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Managerial solutions to improve the research – education process in Romanian universities

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Abstract

Results that Romanian university research have obtained so far situate Romania on the last places in the international classifications – no Romanian university in Shanghai classification of top 500 most competent universities in the world, last place in European Union countries as regards the value of published articles etc. A study conducted at the level of Romanian universities concerning the causes determining this situation emphasizes aspects such as: defective organization of research – education activity both at the institutional level and nationally; unrealistic objectives set to research work; students lack of involvement in the research work. The present work emphasizes a series of solutions deriving from managerial approach of research activity with of purpose of its efficiency from a multiple perspective – social, economic and educational.

Key-words: academical research, Romanian universities; managerial approach of research activity

Rezumat

Rezultatele pe care cercetarea universitară românească le-a obținut până acum, plasează România pe ultimele locuri în clasamentele internaționale – nicio universitate românească în Topul Shanghai al celor mai performante 500 de universități, ultimul loc între țările UE în ceea ce privește valoarea articolelor publicate etc. Un studiu făcut la nivelul universităților românești, referitor la cauzele care determină această situație scoate în evidență aspecte precum: organizarea defectuoasă a activității de cercetare – învățare atât la nivel instituțional cât și național; obiective nerealiste impuse muncii de cercetare; neimplicarea studenților în munca de cercetare. Lucrarea de față prezintă o serie de soluții ce decurg din abordarea managerială a activității de cercetare în scopul eficientizării acesteia din multiplă perspectivă – socială, economică și pedagogică.

Cuvinte-cheie: cercetare academică; universitățile românești; abordarea managerială a activității de cercetare

Justification of political authority in theological (islamic) epistemology

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Abstract

The political views of the speculative theologians have been more abstraction and justification of the events of the age rather than an issue resulting from their scholastic theological geometry. “ In other words, in the field of politics, the speculative theology [not only today, but also always] has been a sort of filling the gap and resurfacing the work”. In order to prove this argument, we will show a process during which from the early days of Islam up to Ghazzali , gradually the monitoring elements which challenge the authority of the Islamic ruler became fade. Moreover, the speculative theologians in their political views gradually reach to a point in which they consider a ruler with no specific features qualified to serve as a judge. That is to say, the authoritative nature of the Abbasid government, which according to many thinkers is the heritage of imitation from the Iranian and Sāsānid traditions made a situation that even the Ash’arits thinker who used to consider the return to the age of The rightly Guided Caliphs as a Utopia, mutilated and made a selection out of the traditions of the holy prophet and the caliphs.

Key Words: political authority, kalām, epistemology

Enhancing possibilities for the socialization process of new employees in Lithuanian preschools

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Abstract

The concept of the process of employee socialization, factors involved and separate stages of this process, i.e. employment, adaptation and integration are analyzed in the article. The importance of this process is justified for both the organization and the employee. The article presents an analysis of characteristics of the socialization process of new employees in Lithuanian preschools. The structured survey method was carried out using a confidential survey for gathering data for the empirical study. Recommendations for organizing the process of socialization are proposed based on results of the study.

Lithuania's accession to the European Union (EU) sped up the country's involvement in global processes, however, the negative consequences of economic, social and demographic after-effects, i.e. emigration of young, promising pedagogues, thus an older age average of employees, which in turn poses non-positive challenges to organizers and implementers of education, remain topical to this day (Stoner et al., 2001).

The article presents a discussion on theoretical and practical aspects of the socialization process of employees in Lithuania's preschool educational system. Most often, Lithuanian authors (Bakanauskiene, 2002; Ciutiene, 2006; Steponaviciute, 2004) discuss issues of employee socialization in the context of separate stages of this process. Employee socialization as an integral process has been insufficiently studied to this day.

Even though most management experts (Bakanauskiene, 2002; Dessler, 2001; Kasiulis et al., 2005; Robbins, 2007; Sakalas, 2003; Vasiljevaite, 2004) emphasize the equal importance of professional skills, knowledge, transformation of values of organizational culture as well as further self-development, a significant portion of organization managers, whether it be due to lack of competence or other springs of action, in real life often forget the spiritual origin of socialization. In consequence, professional training and development are oftentimes emphasized in organizations, while psychosocial adaptation rather falls out of view. Similarly, separate stages of socialization are lent different levels of significance. Such a constricted interpretation of employee socialization distorts the process of socialization, therefore becomes an arresting factor in practice.

Based on the stance defended by foreign authors (Robbins, 2006; Miller, 2003; Гибсон, et al., 2000) as well as Lithuanian ones (Bakanauskiene, 2002; Kasiulis et al., 2005), it can be stated that the socialization process is composed of three stages - vocational socialization/predisposition (this stage includes recruitment), encounter and metamorphosis.

Working in preschool educational institutions has its own particular nuances, because teaching and caretaking of children usually takes place in small groups. A competent and integrated group is desirable in order to ensure successful activity and prevent conflicting situations, because a negative group climate not only interferes with the teaching process, but also affects the psychological well-being of the children.

The conducted study empowers the authors to present recommendations for the socialization process of new employees in preschools and can also aid in removing certain shortcomings.

Key words: socialization process in organization, socialization stages: employment, adaptation, integration.

Goal of the study: To analyze and compare characteristics of the socialization process of new employees in preschool institutions.

Critical analysis of the research – education process in Romanian universities

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Abstract

Modern European universities turn into important centers of creation and dissemination of knowledge obtained as a result of scientific research. Romania, member of European Union and co-signed of documents that set the evolution trend of European higher education engaged in the transformation of research work into essential component of academic activity. Nevertheless, statistics show that Romanian universities take a modest place within European classification. The present study presents the results of a vast research whose objective has been identification of causes, other than financial, that affects research work efficiency in Romanian universities. The approach has been completed from managerial perspective in the context of principles and components of scientific research management.

Key-words: scientific research, educational management, learning by research, Romanian universities.

Rezumat

Universitățile europene moderne devin importante centre de creare și diseminare a cunoștințelor obținute în urma procesului de cercetare științifică. România, ca țară membră a Uniunii Europene și în calitate de semnatară a documentelor care trasează evoluția învățământului superior european, și-a luat angajamentul de a transforma munca de cercetare într-o componentă esențială a activității academice. Cu toate acestea, statisticile reflectă faptul că universitățile românești ocupă un loc modest în clasamentele europene. Lucrare de față prezintă rezultatele unui studiu amplu ce a avut drept obiectiv identificarea cauzelor, altele decât cele de natură financiară, ce afectează eficiența muncii de cercetare în universitățile românești. Abordarea s-a realizat din perspectivă managerială în contextul principiilor și componentelor managementului cercetării științifice.

Cuvinte-cheie: cercetare științifică, management educațional, învățare prin cercetare, universitățile românești.

**The importance of international relations to University Scholars.
Some notes**

Dr. Francesco MORRONE

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Abstract

The internationalism is an important phenomenon for the economic growth of each country. Rumania and Italy can get many benefits from a mutual exchange of human scholarly resources. Thanks to the EU this exchange will be possible. The paper gives some notes about the importance of the international relations with scholarly pursuit.

Keyword: University Relations, International Relations

**Open knowledge as public good:
the economic paradox of the free open source software.
An economic motivation to explain it.**

Dr. Gabriele RECCIA

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Abstract

A new discipline, the Knowledge Economy, describes the knowledge good such as public good. The features of public good (generation of positive externalities) is more intensive in the open knowledge systems. A type of this system is the open technology as the Free Open Source Software (FOOS). Here the paradox, being a public good, why private firms invest big financial and human resources in it? The paper tries to give an economic explanation to the apparent paradox.

Keywords: Knowledge Economy, Public Good, Free Open Source Software.

Fremdsprachenpropädeutik zur Verbesserung des Lernens von Fremdsprachen in der Schule

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Abstract

Learning of foreign languages is not a simply affair. One of the reasons is the complexity of the modern languages and the realization of communication capacity in another language than that one of mother tongue. In order to solve this problem many methods and other offers were presented. Very often old methods were used which had been furnished with new names. In most cases the success was very small: Therefore, in the following text a new way of learning foreign languages is presented. It is a language model of our European language, which she learned before start of lessons in a natural foreign language.

Zusammenfassung

Im Zuge der europäischen Entwicklung ist die Forderung zur Verbesserung der fremdsprachlichen Kompetenz, in qualitativer wie auch quantitativer Hinsicht, immer intensiver geworden. Geschehen ist bisher relativ wenig, sowohl im Hinblick auf die zu verwirklichenden Ziele wie auch auf die zu begehenden Wege.

Application potential of psychological diagnostics in drafts and models of the training of military professionals

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Abstract

The contribution of psychologists from the University of Defence in Brno explores the possibilities of the use of the results of psychological diagnostics both in terms of experimental activities, as well as in drafts and models of the training of military professionals. It introduces component results of the research project on the Training and Education of Military Professionals in the Context of Military Psychology Focused on Leadership and Stress Management.

L'unité Allemande, oeuvre de Bismarck

Gheorghe BICHICEAN

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Abstract

The unity of Germany was not the result of a popular decision, but the result of a princely agreement concluded "on top". The predominance of Prussia has undoubtedly been smashing. Therefore the new Empire might be considered as a "Great Prussia." Victorious over Austria and France, Germany will exert its dominance over Europe for two decades, under the skillful government of Bismarck. As a skillful diplomat, Bismarck practiced with skill the policy of diplomacy and sword. Before starting the war with Austria, Bismarck tried to persuade her to leave solely the German Confederation, offering in exchange the annexation of Romania, Bosnia and a part of Serbia. France had to be maintained in a state of friendly neutrality. To do this, in a personal conversation in Biaritz in the autumn of 1865, Bismarck suggested Emperor Napoleon III that, in exchange of the neutrality of France, he would not have anything to object if he would have annexed Luxembourg. Pleading "a bad management" of the dukedom of Holstein, entrusted to Austria, Prussia invaded this territory and releasing in this way the war with the Habsburgs. Bismarck's diplomacy has proved the extent of his time. The victory from Sadova over Austria (1866) led to the creation of the North German Confederation. Then, the victories over France (1870-1871), have enabled the founding of the Second German Empire (1871).

Rezumat

Unitatea Germaniei nu a fost rezultatul unei hotărâri populare, ci al unui acord princiar încheiat „la vârf”. Preponderența Prusiei a fost, fără îndoială, zdrobitoare. De aceea se poate considera noul Imperiu ca o „Mare Prusie”. Victorioasă asupra Austriei și Franței, Germania își va exercita dominația asupra Europei timp de două decenii, sub abila cârmuire a lui Bismarck. Abil diplomat, Bismarck a practicat cu abilitate politica diplomației și a spadei. Înainte de a începe războiul cu Austria, Bismarck a încercat să o convingă să părăsească singură Confederația germană, oferindu-i în schimb anexarea României, Bosnia și o parte din Serbia. Franța trebuia menținută într-o stare de neutralitate prietenoasă. Pentru aceasta, într-o discuție personală la Biaritz în toamna anului 1865, Bismarck a sugerat împăratului Napoleon al III-lea că în schimbul neutralității Franței nu ar avea nimic de obiectat dacă ar fi anexat Luxemburgul. Pretextând „o rea administrare” a ducatului Holstein, încredințat Austriei, Prusia invadează acest teritoriu declanșând în acest fel războiul cu Habsburgii. Diplomația lui Bismarck s-a dovedit pe măsura timpului său. Victoria de la Sadova asupra Austriei (1866) a condus la crearea Confederației Germaniei de Nord. Apoi, victoriile asupra Franței (1870-1871), au permis fondarea celui de-al doilea Imperiu german (1871).

The need for resilience in an age of terrorism

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Abstract

Resilience is the key to combating the fear associated with terrorism. Given the continuing threat of terrorist activity it is important for leaders to promote a national sense of psychological resilience. Resilience refers to the capacity of an entity or system to maintain and renew itself particularly in the presence of stressors, that is, when the existence or viability of the entity or system is challenged or threatened. Resilience can be observed as dynamic phenomena in a variety of systems.

With proper planning, better prevention, and optimum response strategies, people from many walks of life—policymakers, clinicians, emergency response workers, employers, and community leaders—can work together to minimize the psychological effects of terrorism and maximize the national resistance to it.

Rezumat

Reziliența este cheia pentru combaterea fricii asociate cu terorismul. În condițiile în care amenințarea terorismului este tot mai puternică, promovarea rezilienței psihologice devine deosebit de importantă. Reziliența se referă la capacitatea unei entități sau sistem de a prevala, în special atunci când se află sub influența unor factori de stres, adică atunci când existența entității sau a sistemului este amenințată. Reziliența apare ca un fenomen dinamic în diferite sisteme.

Cu strategii adecvate de planificare, prevenire și răspuns oamenii din toate categoriile sociale – politicieni, doctori, angajați și lideri de comunități – vor putea să colaboreze pentru a minimiza efectele psihologice ale terorismului și maximiza reziliența națională la acesta.

Black Sea energy security, key to regional (in)stability

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Humanistic university in knowledge based society

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Abstract

In contemporary world, although the scientific knowledge is increasingly valued, the understanding of concrete human being fails to take full shape under the dominance of quantitative. In the same time, the humanities world looks like an engulfed academic realm, apart from the knowledge evolution stream, without any significant resonance for the future of modern society. The present paper rises the question of weight and meaning of the humanistic “sciences” both within the universities curricula and society as a whole, the question of their role and relevance in knowledge society, in comparison with more “naturalized” social sciences.

Rezumat

În lumea contemporană, în ciuda valorizării crescute a cunoașterii științifice, înțelegerea ființei umane concrete nu reușește să se contureze decât parțial sub domnia cantitativului instaurată de științele naturii. În același timp, lumea disciplinelor umaniste apare ca o lume academică, ruptă de curentul evoluției cunoașterii și fără vreo rezonanță semnificativă asupra modelării viitorului societății moderne. Prezentul articol pune problema ponderii și semnificației „științelor” umaniste atât în cadrul curriculei academice, cât și în cadrul societății în ansamblul ei, a rolului și relevanței acestora pentru societatea bazată pe cunoaștere, în comparație cu, mult mai „naturalizate” științe sociale.

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