpretation of the theoretical reflections to the communicational turn in the past.

Keywords: history of intelligentsia; history of mentality; Hungarian Controversy on Kant; Hungarian philosophy; turn of scholar public sphere.

The prevalence of metabolic syndrome criteria in normal and affected urban adult population

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Objectives. Lately, attention was increasingly directed to the use of anthropometry in estimating the presence of overweight and obesity, the adipose tissue distribution and the risk of *developing* chronic diseases. The study aims 1) to assess the prevalence of metabolic syndrome depending on subjects' ponderal status; 2) to identify *some possible new or stronger correlations* among *different parameters considered*; 3) to *determine what population groups are at risk and in immediate need for targeted public health policies*.

Material and methods. The sample included 3 groups of male/female human subjects: *normal-weight and healthy adults*, *overweight/obese adults with type 2 diabetes*, and *overweight/obese adults without type 2 diabetes*. The anthropometric parameters *considered* were height, weight, arm circumference, bust girth, waist, hip, and thigh circumferences. The biochemical and hemodynamic parameters taken were glycemia, total cholesterol, HDL-cholesterol, LDL-cholesterol, triglycerides, uric acid, systolic arterial tension and diastolic arterial tension. Two sets of criteria were used for the diagnosis of metabolic syndrome, as established by the International Diabetes Federation (IDF) definition and the US American Heart Association/National Heart, Lung, Blood Institute (AHA/NHLBI) definition.

Results. The partial results obtained confirm data from literature: body mass index (BMI) correlates with weight, waist circumference and do not correlates or correlates poorly with waist/hip ratio and biochemical and hemodynamic parameters. An observation can be drawn, unconfirmed yet because statistic processing of data is still in progress: the first parameter that presents a variation with changing of ponderal status (an increase of BMI) seems to be the triglycerides.

Conclusions. The results could lead to the discovery, among different parameters used, of some correlations stronger than previously known. Using these factors in the research could change the present definitions, if this is necessary, and validate a new clinical definition of metabolic syndrome.

Keywords: metabolic syndrome; anthropometry; obesity.

Role Conflict among Career Wives: Who Bridges the Gap, Who takes the Blame in the Nigerian Society?

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Objectives. In the past, married women in Nigeria were confined to the home to assume the primary roles of mothers and wives. Women were expected to dedicate their energy and time to these exclusive roles by taking care of the home and ensuring the peaceful coexistence of the family. But in recent time, these primary roles are fast changing, women now taking up careers which before now were exclusively reserved for men and are now more likely than ever to out-earn their husbands and serve as the breadwinners for their families while their primary roles in the family are seriously being threatened. The aim of the study was to know the effects of these conflicting roles on the health of career wives and the emotional support given by them to individual members of the family.

Material and methods. The study was conducted among married female medical doctors in Ilorin, Kwara State, North-Central Nigeria. The study employed the survey research method; relevant data were collected through an administered questionnaire to participants. Using a two-staged sampling procedure, 122 married female doctors were selected to participate in the study. Variables formulated in the study were tested with the Chi-square statistical tool. Data collected in the study were analyzed with the Statistical Package for Social Sciences. The study was explained with the feminist theory.

Results. Findings from the study revealed that statistically significant relationships existed between career wives and their health status, between being a career wife and emotional affection given to children at home, and between being a career wife and emotional attachment with the spouse in the home. The study concluded that although women take up careers to improve the income of the family as a result of the economic situation of the country and also better their own status, these conflicting roles have detrimental effects on health status of career wives, and emotional support given by them to their children and their spouses at home.

Conclusions. The study recommended that, since wives have vital roles to play in ensuring the continued existence of the family and the society at large, they should endeavor to spend more time with their families than with their careers, so as to enable them to assume properly their role as mothers and wives in the family.

Keywords: women; career wives; role; conflict; doctors; family.

The family and national development: how can the family forestall future insurgency activities in the Nigerian society?

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Objectives. For almost a decade now, the Nigerian society has witnessed several insurgency activities from the hands of the notorious religious sect, Boko Haram. Between 2009 when the activities of this sect began, till date, over 13,000 people have been killed while several people have been displaced from their families especially in the North-Eastern region of the country, the home of the sect, in a bid to flee for their dear lives. This has brought untold hardship on many Nigerians with ripple effects on the Nigerian society at large, thereby threatening national development in the country. This study investigated the factors responsible for the Boko-Haram insurgency activities in the Nigerian society with respect to the family, and how the family could help to forestall future occurrence of such activities as an institution of change in the society.

Material and methods. The study was conducted in Maiduguri, the North-Eastern region of Nigeria, among 25 participants that were selected through purposive sampling method. Information was retrieved through in-depth interviews with key informants while the study was explained with attachment and functionalist theories.

Results. The study showed that lack of parental attachment in the home contributes to insurgency activities in the region and that parental attachment with the child is imperative to forestalling future occurrence of insurgency activities in the country. The study, therefore, concluded that insurgency activities of the Boko Haram sect in the country are as a result of lack of parental attachment in the family and as such individuals from such families have become juvenile delinquents and deviants to the society.

Conclusions. The study recommended that, because the role of the family in maintaining order in the society cannot be overemphasized, it is therefore imperative that the family must ensure that child-parent attachment and emotional support in the family is not lacking, so that individuals do not become miscreants in the society and tools used by deviants to disrupt National development in the Nigerian society.

Keywords: family; Boko Haram; insurgency; national development; North-Eastern Nigeria.

Social behavioral models as an assessment within deviant backgrounds

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Objectives. The objective of the hereby article is to explain, explore and argue some findings of the development of social behavioral patterns as a prophylaxis of deviant behavior in our social context. The tendency to distinguish the psychological from the social dimension is the first aim to be accomplished within the present research. Firstly, an overview of the general framework of the deviance shows that this phenomenon is related to behavioral models and that a certain dynamic developed between them. Secondly, there are some interesting findings on the stages of preventing the growth of social and psychological issues in coping within deviant contexts. A deviant behavior identity based on what our society has been through in the past and present contexts stands on behavioral malfunction identities that represent the social level from an analytical viewpoint of the individual. Surely, individuals gain from society space and time and give space and time to themselves at the same pace.

Materials and methods. The method used in this study is a qualitative ethno-social comprehension of the development of behavioral models and the deviant social-cultural contexts, which involve interchange of the behavioral units. The works of Durkheim (1893), Hirschi-Gottfreson (1993), and recent ontological views constitute the major part of the literature review.

Results. The present article elaborated through meta-analysis and microanalytical data revealed a visionary view of the system of interaction between social community, psychosocial dynamics, and prevention models of deviant behaviors. The process of learning a deviant behavior by association with deviance and anti-libidinal patterns involves all of the mechanisms employed in any other learning. Learning deviant behavior is not restricted to the process of imitation. A person who is seduced, for instance, learns deviant behavior by association, and thus, by patterning a social given model.

Conclusions. A highlight of the most significant findings relates not only to the significance of social imprints on the deviant behavior models but also to the prevention and the increase of the detection on deviant behavior within ethno-social contexts. The main pattern of socially deviant behavior depends upon the degree to which individuals are integrated into society and the degree to which society regulates itself toward the individual behavior in per se. The theoretical and practical implications employed in the present article concern our society in its present, past and future existent forms.

Keywords: behavioral models; ethno-sociological contexts; deviant behavior; prophylaxis.

Parental influence on body image in a sample of Romanian adolescents

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Objectives. The aim of this paper is to evaluate the influence of parents' expectations and the feedback on children's appearance as reflected by the level of body dissatisfaction in a sample of Romanian adolescents from Bucharest and Ploiești cities.

Material and methods. The sample consists of 495 adolescents (270 girls and 225 boys), aged 14-18 years. The discrepancy between their current silhouette and the personal or parents' presumed ideal was measured using Stunkard Figure Rating Scale. The overall sense of personal worth and self-acceptance was assessed using Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale. Parental feedback on adolescents' appearance was evaluated through a series of questions regarding the perceived sources of pressure and positive/negative comments about appearance.

Results. For both sexes, the personal body ideal was significantly narrower than the one assigned to parents (girls: 2.61 vs. 2.99, $p < 0.005$; boys: 3.68 vs. 3.86, $p < 0.05$). Subjects who consider their parents satisfied with the children' silhouette (discrepancy score = 0) have a significantly higher self-esteem than those who consider their parents discontent (31.66 vs. 29.44, $p < 0.001$). Teenagers who are satisfied with their silhouette have also a significantly higher self-esteem than those dissatisfied (31.63 vs. 29.84, $p < 0.001$). Within total sample, 14.95% of adolescents report feeling parental pressure to look a certain way: the percentage is almost double among those with dissatisfied parents (20.55% vs. 10.51%, $p < 0.005$). Over time, 16.30% of all adolescents have received negative comments about appearance from their parents: 23.81% of those with dissatisfied parents and only 9.84% of those with satisfied parents ($p < 0.005$), which excludes the possibility of an inaccurate representation of parents' satisfaction with their children' appearance. However, these negative comments do not significantly influence teenagers' satisfaction with their body size: 12.62% of the satisfied adolescents report receiving such comments, as compared to 19.35% of the dissatisfied teens ($p > 0.05$). Similarly, while 55.51% of all adolescents have received positive comments about their appearance from parents, the percentage is greater among those who consider their parents rather satisfied than dissatisfied, even if the difference is not statistically significant (61.48% vs. 48.57%, $p > 0.05$). There is no significant difference in terms of positive comments received by the satisfied teenagers as compared to the dissatisfied ones (62.14% vs. 50%, $p > 0.05$).

Conclusions. Through negative comments about appearance, parents have only a modest direct impact on body satisfaction among adolescents. Adolescents' beliefs about parental expectations on appearance significantly influence their level of self-esteem. This result suggests the existence of a subtler method of developing and maintaining positive body image, by enhancing general self-esteem.

Keywords: adolescents; parental influence; discrepancy score; self-esteem; body image.

Gender and culture-related barriers to access Mother and Infant Health Services in the Far North of Cameroon

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Objectives. The Far North region of Cameroon has the lowest coverage in Reproductive, Maternal, Neonatal and Child Health Services (RMNCH) as well as one of the highest neonatal and child mortality and poverty rates in the country. The aim of this study initiated by UNAIDS was to understand the gender and culture-related barriers to women's utilization of maternal and child services, including HIV.

Material and methods. A participatory qualitative Rapid Assessment Process (RAP) was selected in which team members included women from all the communities involved.

Results. The findings demonstrate that diseases affecting infant morbidity and mortality are explained by causes ranging from bad nutrition to sorcery and angry ancestors' spirits. Thus, traditional treatments are often used, with medical services as a last resort. Pregnancy is viewed as a natural state and considered a "women's issue". Many cultural and religious norms concerning nutrition and other taboos protect mother and fetus from dangers during pregnancy, thus not necessitating the use of modern health services. Most women tend to give birth at home with traditional birth attendants, who are well-respected community members and follow accepted socio-cultural practices. Pregnant women living with HIV fear disclosing their status, since this may lead to stigma and discrimination. This may also occur if they are seen attending HIV specialized health facilities. Unequal gender power relations - including financial dependency - put an additional barrier to maternal health services. If a man, who traditionally is the main decision-maker, does not allow his wife to use them, this is enhanced by low male involvement in issues related to pregnancy, HIV, and relevant services. Lack of respect and confidentiality by health providers is also a barrier to the uptake of health services in many communities. It is sometimes associated with low level of services, shortage of medicines as well as with financial constraints.

Conclusions. The implementation of the findings and recommendations from this Rapid Assessment Process (RAP) could enable innovative ways to increase culture and gender sensitivity of maternal and child health services, including prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV in communities in Far North Region of Cameroon.

Keywords: RMNCH; culture; gender inequality; barriers to health services.

Social services in criminal justice in Albania and the role of the social worker

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Objectives. The objective of the present paper is to bring into the institutional and public awareness the significance of the Probation Service and to sustain the implication of different initiatives of some foreign associations in the East European countries. Despite the fact that the forty-seven member states of the European Council (CoE) have changed the “108 European Custody Rules” based on the Human Rights Convention, these being placed at a very satisfactory level in present, it is surprising that prisons are full and many Governments, even the public, are leaning toward “the zero tolerance”. For a long period of time, the volunteer probation service associations in the Western European societies play an important role, whereas in Eastern Europe they are very little known.

Materials and methods. Using the comparative method, the present study brings into focus the achievements and the lack of Probation Service as a part of the criminal justice system in Albania. In this country, the Probation Service was implemented beginning with 27\11\2008, by the Law No. 10023. Throughout these years it has been introduced in many regions, but compared to the Western countries, has encountered many problems and issues. Empirical data reveal the extension of the service in all the country and also highlights certain achievements in relation to criminality.

Results. The present research offers an overview about how the probation service officer plays an important role in this both legal and social process, which aims the rehabilitation and not the condemnation. Considering the dynamics of the nowadays criminal problematics, especially of the youth deviance, the significant role played by social policies used by the state for the reintegration of these young people in society, family and the professional life emerges. Juveniles need more supervision, support, and assistance in comparison with the adults, so the role of Probation Service should be focused more on learning from the research. The figure and the role of the probation officer are very important for the effectiveness of this service. The research shows that it is very important for the juveniles who the probation officer is, what is his/her attitude regarding them, and how the ethical principles are respected.

Keywords: probation service; criminal justice; social policy; rehabilitation; social integration.

**State of knowledge, attitudes and socio-cultural practices in the field of HIV/AIDS;
situations observed through the 4th Algerian
Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey (MICS4)**

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Objectives. Knowledge of HIV transmission and prevention is one of the most important conditions for reducing the rate of HIV infection. Misconceptions about how HIV is transmitted can hamper prevention efforts. Algeria is a country with a low prevalence, HIV seroprevalence is 0.1%.

Materials and methods. The sample size of the survey MICS4 was calculated based on a national and regional representativeness and according to urban and rural strata. The survey covered 28,000 households. The sample consisted of 41,184 women aged 15 to 49 years.

Results. The survey provides rich and varied information, highlighting spatial, social and bio-demographic inequalities. In terms of knowledge, the survey results reveal that 85% of women have heard of AIDS. The knowledge level of infection is higher in urban than rural areas (89% against 77%). The proportion of women who have heard of AIDS reached 99% among women of higher education versus 56% among uneducated women. It is the same for the wealth index, which shows that this proportion varies from 95% among those from the richest households to 70% among those living in the poorest households. Women who know the two main ways of preventing HIV transmission (only have one uninfected faithful partner and use a condom every time intercourse) represent only 46%. Women who know that you need a faithful, uninfected sexual partner to prevent HIV account for 71%. This proportion is higher among women with higher level of education (89%) and those from the richest households (83%). Otherwise, 49% of women know that they can prevent HIV transmission by using a condom every time intercourse. The knowledge level of this prevention method is higher among educated women and those from the richest households. As regards the misconceptions of HIV transmission, 69% think that insect bites are a risk of contracting the disease; among these, 89% have no education. Those who know that HIV can't be transmitted by sharing food with someone with AIDS account for 44%. 74% of women know that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child. 92% of the surveyed women who have heard of AIDS agree with at least a benevolent attitude towards people living with HIV. 17% of women surveyed know a place where you can go for an HIV test. 5% of respondents have already been tested, 12% being married women and only 3% still single, 7% having a higher educational level and 6% living in the richest households.

Conclusion. The geographical position of Algeria in relation to the countries of the Sahel where HIV/AIDS infection is endemic, the important migratory flow of refugees swarming in these countries to Algeria, changes in morals and sexual behavior among young Algerians, are factors that accentuate the risk of outbreak epidemic. Awareness and prevention by combating prejudice and misconceptions are the only means of reducing the risk of transmission.

Keywords: HIV infection; misconceptions; inequality; prevention; awareness.

Raising the bars: empowering Ghanaian women through formal political participation

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The paper aims at investigating the different ways Ghanaian women engage in formal politics in spite of the social structural constraints in their bid to contribute to Ghana's multiparty democracy which began in 1992. The study contributes to the gender discussion on the androcentric sentiments embedded in the concept of citizenship proposed by both civic republican and liberal traditions. Data for the study are drawn from secondary sources, namely: data on parliamentary and presidential candidates and the electoral results from 1992 till 2016 are drawn from the dataset of the Electoral Commission of Ghana; official documents from the government of the Republic of Ghana. Other sources: proceedings in the Parliament of the Republic of Ghana, online news portals in Ghana and female civil societies. The research found that female representation in formal politics is disproportionate to males, considering the fact that females are more than 52 per cent of the total population. Ghanaian women have achieved some success in the fight for equal political citizenship in formal politics and this is manifested in the constant increase in the number of women that contest each parliamentary and presidential election since 1992. The study concludes that if women have achieved any level of equal political citizenship in formal politics, it is not given but was attained through self-definition and self-direction in spite of the social structures that serve as barriers.

Keywords: Ghanaian women; agency; political citizenship; political participation.

Bulgarian family in the early 21st century

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Objectives. The research examines some major trends in the development of the Bulgarian family in the early 21st century.

These general trends in Bulgaria are reinforced by a number of factors specific to transition period: decreasing level of social security for the majority of individuals and their families, the strong deterioration in their economic prosperity, the growing role of consumer psychology, etc.

The research is focused on the development of alternative forms of family life - their distribution, the development of the legal framework for their regulation and the attitude of public opinion against them. There is an emphasis on the problems of families in which one or both parents are working abroad, particularly on the severe situation in those families where the mother is abroad.

Material and methods. The following testing methods were used: different data analysis (from sociological and other empirical research); literature review; in-depth monitoring of the social processes during the transition.

Results. The analysis shows that the political elites are wandering in shaping the social policy on the Bulgarian family, its reproductive behavior and educational functions. The ruling elite, on the one hand, has been keeping since the time of "socialism" a number of mechanisms to support the family as a social construct. On the other hand, some new mechanisms are introduced, most of which not having the same level of quality and not achieving the desired effect. And the worst is that the elite does not create conditions for the operation of the main factor in creating and strengthening family - the good economic situation of its members, especially of the young. So, the complex of incentives for the development of the family is too controversial and ineffective.

It is said that from the beginning of the Bulgarian transition period the quality of the family characteristics from the educational, demographic, and the moral points of view has dramatically changed. The effect is largely negative. The very low birth rates represent a major factor for degradation of the educational system and of the moral values promoted by school and society as a whole.

Bulgarian family is noticeably degrading. The lack of normal family increases the number of unhappy people, who do not find any meaning in starting a family and raising children. Perhaps this is the period in the Bulgarian history characterized by a record number of crimes (including murders and suicides) within the family. Hence, there is a great increase in family violence

Conclusions. Although the Bulgarian social policy fits in the international background, there are still gaps when discussing family. Lately, Bulgarians realize that the rush to alternative forms of family life, the postponement of the right decisions in family regard are harmful to them and begin to rethink their behavior. Nevertheless, the instinct of self-preservation of individuals is reviving, thus the birth rate is growing, the desire for marital cohabitation is starting to regain, etc.

Key words: family; demographic crisis; education system; family social policy.

Coping strategies in Romanian population

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Objectives. Managing stress in a positive, constructive manner is a day-to-day challenge for individual and society. In psychology, stress is an important topic since Selye published his paper in 1975. There are many theories and approaches on stress. Everybody is stressed, in work environment, in daily challenges, in the family dynamic and this affects the quality of life. The study of Keller, Litzerman, Wisk et al. 2012 shows yet another possible new approach. It is not the amount of stress that influences our health, happiness and life expectancy, but our own belief about the stress being positive or negative. The issue is not how to reduce stress, but how to see it as a natural, positive, at least neutral aspect of life. It is important to learn how to manage stressful situations and to become friends with stress. The purpose of this study is to explore the main coping strategies in a sample of Romanian population.

Material and methods. The research took place along the year 2016 with 186 respondents aged 22–66 years, who were working in different stressful industry environments. The sample was distributed relatively homogeneously in the variables of environment, sex, and educational level. Strategic Approach to Coping Scale (SACS) was used. This is a multidimensional questionnaire, designed to identify behavioral coping strategies used in a social context. SACS measures the frequency of certain strategies usage through 9 rating scale: Assertive action, Social networking, Social support, Cautious action, Instinctive action, Avoidance, Indirect action, Antisocial action, Aggressive action.

Results. The results indicated that the most used coping strategies are Caution action (33,9%) and Avoidance (42%), meaning that the most used behavior in adverse situations is withdrawal and engaging in other activities, expecting things to resolve themselves. The other strategy predominantly used implies taking all precautions before operating and carefully evaluate the options. Taking fast decision and action, being in control is the least used coping strategy, together with searching for support and cooperating with others in finding comfort and solutions.

Conclusions. The results of this research can contribute to increasing awareness on coping strategies and stress related beliefs. The findings show also a need for developing more active and prosocial stress coping strategies.

Keywords: stress; coping strategies; Scale of Strategic Approach to Coping.

**Risk factors for the safety of the children from transnational families
(children left behind)**

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Objectives. The labor migration in Bulgaria after 1989 is a phenomenon that is characterized with a strengthening and intensification in the periods of societal crises and anomy. After Bulgaria's accession to the European Union in 2007, a new strong wave of labor migration can be observed. As a result of poverty and socioeconomic problems, many Bulgarian families leave the country in order to find jobs and prosperity abroad. Due to this mass emigration, the children of such families, which can be defined as transnational ones, remain in the care of their grandparents and relatives or are simply abandoned to the care of the state. Another group of children experiences permanent periods of transition between the host and the native country. All these mobilities can cause some serious problems in the children's development, education and value systems.

Material and methods. The paper presents a comparative analysis of the risk factors for the children from transnational families, identified and interpreted in two studies: a Bulgarian study conducted by UNICEF-Bulgaria on the topic "Effects on the children left behind by their parents, working and living abroad" (2016), and a Romanian study supported by UNICEF-Romania and conducted by Gallup-Romania on the topic National analysis of the phenomenon "children left at home by their parents migrating abroad for employability" (2008). Two methods are used in the paper – secondary analysis of existing data and comparative method.

Results. The phenomenon "children left behind in Bulgaria with parents working abroad" affects every fifth child having at least one parent abroad or in total between 265,102 and 271,782 at the end of 2012. By ethnicity most affected is the Roma ethnic group. Among the children left behind in Bulgaria, there is a growing nuisance – 40% of the children with both parents abroad. They do not receive the necessary health care, education and the parental control is very weak. These children often drop out of school and become dependent on drugs, alcohol, and cigarettes. In Romania, the phenomenon "Alone at home" affects about 350,000 children. About 126,000 of them are affected by the migration of both parents and half of the latter are under the age of 10 years. The risks identified for the Romanian children are: physical, psychological and emotional vulnerability, the risk of sexual abuse and harassment, the risk of trafficking and prostitution, early start of sexual life and others.

Conclusions: The children from transnational families are an object of many risk factors for which the societies and states are not prepared and are not ready to overcome. The respective institutions are not able to provide the necessary support and the qualified personnel in these institutions is not sufficient. There are many gaps in the national policy in relation to the children of migrant parents.

Keywords: transnational families; labor migration; risk factors; children left behind; safety.

Social factors that affect the compulsory treatment of people with severe mental disorders

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Objectives. In the ‘90s, the concept of recovery from severe mental illness becomes established as a leading paradigm in psychosocial rehabilitation. It is a natural result of the processes of deinstitutionalization and is based on data collected from long-term monitoring of schizophrenic patients from different populations, which indicate the considerable share of spontaneous improvement in later stages of the condition. The rehabilitation of people with mental disorders is an important part of the complex of restorative actions, and alongside treatment and the care programs, it is directed toward reducing the impact of disease damage.

The aim of the study was to identify the correlation between the various factors related to the compulsory treatment and the number of hospitalization and rehospitalization of the patients. Therefore, the effects of the process “compulsory treatment” were followed up along with the number of hospitalizations and rehospitalizations of each patient.

Material and methods. During the period 2013-2015, the current study was covering the cases of 220 people with severe mental disorders, classified by International Classification of Diseases with the following diagnoses: F20.0 (Paranoid schizophrenia), F20.6 (simple schizophrenia), F31.2 (Bipolar Affective Disorder current episode manic with psychotic symptoms), F31.6 (Current episode-Mixtures), F32.1 (Bipolar Affective Disorder current moderate depressive episode), F30.2 (Mania with psychotic disorders), F22.0 (Persistent delusional disorder), F25.2 (Schizoaffective disorder. Mixed). The age of the patients in the study was between 18 and 71. The patients were having their compulsory treatment in psychiatric facilities in Sofia city and Sofia region. Within the period from 2013 to 2015, their use of the service of psychosocial rehabilitation and compulsory treatment has been monitored. Their family status and support were the main criteria. The variance analysis was based on data collected from the medical reports of patients. The SPSS software was used for statistical processing of the collected data.

Results. There are psychosocial and demographic factors for patients with mental disorder, which were observed. Some of them might affect the treatment of the patients. The results showed that there were no statistically significant differences ($p=0.546$) between rehospitalization and the family status of patients with severe mental disorders.

Conclusion. The results obtained support the hypothesis that there is a link between the number of re-hospitalizations and the number of conducted psychosocial rehabilitations. The assumption that there is a difference in the number of rehospitalizations due to factors such as disability, age, diagnosis, education, family status, has not been confirmed in the present study, which can only emphasize the significance and importance of the psychosocial rehabilitation.

Keywords: compulsory treatment; risk behavior; social factors; psychosocial rehabilitation.

Girl Body Composition according to pubertal status. Methodology variation

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Objectives. Important somatic changes take place during the puberty, leading to the completion of the growing process and the functional ripening of different systems. This is altering the body composition. In the case of female adolescents, the production of ovarian estrogens occurs drastically, producing an important metabolic change. The objective of the present study is to analyze the differences in body composition of pre- and post-menarche girls of similar chronological age, studying the variations that occur when we use different methodologies to determine body composition.

Material and methods. A statistically representative sample of school girls, aged 12-13 years, from three public secondary schools of "Tres Cantos", nearly municipality of Madrid city was studied. The sample has been composed by 249 individuals (160 with menarche and 89 without). Differences in body composition between puberty stages have been analyzed, using different methodologies: anthropometrical equations, indirect indicators of adiposity and tetra polar bioelectrical impedance.

Results. The study population belongs to the middle and upper middle class and there are no differences attributable to different socio-economic environments. The study shows that pubertal status generates significant differences in weight (41.2 ± 4.6 Kg versus 52.0 ± 6.6 Kg) and in height (154.7 ± 6.4 cm versus 161.7 ± 5.4). Mean of BMI (Bioelectrical impedance analysis) in both categories is normal according to Cole classification, but at the same age, BMI was 19.89 ± 2.0 in menarche girls and 17.21 ± 1.9 in those without menarche. Percentage of body fat shows dramatically differences, according to BIA, being 13.8 ± 2.7 in no menarche girls and reaching 22.6 ± 5.9 in post-menarche. The results show a decline in water body contain not only with age but also related to menstruation (percentage of water was 64.7 ± 3.0 in subjects without menarche versus 57.7 ± 4.4 in subjects with menarche).

Conclusion. For the morphologic analysis of the population according to the pubertal stage, it would be more fruitful to use the biological age than the chronological one. The present study shows a good correlation between anthropometrical method and bioimpedance for determining fat body composition in female adolescents.

Keywords: Bioelectrical impedance; puberty; body composition; anthropometry; three Cantos (Madrid).

Stefan Nowak's sociological gap in a Polish society

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This article is concerned with the sociological gap in a Polish society as elaborated by Stefan Nowak. The concept was introduced by the Polish sociologist in his article published in 1979, which analyses the situation of the Polish society during the communist period when Poles were deprived of national sovereignty and democracy. Stefan Nowak's approach attracted great popularity and became one of the most influential concepts in the history of Polish sociology so it has been studied up to date. According to Nowak - between the level of primary groups (like family) and the level of national society there is a sociological gap – emptiness of important connectors between these two. Some sociologists argue that certain elements of this gap affect the society even today. In the first part of the paper, the concept of sociological gap introduced by Stefan Nowak is described in more detail. In the second part, Nowak's assumptions are analyzed against the background of the historical period they relate to. However, in the third part of the proposed paper, the possibility of applying Nowak's concept to other social settings than merely Polish 'real socialism' context is to be considered. In particular, the exploration of how this concept might be relevant in analyzing the socioeconomic fields of other communist countries in Europe before 1989 is taken into account. Finally, the paper discusses to what extent Nowak's concept is applicable in researching the realities of parliamentary democracy and the market (liberal) economy.

Keywords: Stefan Nowak; Poland; sociology; primary groups.

Spending leisure time, classification according to body mass index in a sample of young people in Romania

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Objectives. The aim of this paper is to determine the gender variation in leisure time (LT) preferences, the classification according to Body mass index (BMI), and the correlation between the two of them.

Material and methods. During a two-year period (2013-2014) a questionnaire was administered to a sample of 1,359 urban young people, aged between 18 and 30 years, randomly selected from the main university centers and other Romanian historical towns. An Omnibus type questionnaire (60 items) was used to collect socio-demographic data, relevant information about the family, and items to evaluate health risk behavior: smoking, alcohol abuse, unprotected sex, sedentary lifestyle, *unhealthy eating* and violence. The height and the weight of the subjects were measured.

Results. The share of young people who spend little or no LT was the highest as regards going to the theatre, cinema, concerts, exhibitions (83.7%), time for hobbies, personal tastes (79.1%), practicing a sport (76.7%).

The highest share was of those spending a lot LT in watching TV or rented movies, listening to tapes, and discs (42.8%), walking, and outdoor trips (41.7%).

Taking into account the types of activities they carry out over a week, the young people considered themselves active 67.7%, sedentary 19.6% and extremely active 12.7%.

According to BMI classification, 68.7% had normal weight, 15.7% were overweight, 11.6% underweight, and obese 4.0%, with overweight and obesity higher in males ($p < 0.001$).

Compared to men, the proportion of women is higher as regards spending much LT reading, studying supplementary ($p < 0.001$), watching TV, or rented movies, listening to tapes, discs, going to the theatre, cinema, concerts, exhibitions, walks, outdoor excursions ($p < 0.05$), and lower in the case of practicing a sport ($p < 0.001$).

There was no correlation between the sedentary way of spending LT on the one hand and overweight and obesity on the other.

Conclusions. Although sedentarism is quite high especially among girls, overweight and obesity are higher in boys; it is possible that the girls are more rigorous with diet. Physical movement, practicing a sport should be promoted for general health benefits, regardless of body weight, or gender.

Keywords: leisure time; body mass index; physical activity.

Chest circumference of puberty children in the city of Novi Sad (the Republic of Serbia) in the period 2004 -2014

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Objectives. Chest circumference is an indicator of physical growth, development and health condition of an individual. As anthropometric parameters vary both temporally and spatially, there is a need of conducting continual anthropometric measurements. The aim of the study was to assess the chest circumference in children aged 11 to 15 in the city of Novi Sad in the period 2004 to 2014.

Material and methods. Transversal anthropometric measurements included 576 children (278 boys and 298 girls) in 2004 and 405 (206 boys and 199 girls) in 2014. The chest circumference was measured and data on parents' education was gathered.

Results. The results point to a decadal increase of chest circumference in all ages and both sexes, with an exception of 15-year-old boys, where the value shows a decrease of 2.37 cm (from 89.37 to 87.00 cm). In both measurement periods, girls show generally higher values than boys. The two exceptions to this trend are noticed in 2004, as the measured trait was identical among 11-year old boys and girls and at the age of 15, where boys showed significantly higher values than girls ($p < 0.001$). The age difference is statistically significant ($p < 0.001$) in both sexes and both periods of measurement. The multiple regression analysis shows no significant influence of the parents' education and sex on the measured values. The participants' age and time of measurement are the factors that show significant influence on the measured trait in the overall sample and in female participants. The mutual influence of the two factors is significant at $p = 0.000$ ($R = 0.487$; $R^2 = 0.237$).

Conclusions. The study points to a decadal increase in chest circumference in boys aged 11-14 and girls aged 11-15.

Keywords: chest circumference; boys; girls; the city of Novi Sad.

Resilience and academic burnout among Italian university students

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Objectives. The capability to face negative and stressful life events in a positive way facilitates the use of correct coping strategies and allows dealing with adversities. Positive emotions promote resilience and allow the overcoming of everyday stress. A less examined aspect is the role of resilience as a possible protective factor against the rise of academic burnout. The objective of this study is to verify, among Italian university students, the predictive role of resilience on the level of perceived burnout.

Material and methods. The subjects of this research are 93 Italian university students, 30 males and 63 females, aged 21-25 ($M=23.69$; $SD=1.242$), from different Italian Universities. Two self-reported questionnaires have been used: the “School Burnout Inventory” (Salmela-Aro & Naatanen, 2005) and the “Questionario Ansia-Resilienza” (QAR) (De Beni et al., 2014). The first one is composed of 9 items and 3 scales: exhaustion because of school demands, cynical and detached attitude toward one’s school, and feelings of inadequacy as a student. The second one is composed of 14 items and 2 scales: the anxiety scale and the resilience scale. The two questionnaires have been distributed both in person and by social network. Two statistical analysis were implemented, Pearson’s p for the correlation and Fisher’s F for the comparison between predictive models. Firstly, the r values were calculated in order to obtain the strength of the association between the studied variables. Secondly, a predictive model was implemented to explain the role of studied variables on students’ burnout level.

Results. Results suggest a positive association between anxiety and burnout ($r=.551$), and a negative one between resilience and burnout ($r=-.412$). In other words, the more the students are anxious, the more they feel burned out; the more the students are resilient, the more they feel engaged in the academic context. The F values, calculated by comparing the theoretical with the empirical model suggest that students’ anxiety and resilience level predicted their academic burnout ($F=14.074$, $p<.001$; respectively $F=11.9421$, $p<.001$).

Conclusions. This study underlines that University needs to plays a central role in educating students about resilience, as they can develop a positive reaction to stressful situations. By using the correct coping strategies, students can be more engaged and prevent the rise of academic burnout.

Keywords: resilience; academic burnout; stress.

Weight status, eating behavior and physical activity of children under six years of age

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Objectives. The objective of this study was to find out if there was a correlation between the body mass of the children and that of the parents, and whether the parents' weight status had an influence on family eating habits and physical activity of the young. Indeed, in this age group, food choices, as well as outings outside, depend almost entirely on parents.

Material and methods. The sample was composed of 230 children (47% boys and 53% girls). Their average age was 38 months. The research was based on a survey of family's eating habits and physical activity. Reported data on mother and child weight status were also collected.

Results. In this study, the average body mass index of mothers is almost at the upper end of normality, and 37% are overweight or obese. Their nutritional status may be due in part to higher energy intakes than energy expenditure. The overweight of children aged 3 to 6 would be related to the serving size of certain foods offered by the food industry. However, the portion sizing test to which the parents were subjected did not relate to portions in individual packages (yogurts, compotes, for example), but what the adult placed on the plate of his or her child. 38% of obese mothers felt that their child was not eating enough and 39% usually served large portions equal to or greater than an average serving for an adult. Almost all parents reported that they regularly accompanied their child to play in the open air. However, frequencies of outings over a week range from 1 to 7. Overweight children do less intense physical activity than normal-weight ones. The present study showed the influence of the mother's body weight on the physical activity of the child. Women who are overweight or obese take their child less often to play in the open air.

Conclusions. This survey on diet and physical activity of the youngest children show the fundamental importance of maternal behavior. There is a correlation between the abundance of food given to children, the frequency of outdoor physical activity, and mother's weight status. It is necessary to take this into account in any attempt of nutritional education. It should not be limited to children in school: it should concern the whole family.

Keywords: children; weight status; eating behavior; physical activity.

Radicalism and hate crimes: the concept of negative identification

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The paper analyses the process of radicalization and the mechanisms and factors fostering the expression of radicalism into hate crimes. It aims to broaden the understanding of the two phenomena by proposing the concept of negative identification. Influenced by a sociology of deviance perspective, a specific focus of the paper is on the neutralizing strategies used to justify certain radical acts and violent behavior.

It is argued that hate crimes are an expression of radicalism that have no political element and are not intended to change society or reject societal norms or the norms of the group, but rather aim to confirm them. To overcome the limitations of the traditional approaches towards hate crimes, a concept is derived from hate as a high level of hostility and active negative identification towards an individual, a group or an idea. Thus, radicalisation is the process of strengthening the polarization and negative identification, and crimes of hatred are criminal acts, wholly or partially motivated by negative identification to a particular group or groups of people.

Further, the process of normalization of radical attitudes and their violent expression is analyzed. It is argued that, as a result of a twofold complex social mechanism of change, a transformation of previously unacceptable and stigmatized behavior into a normal and positively sanctioned one is taking place. On the one hand, by employing a variety of neutralizing strategies, such as moral disengagement or techniques of justification that reinforce the negative identification, individual social agents are able to diminish the negativities and perform acts of radical violence. On the other hand, simultaneously and both as cause and effect, the increase of such radical cases and the phenomenon of cultural innovation lead to a normalization of the radical on a societal level.

Keywords: hate crimes; radicalization; negative identification; neutralizing strategies.

Child homicides in Bucharest

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Objectives. Investigate the prevalence, risk factors, and circumstances of child homicide in Bucharest.

Material and methods. This study draws on two data sources, police data and a systematic online search of news outlets. Police data was requested from the archives of the General Directorate of Bucharest Police (GDBP) – Homicide Division and resulted in a list of all child homicides registered by the GDBP in the last ten years. The information available included the victim's and offender's names, their ages, relationships and occupations, and the modus operandi. This information was used to identify news reports that complement the police data. They did not only provide further information on the circumstances of the child homicide beyond the limited police data but also helped to identify cases of child homicide that were not registered with the GDBP. For the online search, Google engine was used. While news outlet sources are always limited as they depend on the reporting skills of journalists and on what information they believe to be important, in Romania they can be considered reliable as homicide cases receive significant attention of the media and because Romanian journalists use official institutions in the penal system as primary informants. The study spanned the years 2005 to 2015.

Results. Between 2005 and 2015, 16 homicides of children were identified to have been committed in Bucharest, the sources being the police records and the available news media for seven cases. Eleven of these 16 child homicides were infanticides of newborn babies, one was a murder of a 10-month-old child one victim was four years old, and two others were adolescents. Three children were female. The mother of the child was the perpetrator in the majority of the cases, the rest being grandmothers and acquaintances. For five of the homicides, the perpetrator-victim relationship was unknown.

Conclusions. Child mortality is a global concern, and homicides represent approximately five percent of child deaths. Improvements in the knowledge on the prevalence and patterns of child homicide nevertheless still fall short of advising effective prevention strategies due to many factors, including the availability and quality of data on the perpetrators of child homicide and their relationship to the victims. This study contributed to the gap of knowledge on child homicides by describing this phenomenon occurring in Bucharest.

Keywords: child homicide; Bucharest; police files.

Suicide as a consequence of loss of property, including households in crisis situation

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Objectives. Socioeconomic (SE) crisis situation (CS) is a difficult challenge for many people. Emotional reactions associated with the loss of property, including households, imply feelings of fear, confusion, and low self-esteem that often determine inappropriate behavior, sometimes suicide. The objective of this study is the analysis of the suicidal phenomenon at the global level as a result of SE crisis, for further analysis in the case of the Republic of Moldova (RM).

Materials and Methods. During the period 1990 – 2016 the literature on suicide in CS related to the loss of property and the use of psychological and psychiatric care for victims as a preventive measure. US, Russian, and RM literature sources were used for this study.

Results. The incidence of suicide associated with the loss of property is always more during a recession. According to the American Association of Suicidology 38,000 Americans voluntarily gave up life in 2010, the number of suicides increasing by 13% compared to 2005, when banks seized debts of 2.9 million people in the US. The average age of the persons who intentionally killed themselves was between 45 and 54.

Scientists from the US have found that suicide risk is highest among middle-aged people, representatives of the so-called middle class. They are directly associated with the ownership of real estate success, which they see as the main indicator of a person held in life or not. In their study, the researchers analyzed the suicide statistics before and during the recession.

The data showed that men were going to commit suicide four times more often than women. At the same time, the Russian scientist M. Gladysheva described in his scientific work, entitled "Clinical and social aspects of the prevalence of suicides in the period of radical transformations in Russia (1990 - 2003)", the increase in number of the suicides during the period of crisis in this country.

Such processes are relevant for the RM, with the growing economic crisis. In this country, no psycho-hygienic measures are taken to prevent suicide or the adverse effects of it.

Conclusions. Many bibliographic sources confirm the increased incidence of suicide related to loss of property and housing during the CS.

Keywords: crisis; situation; recession; home; suicide.

Profiles of childless women in Hungary and Romania - a qualitative study

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Objectives. The focus of the study is *remaining childless* as a result of certain choices and constraints – and not *becoming childless* as a result of outliving children. This comparative study examines narratives of childlessness among Hungarian and Romanian women being at – or close to – the end of their reproductive career.

Material and methods. The study was based on a mixed research design, predominantly qualitative. In both countries, it has been the first in-depth research on this topic. Between 2014 and 2015, 106 semi-structured in-depth interviews were collected: 66 with childless Hungarian women (most of them aged between 40 and 65) mainly from Budapest and 40 interviews with childless Romanian women (aged between 40 and 72) mainly from Cluj-Napoca.

Results. According to the findings, the lack of a lasting relationship was a common experience of about half of the interviewees in both countries. Less than half of the respondents reported on having a steady partner in both countries: 42% in Hungary and 46% in Romania. In these cases, there could be various underlying problems (conflicts in the family of origin, unhappy experiences in the parental home or a lack of social relationships in general). Some interviewees reported that bad experiences from their family of origin (abusive and/or alcoholic parents, disintegrating family life, etc.) could contribute to their childlessness. About one-third of both samples (30% in Romania and 36% in Hungary) reported “having health problems that can make pregnancy problematic”. Most of these women were married and wanted to have children. Representatives of older generations had only limited access to professional medical assistance and artificial reproductive technologies were not very well developed in their youth. The possibility of adoption did not seem to be a popular solution among our interviewees. When their siblings had children, they decided to take an active part in raising their nieces and/or nephews. About a quarter of the Hungarian sample and less than a fifth of our Romanian sample included intentionally childless or childfree women. It seems these women had university level education and lived in big cities.

Conclusions. On the basis of the analyses, the interviewed women were predominantly characterized by involuntary childlessness. Cases of infertility due to pregnancy complications or miscarriages were more widespread among older (than 55-60-year-old) women, while postponement for different reasons was mainly reported by younger women (under 50). Many women, especially among the oldest ones, who originally wanted to have children, reported feelings of strong regret and pain for the lack of children. It is partly because in their old age they could experience loneliness practically to its full extent, and also because their youth was characterized by even more family-centered norms than today. The hardest part of the interviews in both countries was to ask our childless interviewees to imagine and describe their future. Most of them do not have ready and well-planned coping

strategies for the future when they are unable to look after themselves, which can be interpreted as ego-protection mechanisms.

Keywords: childlessness; women; in-depth interviews; Hungary; Romania.

Psychopathology in children with encopresis in an Albanian Pediatric Hospital Setting

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Objective: Evaluating the presence of psychopathology in children diagnosed with encopresis in the gastroenterology-endocrinology-neurology unit of a pediatric hospital is the main goal of the paper.

Materials and methods: A study sample including 22 children outpatients and inpatients, aged 4 to 13 years old, was assessed for mental health diagnoses based on clinical evaluation and diagnosed according to DSM-IV-R criteria. Strength and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ) was used for screening of emotional and behavioral problems in children and adolescents, and the Albanian version was filled out by the respective parents.

Results: The overall frequency of any psychiatric symptoms in the sample of children was 68.2%, while the most prevalent symptoms were those of conduct disorder (68%), peer problems (54%), emotional symptoms (45%), and hyperactivity symptoms (41%). One out of three children had also comorbid enuresis, and 40% had symptoms of separation anxiety disorder. There were not observed any statistically significant differences between genders in the frequency of psychological disorders.

Conclusions: Conduct disorder tends to be prominent in children with encopresis, being evident that the majority of them are prone to be stigmatized, a psychosocial phenomenon associated with high levels of distress, both for children and their parents. Higher frequency of hyperactivity symptoms, ADHD and emotional symptoms warrants more specific evaluation of possible causes for these high frequency rates.

Keywords: encopresis; psychopathology; conduct disorder, ADHD.

**Relations of spirituality, family hardiness, and well-being
to understand parents' life quality in Indonesia**

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Objectives. Parents have the main key role within the family system. Hence, it is important for parents to enhance the positive mind and hardiness during interaction with their couple and or raising their child(ren) in the daily life. As long as parents attempt to pursue the well-being and life satisfaction, parents will be able to adjust their life challenges healthier and have better mental health. The aim of this study is to determine the mediation effect of family hardiness in relation to socio-demographic, spirituality, well-being and a whole life satisfaction.

Material and methods. This study involved 137 parents aged 25-58 years (mean age=41.317; SD=5.732) who live in Yogyakarta Province, Indonesia. The questionnaires were administered to the parents related to: the Daily Spiritual Experience Scale, the Family Hardiness Index, the Personal Well-being Index for Adults, and socio-demographic with respect to gender, age, and socioeconomic status.

Results. Path analysis using partial least square was carried out to test the model of parents' life quality. The results shown good reliability and validity of all measurement variables (Cronbach alpha, $\alpha > .80$). The structural model showed good quality (AVE > .50). After bootstrapping was performed in the model with 1000 subsamples, it was showed that parental age had a significant indirect effect in relation to well-being and whole life satisfaction ($T > 1.96$, $p = .008$). Whereas family hardiness had a significant indirect effect on the relationship between well-being and life satisfaction as a whole ($T > 1.96$, $p = .05$). On the contrary, family hardiness showed non-significant mediation effect between the relation of spirituality and well-being, and spirituality and life satisfaction. Parental gender and socioeconomic status showed statistically no differences among spirituality, family hardiness, well-being, and life satisfaction.

Conclusions. This study shows an empirical support for the mediating role of well-being in the parents' life quality model. Specifically, well-being represents a mechanism that underlies the relations among age, family hardiness, and whole life satisfaction. Spirituality leads directly to family hardiness and family hardiness, in turn, leads to parents' well-being. Hence, some of the likability's effect on parents' life quality is explained by subjective well-being.

Keywords: spirituality; family hardiness; parents' life quality; subjective well-being; whole life satisfaction.

Recreation of personal activist identity in post-war Petrinja

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Objectives. Civil Society is the most important tool to obtain democratic transformation in post-Soviet and post-Yugoslav countries. Activist movements in postwar West Balkan cities, especially in border cities like Petrinja, have difficulties to communicate and to share their universal values with the local communities to support local development, active citizenship and multiculturalism. These difficulties have also a negative effect on the West Balkan countries' EU membership target. The aim of this study was to determine the source of the difficulties by carrying out an analysis on the evolution of personal activist identity in Petrinja as an example.

Material and Method. In 2017, data were obtained from 40 urban and rural respondents aged 17-55 in Petrinja, relatively heterogeneously. Speech analysis method was used on 20 participants' depth-interviews. The interviews focused on topics related to activism practices and values: active citizenship, multiculturalism, local development, ecology, LGBT rights; activists' and associations' daily practices.

Results. These face-to-face depth-interviews were conducted on the question of property, veteran status, and unemployed (socioeconomic) problems. During these interviews, three sequences that addressed time were used: War period puts the property and veteran status problem of inheritance. At the time the interviews were carried out, 25 years after the war, nearly 50% of the real estates in the city were abandoned (vacant estate). Anti-EU and xenophobic-homophobic sentiments are strong amongst the participants, especially amongst those who come from veteran families; a feeling of powerlessness is shared by the youth, in general, voting rates being nearly 15%. Local development perspective is found less popular than immigration tendency by the youth. Young people are looking for new immigration routes like Canada, New Zealand, and Vietnam. Activists represent a very limited minority of the population and, in general, they have either a multicultural background (mixed marriages), or are refugees, or come from immigrant workers families. The "strange"/ "foreign" image limits their social integration capacity in the local community.

Conclusions. As the war's main "heritage", property issues and veteran status problems limit the positive changing capacity of the local communities. Activist identity and activist values stay isolated and "strange". The powerlessness increases the immigration tendency amongst the local youth. A new activist policy is needed regarding veterans and local communities, which must facilitate positive change and development in the local communities.

Keywords: Post-War; local development; West Balkans; veterans, vacant estate, activism.

Religion, inclusivism and exclusivism

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One of the central questions of the modern societies - which are heterogeneous regarding their values and world views - is the relation between democratic public on one hand and religions – but also other comprehensive doctrines – on the other. It is obvious that some reasonable account about this issue represents the key guideline for resolving and mitigating the conflicts of the modern world. For this reason, the author sets himself to a comparative analysis of the models of arranging of this relation proposed by four eminent theoreticians who are representatives of different religions, cultures and world views: John Rawls, Pope Benedict XVI, Islamic scholar Abdullahi A. An-Na'im, and German philosopher Martin Breul. The author discovers certain drawbacks of the first three accounts from the aspect of feasibility, fairness, completeness, and clarity. He finds Breul's variant of moderate exclusivism as the clearest and adequate proposal and hence as the most appropriate guideline to the main topical question of the article. Breul claims that, on one hand, it is necessary that we insist on the neutral justification of political norms. But the neutral justification doesn't imply any demands that religion must stay just in the private sphere, since there are many other roles that can be and should be performed by religious beliefs in the public discourse of democratic societies. In such a way we can avoid, on one hand, the unjustified discrimination of religious argumentation in advance and, on the other hand, the possibility of the non-democratic domination of some world view majority based on the religious or some other comprehensive reasons which are not subjected to any neutral judgment.

Key words: religion; public discourse; inclusivism; exclusivism.

Anexă - Programul conferinței / Annex - Conference Program

“Francisc I. Rainer” Anthropology Institute of the Romanian Academy, Bucharest, Romania
 Institute of Philosophy and Sociology of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, Poland
 State University of Medicine and Pharmacy “Nicolae Testemițanu”, Chișinău, Moldova
 Republic

International Conference
INDIVIDUAL, FAMILY, SOCIETY - CONTEMPORARY CHALLENGES,
SECOND EDITION

Bucharest, “Francisc I. Rainer” Anthropology Institute of the Romanian Academy, Academy House, 13 September Avenue, No.13, 5th District, Bucharest, Romania, Zip Code 050711 (Casa Academiei Române, Calea 13 Septembrie, Nr. 13, C.P. 24, Sector 5, Bucharest, Romania) floor 3, rooms 3271 and 3244
Wednesday, October 4th, 2017, 9:00 am - 16:00 pm
Thursday, October 5th, 2017, 9:30 am - 15:45 pm

Conference organized as a part of Interacademic Cooperation
Conference organized with the financial support of the Academic Society of Anthropology

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- ISPAS Alexandru T., PhD, “Francisc I. Rainer” Anthropology Institute of the Romanian Academy, Bucharest, Romania.
- RADA Cornelia, PhD, “Francisc I. Rainer” Anthropology Institute of the Romanian Academy, Bucharest, Romania.

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- BAALI Abdellatif, PhD, Laboratoire Ecologie Humaine, Faculté des Sciences Semlalia, Université Cadi Ayyad, Marrakesh, Morocco.
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- HALL Dorota, PhD, Institute of Philosophy and Sociology of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, Poland.
- HANDJIEV Svetoslav, PhD, Bulgarian Association for the Study of Obesity and Related Diseases; European Academy of Nutritional Sciences, Sofia, Bulgaria.
- HASKOVA Hana, PhD, Institute of Sociology of the Czech Academy of Sciences, Prague, Czech Republic.
- ILIESCU Dragoș, PhD, Faculty of Psychology and Education Sciences, Department of Psychology, University of Bucharest, Romania.
- ISPAS Alexandru T., PhD, “Francisc I. Rainer” Anthropology Institute of the Romanian Academy, Bucharest, Romania.
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- NUDELMAN Anita, PhD, Recanati School for Community Health Professions, Ben Gurion University, Israel.

- PĂNESCU Oana Madlen, PhD, Department of Sociology-Psychology, "Spiru Haret" University, Bucharest, Romania.
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- PRADO MARTINEZ Consuelo, PhD, Department of Biology, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, Spain.
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- ROVILLÉ-SAUSSE Françoise, PhD, National Museum of Natural History/Muséum national d'histoire naturelle, Paris, France.
- SMO CZYNSKI Rafal, PhD, Institute of Philosophy and Sociology of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, Poland.
- STÖCKL Heidi, PhD, Gender Violence and Health Centre, Department of Global Health and Development, London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine, London, UK.
- TAFUNI Ovidiu, PhD, State University of Medicine and Pharmacy "Nicolae Testemițanu", Chișinău, Republic of Moldova.
- TURLIUC Maria Nicoleta PhD, Faculty of Psychology and Education Sciences, "Alexandru Ioan Cuza" University, Iași, Romania.
- ŽVELC Gregor, PhD, Department of Psychology, University of Primorska, Ljubljana, Slovenia.

Organizing committee of the conference:

- BALICA Ecaterina, PhD, Institute of Sociology, Romanian Academy, Laboratory of Violence and Crime. Prevention and Mediation, Bucharest, Romania.
- CROITORU Cătălina, PhD, State University of Medicine and Pharmacy "Nicolae Testemițanu", Chișinău, Republic of Moldova.
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Responsible for final proofreading / Technical Editor

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CONFERENCE PROGRAM

Bucharest, “Francisc I. Rainer” Anthropology Institute of the Romanian Academy, Academy House, 13 September Avenue, No.13, 5th District, Bucharest, Romania Zip Code 050711 (Casa Academiei Române, Calea 13 Septembrie, Nr. 13, C.P. 24, Sector 5, Bucharest, Romania) Wednesday, October 4th, 2017, 9:00 am - 16:00 pm	
Please do not overpass 10 minutes for your conference communication!	
Floor 3, Room 3271 (On the right when you get out of the elevator)	
09:00-09:30	Registration of Participants
09:30-09:40	Welcome and opening SMOCZYNSKI Rafal, PhD, Institute of Philosophy and Sociology of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, Poland.
09:40-13:00	First session, Floor 3, Room 3271
Moderators	
BISTRICEANU PANTELIMON Corina , “Spiru Haret University”, Bucharest, Romania	
RADA Cornelia , “Francisc I. Rainer” Anthropology Institute of the Romanian Academy, Bucharest	
1	OWUSU KYEI Justice Richard Kwabena, SMOCZYNSKI Rafal, Raising the Bars: Empowering Ghanaian Women through Formal Political Participation , Graduate School for Social Research at Institute of Philosophy and Sociology of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, Institute of Philosophy and Sociology of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, Poland.
2	KUBIAK Anna E., The Polish cemetery as a historical archive of family bonds , Institute of Philosophy and Sociology of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, Poland.
3	CIOBANU Elena, CROITORU Cătălina, Evaluation of stress factors in medical students , State University of Medicine and Pharmacy “Nicolae Testemițanu”, Republic of Moldova, National Centre of Public Health, Chișinău, Republic of Moldova.
4	MILICI Nicoleta, NEAGU Alexandra, The prevalence of metabolic syndrome criteria in normal and affected urban adult population , “Francisc I. Rainer” Anthropology Institute of the Romanian Academy, Bucharest.
5	BALICA Ecaterina, Femicide in Romania: incidence and risk factors , Institute of Sociology, Romanian Academy, Laboratory of Violence and Crime. Prevention and Mediation, Bucharest, Romania.
6	FIORILLI Caterina, The role of emotion self-regulation in teaching effectiveness , Libera Università Maria SS. Assunta, Human Sciences Department, Roma, Italy.
7	YOLDAS Deniz, Recreation of personal activist identity in post-war Petrinja , 2014-15 Paris Sorbonne IV - CELSA M2, Paris, France.
8	IBRAHIMI Silva, DERVISHI Eglantina, MUCA Valbona, DOBRA Marije, Psychodynamic prototype through personality organization chart of educational leaders , Department of Psychology, “Albanian University”, Tirana, Albania, Department of Social Work, Faculty of Education “Aleksander Xhuvani” University, Elbasan, Albania, Local Police Department of Tirana, Albania.
9	BAALI Abdellatif, AMOR Hakima, Moroccan elderly and quality of life ,

	Laboratory of Human Ecology, Cadi Ayyad University, Faculty of Sciences, Marrakech, Morocco.
10	ŽALEC Bojan, Religion, inclusivism and exclusivism , Faculty of Theology, University of Ljubljana, Slovenia.
11	BELARBI Zoubida, Obstacles to the integration of Algerian women into the national economy , University Blida 2, Algeria.
12	BENEVENE Paula, CORTINI Michela, Perception of knowledge and intangible assets among a group of Italian non-profit organization , Università LUMSA, Roma, Università “Gabriele D’Annunzio”, Chieti e Pescara, Italy.
13	BOATEMAA SETRANA Mary, Return Migration and Development Nexus: the Contribution of Return Migrants to Ghana’s Development , Centre for Migration Studies, University of Ghana, Accra, Ghana.
13:00-13:15	COFFEE BREAK
13:15-16:00	Second session, Floor 3, rooms 3271 and 3244
13:15-16:00	Second session, floor 3, room 3271 (On the right when you get out of the elevator)
Moderators	
BALICA Ecaterina, <i>Institute of Sociology, Romanian Academy</i> , Bucharest, Laboratory of Violence and Crime. Prevention and Mediation, Bucharest.	
CROITORU Cătălina, State University of Medicine and Pharmacy “Nicolae Testemițanu”, Chișinău, Republic	
1	CROITORU Cătălina, CIOBANU Elena, POGREBAN Dorina, Pilot study to determine teachers’ stress , State University of Medicine and Pharmacy “Nicolae Testemițanu”, National Center of Public Health, Chișinău, Republic of Moldova.
2	FERDOHLEB Alina, Changes in occupational profiles and occupational health service , State University of Medicine and Pharmacy “Nicolae Testemițanu”, National Center of Public Health, Chișinău, Republic of Moldova.
3	TAFUNI Ovidiu, Suicide as a consequence of loss of property, including households in crisis situation , State University of Medicine and Pharmacy “Nicolae Testemițanu”, Chișinău, Republic of Moldova.
4	NUDELMAN Anita, TIZE TERI Deli, Gender and culture-related barriers to access Mother and Infant Health Services in the Far North of Cameroon , Ben Gurion University, Israel, University of Yaounde I, Cameroon.
5	BOIRA Santiago, NUDELMAN Anita, Increasing gender violence among migrants in the European Union , University of Zaragoza, Spain, Ben Gurion University, Israel.
6	STÖCKL Heidi, BALICA Ecaterina, Child homicides in Bucharest , London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Institute of Sociology, Romanian Academy, Romania.
7	DERVISHI Eglantina, IBRAHIMI Silva, BEQO Ani, DOCI Blerta, MUCA Valbona, SHEHU Artemisi, Risk factors of criminal behaviors during adolescence , Department of Psychology and Pedagogy, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Tirana, Albania, Department of Social Issues, General Directorate of Prisons, Tirana, Albania, Department of Social Work, Faculty of Education “Aleksander Xhuvani” University, Elbasan, Albania.
8	KIRILOVA-MOUTAFOVA Iliyana, The part of the psychopathology burden

	during education in social skills in children with conduct disorder , Medical Institute of the Ministry of Interior, Sofia, Bulgaria.
9	BURDUNIUC Olga, Antifungal drug resistance - an emerging public health problem , National Centre of Public Health, State University of Medicine and Pharmacy “Nicolae Testemițanu”, Chișinău, Republic of Moldova.
10	ERDES KAVECAN Djerdji, FAZLAGIC R. Anida, The assessment of health, degree of generativity, and integrity with respect to the past and current financial status in persons of the third age , Department of Psychology, State University of Novi Pazar, Serbia.
11	FAZLAGIC R. Anida, ERDES KAVECAN Djerdji, Differences in psychophysical health, integrity and emotional state of elderly people given the former working engagement of family members , Department of Psychology, State University of Novi Pazar, Department of Psychology, State University of Novi Pazar, Serbia.
12	DE STASIO Simona, RAGNI Benedetta, BOLDRINI Francesca, BARTOLI Chiara, BEVILACQUA Francesca, GENTILE Simonetta, Parental stress and bedtime routines in toddlerhood , Dep. Human Studies, LUMSA University, Rome, Italy, “Sapienza” University of Rome, Italy, Children’s Hospital “Bambino Gesù”, Rome, Italy.
13	DIMITROVA Svetlana, POPOVA Rozina, Effect of the Family Environment on the Internal Motivation of Army Officers in Bulgaria , Central Military Hospital, Sofia, Bulgaria, South-east University “Neophyte Rilski”, Bulgaria.
13:15-16:00	Second session, Floor 3, room 3244 (On the left when you get out of the elevator)
Moderators	
GURAN Liliana, PhD, Department of Informatics and Geography, "Spiru Haret" University, Bucharest, Romania.	
PĂNESCU Oana Madlen, PhD, Department of Sociology-Psychology, “Spiru Haret” University, Bucharest, Romania.	
1	DINOLOVA-HODZHADZHIKOVA Romyana, STANCHEVA-POPKOSTADINOVA Vaska, Adverse childhood experiences and tobacco use in students - results from pilot study , Department of Mental Health, National Centre of Public Health and Analyses, Sofia, Department of Medical-Social Sciences, South-West University "Neofit Rilski", Blagoevgrad.
2	ELEZI Fatime, JUPE Taulant, ZYKA Erilda, BRAHO Ardjan, MYSLIMI Eralda, SOTIRI Eugjen, ZENELAJ Besmira, Nicotine dependence among psychiatric patients , Department of Psychiatry, University Hospital Center “Mother Teresa”, Tirana, Albania.
3	ELEZI Fatime, JUPE Taulant, ZYKA Erilda, BRAHO Ardjan, MYSLIMI Eralda, SOTIRI Eugjen, ZENELAJ Besmira, The public stigma for psychiatric patients in Albania , Department of Psychiatry, University Hospital Center “Mother Teresa”, Tirana, Albania.
4	CAMACHO VEGA Diego Oswaldo, Influence of social network sites on healthy behavior related to physical activity of higher education students in Mexico , Faculty of Medicine and Psychology, Universidad Autónoma de Baja California, Mexico.
5	ERJAVEC Nina, ŽVELC Gregor, Psychopathology and parent-child

	relationships in illicit drugs users , University of Ljubljana, Faculty of Arts, Department of Psychology, Slovenia, University of Primorska, UP FAMNIT, Department of Psychology, Slovenia.
6	ÇEÇI Nuredin, A sociological view on the Albanian family issues in the today Albanian society , Faculty of Educational Sciences, Department of Social Sciences, “Aleksandër Xhuvani” University, Elbasan, Albania.
7	FEDOTOV Ilya, SHUSTOV Dmitri, TUCHINA Olga, Interactions between attachment to parents and alcohol dependence , Ryazan State Medical University, Ryazan, Russia, The Peoples' Friendship University of Russia, Moscow, Russia.
8	GRILLI Simona, BUONOMO Ilaria, Parents and teachers agreement on temperament and behavior in a group of preschoolers , Department of Human Sciences, LUMSA University, Rome, Italy, Department of Social and Developmental Psychology, Sapienza University, Rome, Italy.
9	HANDJIEV Svetoslav, KUZEVA Aneliya, HANDJIEVA-DARLENSKA Teodora, Anthropometric study on the role of yoghurt fermented by Bifidus essensis in the prevention and treatment of obesity and related diseases , Medical University of Sofia, Bulgarian Association for the Study of Obesity and Related Diseases, Bulgaria.
10	HÁŠKOVÁ Hana, Intergenerational changes in leaving the parental home in Czech society , Institute of Sociology, Czech Academy of Sciences.
11	HEEMERYCK Antoine, Between crisis and market: families in complete contradiction (Bucharest, Romania) , Centre d'études en sciences sociales sur les mondes africains, américains et asiatiques, Paris, France.
12	BRAJOVIC CAR Kristina, Psychological profiling of participants at the Miss World contest via combined methodology , Faculty for Media and Communication, Department for Psychology, Singidunum University, Belgrade, Serbia.
The second day of the conference, Thursday October 5th, 2017, 9:30 am - 15:45 pm, Bucharest, “Francisc I. Rainer” Anthropology Institute of the Romanian Academy, Academy House, 13 September Avenue, No.13, 5th District, Bucharest, Romania Zip Code 050711 (Casa Academiei Române, Calea 13 Septembrie, Nr. 13, C.P. 24, Sector 5, Bucharest, Romania)	
Please do not overpass 10 minutes for your conference communication !	
9:30-13:00	First session: Floor 3, Rooms 3271 and 3244
9:30-9:40	Welcome and opening: floor 3, room 3271 (On the right when you get out of the elevator) NEAGU Alexandra, “Francisc I. Rainer” Anthropology Institute of the Romanian Academy, Bucharest, Romania.
9:40-13:00	First session: Floor 3, Room 3271
Moderators NEAGU Alexandra, PhD, “Francisc I. Rainer” Anthropology Institute of the Romanian Academy, Bucharest. MARINESCU Valentina, PhD, Faculty of Sociology and Social Work, University of Bucharest, Romania.	
1	NEAGU Alexandra, MILICI Nicoleta, ROVILLÉ-SAUSSE Françoise, Parental

	influence on body image in a sample of Romanian adolescents , “Francisc I. Rainer” Anthropology Institute of the Romanian Academy, Bucharest, Romania, “Musée de l’Homme”, Paris, France.
2	GURAN-NICA Liliana, SOFER Michael, The changing world of the suburban family; the case-study of Bucharest Metropolitan Area, Romania , Spiru Haret University, Romania, Bar Ilan University, Israel.
3	PĂNESCU Oana Madlen, Coping strategies in Romanian population , Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences, <i>Spiru Haret</i> University, Bucharest, Romania.
4	MARINESCU Valentina, SILISTRARU Ioana, Interpersonal communication within Romanian medical field , Faculty of Sociology and Social Work, University of Bucharest, Romania.
5	BISTRICEANU PANTELIMON Corina, PANTELIMON Cristi, Family and affection in Indo-European culture: Odyssey , <i>Spiru Haret</i> University, Department of Psychology and Educational Sciences, Bucharest, Romania.
6	MANOV Boris, MILENKOVA Valentina, Doctoral students support in academic and social environment , “Neofit Rilski” South-West University, Blagoevgrad, Bulgaria.
7	Kovács Gábor, The health of public life in the philosophy of Hannah Arendt , Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Research Centre for the Humanities, Budapest, Hungary.
8	MESTER Béla, Health and illness of the literati as a metaphor of the reflections to the modernity in the 19th-century Hungarian intellectual history , Institute of Philosophy, Research Centre for the Humanities, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest, Hungary.
9	MUÇA Valbona, IBRAHIMI Silva, MUÇA LAÇKA Margarita, Social behavioral models as an assessment within deviant backgrounds , Department of Social Work, Faculty of Education “Aleksander Xhuvani” University, Elbasan, Albania, Department of Psychology “Albanian University”, Tirana, Albania.
10	ARULCHELVAN Sriram, An analysis of television programmes that depict superstition, and its impact on the audience , Department of Media Sciences, Anna University, Chennai, India.
11	MOHAMMED Yinusa, SALAWU Bashiru, JOSEPH Oluyemi, RAJI Abdulateef, ATOLAGBE Olugbenga, JOSEPH Adejoke, The family and national development: how can the family forestall future insurgency activities in the Nigerian society? Department of Sociology, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Ilorin, Ilorin, Nigeria, Department of Medical Microbiology and Parasitology, Bowen University, Iwo, Osun State, Nigeria.
12	MOHAMMED Yinusa, SALAWU Bashiru, JOSEPH Oluyemi, RAJI Abdulateef, ATOLAGBE Olugbenga, JOSEPH Adejoke, Role Conflict among Career Wives: Who Bridges the Gap, Who takes the Blame in the Nigerian Society? , Department of Sociology, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Ilorin, Ilorin, Nigeria, Department of Medical Microbiology and Parasitology, Bowen University, Iwo, Osun State, Nigeria.
13	CHUMACHENKO Dmytro, CHUMACHENKO Tetyana, Agent-based simulation of HIV epidemic social impact in Kharkiv region of Ukraine , National Aerospace University “Kharkiv Aviation Institute”, Kharkiv, Ukraine, Kharkiv

	National Medical University, Kharkiv, Ukraine.
9:40-13:00	First session: floor 3, room 3244 (On the left when you get out of the elevator)
Moderators	
MILICI Nicoleta, PhD, “Francisc I. Rainer” Anthropology Institute of the Romanian Academy, Bucharest, Romania.	
FALUDI Cristina, PhD, Faculty of Sociology and Social Work, „Babeș-Bolyai” University, Cluj-Napoca, Romania.	
1	KABELENGA Isaac, Understanding elder abuse in rural and urban Zambia using the concept of extended family , Lapin University Finland and University of Zambia, School of Humanities and Social Sciences, Department of Social Development Studies, Zambia.
2	KAY-FLOWERS Sue, FALUDI Cristina, Young adults’ views on the role of family in shaping the sex and relationship education in schools: a comparative study between UK and Romania , Liverpool “John Moores” University, Great Britain, “Babeș-Bolyai” University, Cluj-Napoca, Romania.
3	MARINOV Mario, Religious Communities in New Digital Milieu , South-West University “Neofit Rilski”, Blagoevgrad, Bulgaria.
4	MATI Kleda, TOMORI Sonila, QERAJ Kleva, RUCI Erald, CUNI Juliana, LEKA Klara, Distress, anxiety, and depression in patients undergoing chemotherapy for gynaecologic cancers , Oncology Department, University Hospital Center “Mother Teresa”, Tirana, Albania, Paediatric Department, University Hospital Center “Mother Teresa”, Tirana, Albania.
5	GUDIPATY Nagamallika, Representation of ‘family’ in Indian television serials , The English and Foreign Languages University, Hyderabad, India.
6	PACHKOVA Petya, Bulgarian family in the early 21st century , “Neofit Rilski” South-West University, Blagoevgrad, Bulgaria.
7	OSMANAJ Elisabeta, Social services in criminal justice in Albania and the role of the social worker , “Aleksandër Xhuvani” University, Faculty of Educational Sciences, Department of Social Work, Tirana, Albania.
8	OUZRIAT Boualem, State of knowledge, attitudes and socio-cultural practices in the field of HIV/AIDS; situations observed through the 4th Algerian Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey (MICS4) , Directorate of Health and Population - Provence of Boumerdes, Algeria.
9	POPOVA Ana, Risk factors for the safety of the children from transnational families (children left behind) , The Institute for the Study of Societies and Knowledge at Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Sofia, Bulgaria.
10	POPOVA-VARBANOVA Ana, DOBREVA Viktoria, Social factors that affect the compulsory treatment of people with severe mental disorders , Center for Mental Health “Professor Nicolas Shipkovenski”, Sofia, Bulgaria.
11	PRADO MARTINEZ Consuelo, MARRODÁN SERRANO María Dolores, ACEVEDO CANTERO Paula, CARMENATE MORENO Margarita, Girl Body Composition according to pubertal status. Methodology variation , Department of Biology. University Autónoma of Madrid, Department of Zoology and Anthropology, University Complutense of Madrid, Spain.

12	PYSZCZEK Grzegorz, Stefan Nowak's sociological gap in a Polish society , The "Maria Grzegorzewska" University, Warsaw, Poland.
13:00-13:15	COFFEE BREAK
13:15-15:45	Second session, Floor 3, room 3271 (On the left when you get out of the elevator)
Moderators BISTRICEANU PANTELIMON Corina, "Spiru Haret University", Bucharest, Romania RADA Cornelia, "Francisc I. Rainer" Anthropology Institute of the Romanian Academy, Bucharest	
1	RADA Cornelia, Spending leisure time, classification according to body mass index in a sample of young people in Romania , "Francisc I. Rainer" Anthropology Institute of the Romanian Academy, Bucharest.
2	RAKIĆ Rada, PAVLICA Tatjana, ISAK Sonja, Chest circumference of puberty children in the city of Novi Sad (the Republic of Serbia) in the period 2004 - 2014 , Faculty for Sciences, Department for Biology and Ecology, University of Novi Sad, Serbia.
3	ROMANO Luciano, Resilience and academic burnout among Italian university students , Libera Università "Maria SS. Assunta", Roma, Italia.
4	ROVILLÉ-SAUSSE Françoise, Weight status, eating behavior and physical activity of children under six years of age , Musée de l'Homme, Paris, France.
5	SPASOVA Lyuba, Radicalism and hate crimes: the concept of negative identification , Institute for the Study of Societies and Knowledge, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Sofia, Bulgaria.
6	TAKÁCS Judit, FALUDI Cristina, Profiles of childless women in Hungary and Romania - a qualitative study , Centre for Social Sciences of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest, Hungary, "Babeş-Bolyai" University, Cluj-Napoca, Romania.
7	TOMORI Sonila, DERVISHI Emira, CULLUFI Paskal, Psychopathology in children with encopresis in an Albanian Paediatric Hospital Setting , University Hospital Center "Mother Teresa", Department of Paediatrics, Tirana, Albania.
8	UTAMI Dian Sari, STUECK Marcus, Relations of spirituality, family hardiness, and well-being to understand parents' life quality in Indonesia , Islamic University of Indonesia, Indonesia, DPFA University of Applied Sciences Saxony, Germany.
15:30- 15:45	Conference closing Academy House, 13 September Avenue, No.13, 5th District, Bucharest, Romania, Zip Code 050711 (Casa Academiei Române, Calea 13 Septembrie, Nr. 13, C.P. 24, Sector 5, Bucharest, Romania) floor 3, room 3271