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**PAPER #121 - COMPARATIVE STUDY ON POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE EMOTIONS,
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CRACIUN*

PAPER #2 - Examining the Defense Style Questionnaire (DSQ40) in a Chronic Somatic Patients Sample: Psychometric Evaluation of Factors

AUTHOR(S): ELENA LUMINITA BOULEANU AND CORNELIU MOSOIU

ABSTRACT:

Problem Statement: In DSM-V the concept of defense mechanisms (DM) is disappeared. Allthoe, there are many studies that shows that psychological defense takes two forms extensively discussed in the field of psychology - the defense mechanisms (DM) and coping strategies. Andrews, G., Pollock, C., & Steward, G. (1989) published the paper The Determination of Defense Style by Questionnaire. The conclusions of the studies reveal that adaptive use of DM may be associated with better mental health and less distress translated into lower medical costs.

Purpose of Study: The study aimed to investigate the factors structure of Defense Style Questionnaire 40 (DSQ40) Romanian version and give possible explanations for small internal consistency of neurotic factor in the original study and among some of the transcultured versions of the questionnaire.

Research Methods: The romanian version of DSQ40 (Bouleanu, 2011) was applied to clinical population (chronic somatic patients) (N=126, man=56, female=70, mean age=55.7, SD=11.49). Participants provided written informed consent before completing the questionnaires. An exploratory factor analysis was performed using Principal Axis Factoring (PAF), with varimax rotation.

Findings: Initially we identified a structure with seven factors (explained variance: 41.71%). The modest amount of explained variance on factors 4 to 7 and the clinical judgment conducted to a model with 3 factors: factor 1 (eigenvalue 6.64, explained variance: 16%), factor 2 (eigenvalue 3.38, explained variance: 8.44%) and factor 3 (eigenvalue 1.81, explained variance: 4.52%). Cumulative explained variance was 29.11%.

Conclusions: For clinical population (chronic somatic patients), there are some slate difference in DM pattern compare with non-patients, described in literature. Affective adjustment is the most common DM in this population. According with DSQ60 romanian version (Craşovan & Măricuţoiu, 2012) the 3 factors structure is identified as the most acceptable regarding the clinical judgment. According to Saint-Martin, Valls, Rousseau, Callahan & Chabrol (2013), rationalization loaded on the mature (adaptative) factor. We found the same for acting out, despite the tow DM are considered immature mechanisms in literature (Andrews et al., 1989). We infer that affective defense style can predict the existence of clinical condition and in consequence higher costs for health services.

KEYWORDS:

Defense Style
Chronic Patients
Factor Analysis

PAPER #3 - Domestic violence in same-sex couples and homosexuality: level of knowledge in group students.

AUTHOR(S): EVA GERINO, LUCA ROLLE, ANGELA CALDARERA AND PIERA BRUSTIA

ABSTRACT:

In this paper we present the results of a study on the level of knowledge of Psychology's students on two topics: homosexuality and domestic violence in same-sex couples. Assuming that stereotypes and prejudices about lesbian and gay (LG) population are still widespread in society and that, in the scientific literature, there are several theories and conflicting points of view on the origin and nature of sexual orientation, we investigated the level and quality knowledge about LG issues in 419 heterosexual students attending degree programs in Psychology at the University of Turin. The 18.6% of the subjects were men and 81.4% women, with a mean age of 25.08 years (SD = 4.16). As for domestic violence in same-sex couples, we explored the knowledge of the phenomenon, considering that interpersonal violence is a traumatic experience and its impact, if it happens within a romantic couple bond, is even greater. International scientific studies on this issue show that the severity and types of experience of abuse in gay and lesbians would be similar to those of heterosexual people: this phenomenon exerts, in fact, its incidence regardless of sexual orientation. Our data seem to show that a large percentage of students of Psychology, regardless of their course of study (Bachelor or Master degree), believes that the phenomenon is prevalent in heterosexual couples or does not know the DV in same-sex couples. Even the perception of difficulty in receiving help from the homosexual victims seems to be widespread among students who, presumably, will be professionals in the field of mental health. About knowledge, the answers given by the participants and the level of knowledge seem to reflect the lack of uniformity in the scientific research results and the gaps that remain in the dissemination of a scientific, specific, clear and detailed knowledge about sexual orientation. Overall, the survey results show how much there is still a lack of clarity in the knowledge possessed by the students and how important it is to invest further on the training of future mental health professionals on issues object of our investigation.

KEYWORDS:

Sexual orientation
Domestic Violence
Same sex couple
Lesbian
Gay
Knowledge

**PAPER #4 - A longitudinal study on transition to parenthood:
an analysis of the dyadic adjustment in parents of twins**

AUTHOR(S): PIERA BRUSTIA, EVA GERINO, LAURA PRINO AND LUCA ROLLE

ABSTRACT:

Being parents of twins is a complex task; in fact, since the news of a multiple pregnancy, a series of fantasies and emotions that can be mixed and conflicting with each other are activated in the minds of parents (Brustia, 2011, 2012). The impact of twin pregnancies on the mental health of parents and their psychological well-being has been scarcely explored, in particular the relationship between the anxiety-depressive symptomatology and the dyadic adjustment was not yet been analyzed (Klock, 2004). The present study was aimed to identify possible relationships between the adjustment of the marital couple, the anxiety symptoms, the presence of depressive symptoms in a group of future parents of twins during pregnancy to the 5th or 6th month (T1) and 4-6 months after delivery (T2). In this paper the main results of the research that contribute to increase knowledge about the condition of the parents of twins in the perinatal period are presented and discussed (Baltoni, Ceccarelli, 2010). The couples were contacted during the course prepartum. The group of participants consisted of 124 pairs at T1 and 97 at T2. Both in the group of fathers and in that of the mothers, we have found significant differences in the level of dyadic adjustment based on the levels of depression and anxiety in the pre- and post-partum period, confirming the complexity of the transition to parenthood. Specifically, results indicated a vulnerability in the adjustment of the romantic couple for fathers who showed high levels of anxiety and depression and for mothers who had high levels of depression (T1 and T2) and anxiety (T2). In addition, the study seems to indicate no incidence of age and number of child on the adjustment, but it showed the negative effects on it of having experienced a stressful event in the pre-partum. Anxiety and depression levels also effect on the perception of dyadic adjustment during pre and post childbirth. We also saw how the mothers seem to be more exposed to the risk of a perception of lower satisfaction for the marital couple in the puerperium.

KEYWORDS:

Pre/post-partum depression
Anxiety
Dyadic Adjustment
Twin parents
Twins

PAPER #5 - THE INFLUENCE OF SELF-EFFICACY ON THE EMOTIONAL WORK OF TEACHERS

AUTHOR(S): MAGDALENA IORGA, LIVIA DIACONU, CAMELIA SOPONARU AND DANA-TEODORA ANTON-PADURARU

ABSTRACT:

Problem Statement: Studies show that self-efficacy plays an important role in emotional work done (Heuven et al., 2006; Jensen, 2009; Cosa, 2012; Hsieh, C., W. & Guy, ME, 2009) in that self-efficacy has a protective role against negative effects arising from an intense emotional work. Both of them are reducing stress and increasing motivation when faced with difficult tasks, new and menacing as emotionally charged interactions.

Purpose of the study: The aim of this research is to identify if there is a connection between the perception of self-efficacy, interest teachers for feedback, biological gender and type of education (public and private) on teachers' emotional work.

Methods: 208 teachers from secondary education (178 women - 85.6% and 30 males - 14.4%) were included in the research. 115 of them are working in state educational institution and 93 private institution. The selection of subjects was based on accessibility, not only in terms of equivalent level to the working classes. Participants were asked to answer three questionnaires. TELS (Teacher Emotional Labor Scale) (2009) to measure emotional labor; Teacher Self-Efficacy Scale (Bandura, A., 2006). The third instrument is focusing on the interest for feedback. After consulting several studies we have reached its organization in three sizes, interested in feedback between teacher-student, teacher-teacher and teacher-leadership. The tool aims to level the teacher is interested in emotions, feelings and messages conveyed in daily communication at school.

Findings and results: Teachers with a high level of interest and feedback with a high level of perception of self-eficacy will make a more intense emotional work than subjects with low levels of interest and high level of self-eficacy feedback. Those who have more difficulties are the ones with a good perception of the self but not interested in the communication between them and students, managers and parents.

Conclusions: The type of education, gender, and feedback are not onfluencing the teachers' emotional work. A new factor, the interest for feedback seems to be important for the emotional work of teachers.

KEYWORDS:

teachers
emotional work
privat institution
public institution
self-eficacy

PAPER #6 - THE SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL PROFILE OF COMPUTER SCIENCES STUDENTS

***AUTHOR(S): IORGA MAGDALENA, CAMELIA SOPONARU, CATALIN DIRTU,
SUZANA SEMENIUC AND BOGDAN NECULAU***

ABSTRACT:

Problem Statement: during the last decades a lot of studies focused on student's profile in order to integrate in the academic activity not only the cognitive information but also to find different methods to make this process completely.

Purpose of the study: The study goals are: to identify the social aspects related to the student's family and the psychological traits of the computer sciences students in order to shape a socio-psychological profile of these students.

Methods: 95 students from Computer Sciences Faculty in Romania voluntarily took part to a research in order to identify their own psychological traits and abilities. Several tests were applied to measure the following aspects: the nevrozism level (The Eysenck test), the emotional intelligence score (The emotional Intelligence test), the multiple intelligence test (in order to identify the eight types of intelligence conforming to Gardner Model). Different variables like parents education level, the number of the family members or previous educational results were took into consideration.

Findings and results: The study results show that students from educated families. More than 96% of the students are coming from the families were parents reached the college level (over 54%) or the university level (over 32%). Strong correlations were identified between parents' educational level, mothers' education degree and the verbal intelligence rate and a strong negative correlation between mother's educational degree and the number of children. Good correlations were identified also between different types of intelligence. Previous academic good results are related to almost all aspects of the educational curricula.

Conclusions: computer sciences students are usually having previous academic average results, with a strong education background in difference disciplines from curricula, not only from the mathematics area. Most of the students are coming from educated family with 2 or 3 children. Despite the prejudice that this kind of students are oriented to mathematical, visual or kinesthetic skills, strong correlation are identified between several types of intelligence.

KEYWORDS:

psychological profile
computer sciences
students
emotional intelligence
multiple intelligence

PAPER #7 - The values of secondary education teacherstrained before and after 1990, when the political and legal system in Romania has changed. Case study

AUTHOR(S): GABRIEL ALBU

ABSTRACT:

Problem Statement: Whether we recognize it or not, secondary school teachers contribute to enrich and deepen the students' cognitive universe, and also to influence their axiological system, given that students are in a period of settlements and confirmations of their own value, on their relationships, their present and future, their pursuits. Either explicitly or implicitly, teachers display in their teaching activity their own system of values, at that particular moment in their life. This cannot be neglected when we want to shape and consolidate the personality of future generations.

Purpose of Study: The study aims to reveal the main values of a group of secondary education teachers: what they consider worthy of being invoked and what they more or less deliberately instill in adolescent students day by day.

Research Methods: To investigate and reveal this (axiological) universe, we used the method of documenting and questionnaire-based survey. We investigated a total of 55 teachers, with tenure in schools and colleges throughout Prahova County (both urban and rural), teaching humanities as well as sciences.

Findings: Following data collection and processing, it appeared that, for teachers, the fundamental values of a life lived are faith and family. It appeared also that the values in which they believe most are truth, honesty, love (for others) and faith (in God) and those in which they believe the least are lying, material values, opportunism and hypocrisy. We also found that the values school should inculcate the younger generation would be: respect (for self, others, culture), honesty, elevated curiosity and tolerance.

Conclusions: We are dealing with an area less researched lately, even if it is extremely important to know what those values are that govern and guide the life, options and ideals of teachers. They have a significant impact on students. Given the existence of an understanding of the value system at common sense level, we consider it appropriate to formulate a training program aimed, depending on the particular requirements of learners, at clarifying and deepening the axiomatic dimension of human existence.

KEYWORDS:

value.
professor.
secondary education.
high school.
education.
student.

PAPER #8 - The vision of students in Pedagogy of Primary and Pre-primary Education on the role and current significance of intercultural education. Case Study

AUTHOR(S): GABRIEL ALBU

ABSTRACT:

Problem Statement: Without the need for a rigorous research, we find that interactions and interconnections, mutual dependence between different economies and markets, the dialogue between cultures, the phenomenon of acculturation, the exchange in values and cultural patterns have become the rule in the contemporary world. Now, more than ever, people – belonging to different cultures - move from one space to another and, working together, are forced to communicate. Therefore, we need cross-cultural education, through which we can ensure an environment of confidence, peaceful coexistence, mutual respect, fruitful communication and freedom from discriminatory prejudices.

Purpose of Study: The study aims to reveal the perception of the students in Pedagogy of Primary and Pre-primary Education at Petroleum Gas University of Ploiesti on the role and significance of intercultural education, at the start of their initial training as teachers.

Research Methods: To achieve this, we used the questionnaire-based survey method. A group of 56 subjects was investigated, all in their 1st year of study.

Findings: Following data collection and processing, it appeared that about half of respondents (49%) consider health education a priority, followed by environmental education, and education for the formative use of information and communication technologies and only then they felt it necessary to mention intercultural education. It appears that this segment of the investigated group sees no need for this kind of education. The research also revealed that 28% are not familiar with the usefulness and effectiveness of intercultural education, nor are they familiar with its objectives and principles.

Conclusions: It seems a thorough, serious, systematic and profound approach of this dimension of contemporary education is appropriate. It is necessary that, with the knowledge of one's own cultural background, to respect the cultural foundations of other groups and / or human communities as well. Knowledge and protection of the components of one's own culture has as corollary the openness towards understanding each other's culture and a desire for mutual spiritual knowing. It is also very important for those dealing mainly with this field of education to know world's cultures (history, fundamentals, morphology and their tendencies) more deeply and comprehensively.

KEYWORDS:

intercultural education

student

tolerance

initial training

PAPER #9 - Creative Improvisation through Literature and its Effects on Anxiety in a Unifying Personal Development Intervention

AUTHOR(S): VASILE CONSTANTIN

ABSTRACT:

It's a known fact that nowadays, the levels of people's anxiety are increasing, due to a dynamic and fast change of the society and its challenges. Creative improvisation through literature is a new personal development technique, which aims to facilitate the equilibrium and self-knowing of the clients through spontaneous story writing within the personal development group. Thus, we intended to work in decreasing the anxiety trait within a unifying intervention through spontaneous story-writing, in a personal development group composed by 40 participants. We applied at the beginning and at the end of the study, the State-Trait Anxiety Inventory (the trait scale), not only to the experimental group, but also to a control group, also based on 40 participants. Using SPSS, we applied the t test, in order to compare the means of the two independent groups at the end of the research program. Therefore, we observed that there are significant differences between the means of the research groups: the experimental group experienced a decrease of the trait anxiety level, compared with those who didn't participate to a unifying personal development group based on creative improvisation through literature. Given the positive results of the intervention, we propose to extend its use on a larger number of participants in order to harness this technique.

KEYWORDS:

unifying therapy
personal development
creative improvisation
literature
anxiety

**PAPER #10 - Perceptual Consciousness of Vocationalism and
Emotional State of Vocational Education Students: A Case
Study from Falling-out Problems**

**AUTHOR(S): WANDEE SUTTHINARAKORN, CHINTANA KANJANAWISUT,
SUTITEP SIRIPIATTANAKUL AND WINAI KANCHAN**

ABSTRACT:

A quarreling incident of some Thai vocational students has long been problematic more than a decade. The government has put several efforts to resolve such interminable dispute. However, the problems still remain unsettled, and their occurrence becomes more and more violent. People feel so irritated that they are much worried about their security in public intervention. This research aimed to examine the perspectives of vocationalism and feelings of the students having quarrelsome behaviors as well as to investigate the reflective notions of emics in order to seek corrective solutions. This was a mixed-method research. Data were obtained from 315 vocational students, including 47 institutions in dispute located in Bangkok and neighboring provinces. Research instrument included the questionnaires and in-depth interview form. The quantitative data were analyzed by mean and standard deviation, whereas a content analysis was used to analyse the qualitative data.

The findings revealed that weapons used by the troublemaker-students included footed-long iron bars, bombs, wooden-stick weapons, guns and swords. The major causes of troublesome included an institutional dignity (mean = 4.04), hatred against institutions (mean = 3.86), a uniform reflecting vocationalism (mean = 3.63), perceptual consciousness of parents' worrisome about the incidents (mean = 3.68), negative effect on institutional image (mean = 3.91) and causes of injury and damage (mean = 3.87) respectively. In addition, they disagreed with the suggested solutions to volunteer for specific social activities, spiritual enhancement at a temple and disciplinarily-trained at an army base. However, they suggested that there should be cooperative activities arranged for the troublemaker-students, sharing their feelings, causes of problems and effects on society. This can alter a false conscious to a critical conscious. Hence, the optional solutions included a legislative control, a media cooperation in reducing misconducts, listening to their voice and arranging meaningful activities allowing them to contribute their knowledge and skills to gain a credit from public and society.

KEYWORDS:

vocational education
quarreling incident
vocationalism

PAPER #11 - Research Synthesis of Instructions based on Contemplative Education Concept

AUTHOR(S): METHINEE WONGWANICH RUMPAGAPORN

ABSTRACT:

Faculties of Education in Higher Education level under the Network University Project with Thai Health Promotion Foundation have policy in promoting faculty teachers to conduct their academic researches through integrating and applying contemplative education concept for enhancing students' learning development to be perfect human. Researcher conducted this research that aimed to syntheses instructional researches based on Contemplative Education Concept of teachers who taught at Faculty of Education in Higher Education Level. Totally 51 academic researches that were conducted and published during 2009-2014 under the Network University Project with Thai Health Promotion Foundation were research populations. Data were analyzed by content analysis. Interestingly, the finding results of instructional researches synthesis were found that

1.the conductions of instructional researches based on contemplative education concept that developed students' characteristics in personal relations, mind and intellectual skills, knowledge and understanding ability, communication skills, and moral and ethics.

2.teaching and learning activities that supported students' learning in a variety of activities, including students' action, group process based learning by using dialogue, deep listening, self and group learning reflections, learning journal writing, learning and various techniques that promoted and developed students' thinking skills among freedom learning atmospheres and give students' opportunities to think creativity and positively, the usage of ICT learning materials, and social media that supported students to learn among teachers and students' relationships and gave learning feedbacks that based on achieving learning objectives in various study fields.

3.learning management designs based on contemplative education concept that found from research synthesis, learning designs for students were student-centered instruction that focused on students' learning development in students' Cognitive, Affective, and Psychomotor Domain.

In Conclusions, contemplative education concept and practices need to be promoted and integrated through learning and teaching processes in any kinds of study fields for enhancing students' good mind, wisdom, and happiness to live with others and to be perfect human and for encouraging subject teachers to generate curriculum, methods of teaching, learning and teaching processes, learning innovations, learning motivations with students' curiosity, students' learning with happiness, students' behavior development, students' achievements increasing among friendly learning atmosphere.

KEYWORDS:

Research Synthesis

Instruction based on Contemplative Education Concept

Contemplative Education Practices

**PAPER #12 - Design Innovations in Identity Enhancement of
Industrial Education Students of the King Mongkut's Institute
of Technology Ladkrabang in Thailand**

AUTHOR(S): RATCHADAKORN PHONPAKDEE AND MARLOWE AQUINO

ABSTRACT:

The study aimed to design innovative activities in enhancing industrial education students' identity towards self-development in King Mongkut's Institute of Technology Ladkrabang (KMITL). It utilized research methods such as key informant interviews, content analysis and interpretation. Fourteen (14) lecturers of the KMITL Faculty of Industrial Education and three experts in innovative designs were involved to reaffirm and warrant the KMITL student identity of honesty, intuitiveness and perseverance towards teaching-learning processes.

Based on the research findings, there are five steps in nurturing and enhancing the design of innovative activities of the KMITL students. These include 1.) identity profiling of students; 2.) determining the importance of the identities towards learning processes; 3.) formulating objectives for self-development; 4.) providing innovative activities supportive in nurturing students; and 5.) evaluating the student's identity. The innovations could be incorporated in the different courses, projects, activities and extracurricular programs.

KEYWORDS:

Identity

Design Innovations

Industrial Education Students

PAPER #13 - FOLLOW – UP IN PROGRAM FOR MENTORS AND ASSISTANCE FOR DEBUTANT TEACHING PROFESSIONALS

AUTHOR(S): IOANA PORUMB

ABSTRACT:

In our work we have proposed the submission of follow-up in the framework of continuous education for four hundred teachers in pre-university education in the field of Romanian tutoring for professional employability, developed under the POSDRU project From start to success – national success-tutoring program for teachers employability, ID 36525.

The follow-up activity was developed at the end of 2013, and its general objectives were: to investigate how the information acquired during the training activities has been implemented in tutorial practice; identification of possible difficulties, improvement of the training program.

The tools used were the questionnaires with face-to-face and on-line application. During the investigation, 389 trainees were covered in 8 training and assessment centres. Disciplines/specialties in all curriculum areas were represented, thus ensuring the representativeness of the test sample.

From the analysis of answers for the two questionnaires, one can conclude that the tutors trained within this program have theoretical training needed to properly address the tutorial activity in order to effectively collaborate with beginners and facilitate their professional insertion process.

The training programme of tutors could be enriched through a broader address of strategies' issues and the specific character of the school culture.

The beginners included in this consultation draft could provide additional information regarding the effectiveness and effects of the training program that was analysed.

KEYWORDS:

follow-up teacher

training

mentoring

PAPER #15 - ANALOGICAL TRANSFER CAPACITY AND THE DISCRIMINATION REACTION TIME IN ELITE FEMALE TENNIS PLAYERS

AUTHOR(S): VASILICA GRIGORE, GEORGETA MITRACHE AND RADU PREDOIU

ABSTRACT:

Problem Statement:

Analogical transfer involves three components: retrieving a prior exemplar, creating a mapping between it and the current problem or situation, and then using that mapping to draw an inference relevant to the application context. The discrimination reaction time measures the basic time (the speed of the nervous influx) combined with the identification time – the decision time concerning the significance of the stimulus (capable or not to generate a motor response).

Purpose of Study:

The aim of our research was to investigate the analogical transfer capacity, the simple reaction time (measures the speed of the nervous influx), the discrimination reaction time (measures the speed of the nervous influx combined with the identification time) and the sports performance of elite junior female tennis players.

Research Methods:

Observation, conversation, test – ANALOGIE Test, TR and TRD Tests, within PSISELTEVA tests, elaborated by RQ Plus, statistical processing methods - SPSS and data interpreting.

Findings:

The result analysis for female athletes shows that:

- There is a negatively significant correlation (-0,719) between the operativity coefficient (the athletes give faster answers during tasks demanding analogical transfer capacity) and the results registered by the tennis players, expressed through the official ranking system ($p < 0,05$);
- There is a positively significant correlation (0,714) between the discrimination reaction time and the performance obtained by the athletes, expressed through the ranking position ($p < 0,05$);

Conclusions:

If the junior female tennis players give faster answers during tasks demanding analogical reasoning ability, this aspect is related to a better performance of the players on the tennis court (expressed through the official ranking system). Also, if the female tennis players register less time in order to identify the correct stimuli during tasks that suppose reaction to a certain event, this aspect is associated with a better performance in competitions. The research data will be used by the coach and by the sport psychologist, who will conceive stimulation programs for the characteristics – analogical reasoning ability and discrimination reaction time, related with sports performance.

KEYWORDS:

analogical transfer
simple reaction time
discrimination reaction time
tennis

PAPER #16 - SPATIAL ORIENTATION AND ATTENTION AT 12 YEARS OLD ARTISTIC GYMNASTS AND HANDBALL PLAYERS

AUTHOR(S): ALEXANDRA PREDOIU, GHEORGHE DINUTA AND ANA-MARIA GAVOJDEA

ABSTRACT:

Problem Statement:

Spatial orientation is the ability to anticipate and to imagine a fixed array after a change in perspective. Attention ensures the triggering, maintaining and optimization of the cognitive and psychomotor functioning.

Purpose of Study:

The purpose of our research consists of investigating the spatial orientation and attention concentration and mobility (expressed through attention efficiency coefficient) at 12 years old female artistic gymnasts, handball players and non-athletes.

Research Methods:

Observation, conversation, test – Spatial Orientation test (component of the computerized platform of psychological evaluation Cognitrom Assessment System, developed by Cognitrom), Attention Concentration and Mobility CMA test (within PSISELTEVA tests, elaborated by RQ Plus), statistical processing methods - SPSS and data interpreting.

Findings:

- There are statistically significant differences between the female handball players and the participants who aren't involved in any systematic physical activities, in terms of spatial orientation;
- There are significant differences between the female practicing artistic gymnastics and non-athletes regarding the attention efficiency coefficient (the number of correctly issued answers in tasks demanding concentration and mobility of attention).

Conclusions:

Our research emphasizes statistically significant differences between the handball players and non-athletes, in connection to the spatial orientation. For this dimension we didn't found significant differences between the artistic gymnasts and the participants who do not conduct systematic physical activities. This aspect can be explained by the fact that in handball, the spatial memory is needed in order to understand the complex situations generated by the athletes own actions or by the opponents. The study results also show that there are significant differences between artistic gymnasts and non-athletes regarding the attention efficiency coefficient. In the case of the handball players this finding does not apply. This aspect can be related with the fact that, in artistic gymnastics the athletes perform antigravitational movements on different apparatus (for example: uneven bars, horizontal bar, vault), the risk of injury being high. At the same time, the phenomenon of social loafing may manifest in handball, while in artistic gymnastics, being an individual sport, the effort to achieve the goal (which involves intense focusing of psychic energy) "falls" only on one's shoulder.

KEYWORDS:

spatial orientation
attention concentration
artistic gymnastics
handball

PAPER #17 - The relation between trait dissociation and false memories. Affective state as a moderator

AUTHOR(S): CORNELIA MAIREAN

ABSTRACT:

A false memory appear when a person recalls memories of events that did not actually happen to him or her. Remembering something that did not happen can be a problem in different context, like in legal field or in clinical field. In this study, we aimed to investigate the role of trait dissociation, positive affect, and negative affect in evocation of false memory. We hypthotized that positive and negative affective state will moderate the relation between trait dissociation and false memories. A sample of 124 participants (83.3 % women; mean age of 21.49 years, SD = 3.66) completed the study. A video false memory paradigm was used. Two video, presenting a positive, respectively a negative life event, in which related details were not shown but were presented during a recognition task were used to induce false memories. A scale for measuring trait dissociation was completed before seeing the videos. Moreover, the participants completed scales for measuring positive and negative affect, before the recognition task. The recognition task was composed of 20 presented items with a corresponding contextual cue from the videos. Furthermore, 20 non-presented items were included. The results showed that trait dissociation lead to a high tendency to report false memory for both positive and negative event. Pearson correlation also shows that positive affect positively correlated with false memories for positive event. Moreover, the interaction between the trait dissociation and negative affective state is significant in predicting false memories for positive event. When the level of negative affect is low, the level of false memories reported by the participants with a high level of trait dissociation is comparable with the level of false memories reported by the participants with a low level of trait dissociation. Clinical and legal implications of these results are discussed.

KEYWORDS:

trait dissociation
positive affective state
negative affective state
false memory

PAPER #18 - Personality traits as predictors of aggressive violations on the road. Driving experience as a moderator

AUTHOR(S): CORNELIU-EUGEN HAVÂRNEANU AND CORNELIA MAIREAN

ABSTRACT:

Several studies have shown that aggressive violations, which contain an interpersonally aggressive component, are linked to an increase in the risk of crash involvement. Personality traits, conceptualized as consistent patterns of cognitions, emotions and behavior, can predispose a person to a high level of aggressive behavior in traffic. The present study attempts to understand which personality factors are the best predictors of aggressive violation on the road. Previous studies also showed that driving experience could determine the level of the drivers' aggressiveness. For this reason, both personality factors and driving experience are considered in this study. We hypothesized that the relation between personality factors and aggressive violation will be moderated by driving experience. A total of 219 young drivers (51.6 % women; mean age of 22.12 years, SD = 1.85) completed measures of personality factors and aggressive violation in traffic. Demographic information about mileage, the year obtaining the driving license, gender, and age were also reported. The results emphasized the importance of honesty, emotional stability, agreeability, and conscientiousness as negative predictors of aggressive violation, while extraversion and openness did not predict the aggressive violation. Moreover, driving experience moderated the relation between aggressive violation and two personality factors: honesty and conscientiousness. Specifically, when the level of honesty and conscientiousness is high, the participants present the lower levels of aggressive violation, whatever their driving experience. On the contrary, when the level of honesty and conscientiousness is low, the participants with a high level of driving experience report the highest level of aggressive violation. For the participants with a low level of driving experience, there are not significant differences between those with a low and those with a high level of honesty and conscientiousness. The implications of these findings for initiatives to reduce aggressive driving behavior are discussed.

KEYWORDS:

personality factors
driving experience
aggressive violation

PAPER #21 - Better cooperation between the foster care system and school as way to increased employability for youth leaving foster care institutions

AUTHOR(S): LAURA SERBANESCU AND SIMONA ILIE

ABSTRACT:

The study, initiated by the Scheherazade Foundation, Bucharest, carried out between october-december 2014, seeking for opportunities and problems the youth leaving the foster care (FC) institutions are facing at the entrance on the labour market constitutes the ground for the present paper.

This is focused on the process of developing abilities and the vocational education these children are offered to in order to prepare them for the labour market.

The research consisted of face-to-face interviews and group discussions with specialists, including high-school teachers, which have duties on out topic, but as well as with youth in FC system; 74 persons took part to the research.

At the entrance of the labour market these youth are confronting difficulties due to the insufficient accent laid on developing their vocational abilities throughout curricular or extracurricular activities at different ages, despite the support directed to them throughout the social-inclusive policies specific to the labour market. The research has discovered some best practices that have exceeded this barrier.

The common feature of the institutional ones is a complex long term support for the children, targeting their abilities and interest for a profession, practical training for it, and providing guidance for independent life, but at the ages they were supposed to know it. In the best practices on the behalf of the FC institutions it was about decreasing the age when children learn about different professions, what these imply and result in, when they were put into situations which develop individual responsibility.

The possible directions for improving their inclusion chances revolve around strengthening the cooperation between the FC system and the formal educational one, completed by a clear cut in sharing the responsibilities between each of them, the young people themselves and the state. Not least, the system has to motivate well qualified and adequate in number educators and counsellors to join it, to be able to cope with the complex vulnerability of these children in relation to society and labour market.

KEYWORDS:

foster care system
formal education system
cooperation

**PAPER #22 - Behavioural Characteristics of Students with
Autistic Spectrum Disorders: Cases in Kasetsart University,
Thailand**

AUTHOR(S): PATTARAWAT JEERAPATTANATORN

ABSTRACT:

The aim of this research is to contribute to the understanding of behavioural characteristics of four students with Autistic Spectrum Disorders (ASD) who were studying at Kasetsart University, Thailand after given specific treatments for their behaviour modification. Four students who participated in the Development of Autistic Students Project (DASP) were cases in this experimental research. The behavioural characteristics in this study included; 1) Personal and emotional characteristics, 2) Communication Skills, 3) Social interactions, and 4) Learning behaviours. Data collected during 2010 to 2015 to gain in-depth understanding of each case. The researcher employed observations, interviews, and focus group discussions as data collection techniques. Thematic analysis was performed through the process of coding to establish meaningful patterns of students' behaviour. Finding showed significant development on personal and emotional characteristics and communication skills.

KEYWORDS:

behavioural characteristics
Autistic Spectrum Disorders
behaviour modification

PAPER #23 - LIFE-LONG TRAINING PROGRAM FOR MENTORS AND ASSISTANCE FOR DEBUTANT TEACHING PROFESSIONALS - PARTICIPANTS FEEDBACK

AUTHOR(S): LAURA SERBANESCU AND MUSATA BOCOS

ABSTRACT:

In our paper we proposed feed-back presentation participants vis-a-vis some aspects of the training program of four hundred Romanian teachers in secondary education in the field of mentoring employability, developed in SOPHRD project "From debut to success", 36525ID.

Specifically we refer to issues such as the extent to which were secured interdependencies between powers under the program; should the program students met expectations in terms of the powers concerned; critical issues raised by students for each of the roles of mentor coach; students' own proposals on other roles of mentor coach.

The data were obtained by interpreting the results of guy face to face questionnaires developed within the project and applied to the 400 participants during and at the end of the program period.

The analysis of questionnaire responses can draw the conclusion that the results are favorable whole program, that program has achieved the aims in terms of competencies concerned; provided interdependence between powers concerned; students met expectations in terms of the powers concerned.

The analysis also provides information questionnaire responses and proposals of the type proposed contents module issues 1, 2 and 3, which students know; issues that students wish to deepen, develop them; unknown or difficult issues; cognitive difficulties; meta-cognitive hurdles; expectations of students in theoretical and practical perspective; professional and transversal competences that students have and that underlie the proposed study program modules; they establish the connections between students of the three modules covered issues; critical issues raised by students for each of the roles of mentor coach; students' own proposals on other roles of mentor coach.

We believe that the results of the investigation presented is a barometer of the current situation of the Romanian education on both the preparedness of apprenticeship mentors and their expectations and proposals on mentoring system more efficient.

Also, these results provide a starting point in organizing similar programs.

KEYWORDS:

LIFE-LONG TRAINING

MENTORING

ASSISTANCE FOR DEBUTANT

PAPER #24 - Preparing future teachers for implement the principles inclusive school - a necessity of the modern education

AUTHOR(S): CARMEN ALEXANDRACHE

ABSTRACT:

Paper Rationale

The present paper wants to prove that in order to successfully implement the inclusive education in the initial training of the teachers. This objective is very important because the students with disabilities receive insufficient assistance for their educational needs

Paper theoretical foundation and related literature

To respect the individuality of pupils and of students during the educational process is a concept largely used in the present day literature and it pinpoints its importance in education and it offers examples of strategies specific for the pre-university education. Inclusive School, based on the equal right to education, is the best possibility for the good social integration of the student with disabilities. For students it is necessary for them to apply these principles in their didactic career.

Author's contribution

Therefore this paper shows scientific and methodological interest for the inclusive education which is approached from the perspective of the initial training of students.

Our proposal provides a series of arguments and ways of achieving inclusive education principles in the undergraduate curriculum. In this sense, we have come up with some working strategies which can be applied during the courses and the seminars, and also with some specific topics which can be introduced in the curriculum of the classes focused on didactics and on the management of the class. We demonstrated that without these adaptations curricular the student teachers will be trained to handle these problems.

Conclusions

We hope that this paper will contribute to the development of the interest manifested by the university education in showing their students the importance of individualizing their pupils and of their social integration, in special of the pupils with disabilities.

The future teachers will be aware of the means through which they can identify the particularities of their pupils and how they can be used in order to achieve an efficient and qualitative education.

KEYWORDS:

education

initial training

disabilities

PAPER #25 - Developing communication skills by means of history lesson. Strategic options for Romanian pre-university education

AUTHOR(S): CARMEN ALEXANDRACHE

ABSTRACT:

Paper Rationale

The present paper wants to prove that history contribute to the development of interpersonal and intercultural communication. In this sense we include some educational strategies which encourages the communication between students.

In specialty literature, history is associated with critical thinking, manipulation and patriotism. But history is a discipline reflections and discussions. History helps to understanding the differences between students in terms of cooperation and reciprocal completion

Paper theoretical foundation and related literature

Communication is now more and more a held responsible for social dialogue or social, personal and interstate conflict. Communication is also a contributing factor in the formation of human personality and their social and professional integration. The specialty studies do not insist enough by the contribution to their achievement history. For students there is very important to understanding the history like as a scholar discipline that preparing for a social life freed from stereotypical resentment powered by past facts.

Author's contribution

This paper shows scientific and methodological interest for the educational strategies applied on the history lesson. For this, we used the results of observations made during the hours of teaching practice and seminar activities.

With these working strategies, we believe that the students will manage to understand the need for development of their communication skills with others and with himself through discipline history.

Conclusions

This paper, we hope, will contribute to the development of the interest manifested by the university education in showing their students the importance of individualizing their pupils. The development of communication skills is related respect the individuality of those involved in activity. Using this, they can be used in order to achieve an efficient and qualitative education.

KEYWORDS:

communication
individuality
education strategies

PAPER #32 - Five Factor Personality Questionnaire the development and validation of the English and Greek version

AUTHOR(S): DIMITRIOS G. LYRAKOS, EVA GERINO, PIERA BRUSTIA AND LUCA ROLLE

ABSTRACT:

The FFPQ is an easy-to-use, practical, reliable and time efficient instrument that evaluates the personality characteristic of the examinee, based on the Five Factor Model. It consists by 121 items and 30 factors that are forming the 5 main personality factors. The FFPQ is the smallest instrument in comparison to others that are almost double the size without compromising the reliability, or validity of the results. The FFPQ, is a new small in size questionnaire that measures the factors of the Five Factor Model (FFM), provides a detailed personality description that can be a valuable resource for a variety of professionals. The FFPQ is a concise measure of the five major domains of personality, as well as the six traits or facets that define each domain. Taken together, the five domain scales and 30 facet scales of the FFPQ, including the scales for the Agreeableness and the Conscientiousness domains, facilitate a comprehensive and detailed assessment of normal adult personality. That is for the Greek as well as the English version. The validity of the FFPQ is established on the basis of results from data from two samples; a Greek speaking (n=1220 participants) and an English speaking sample (n=1124 participants). Both samples are consisting by both males and females from the age of 13 to 78 years. The educational level and type of work also varies, from low level education and working position to high education and working position.

KEYWORDS:

Personality Questionnaire
Validation
Psychopatology

PAPER #33 - The influence of emotionality on process of making social decisions at Romanian preadolescents with mental deficiency

AUTHOR(S): UREA ROXANA

ABSTRACT:

Today, the human interactions demand more and more emotional resources. , that influence, in particular the process of making social decisions

In our investigation we used mainly: The Romanian Questionnaire of Emotionality for Mental Deficiency, developed in 2007 by R. Urea for Romanian preadolescents with mental disability, The Making Social Decision Questionnaire for Mental Deficiency developed in 2006 by R. Urea for Romanian with mental disability

The conclusions that came through allows us to establish a specific typology between the emotionality profile of Romanian mental deficient preadolescents and type of making social decisions at these preadolescents.

KEYWORDS:

emotionality
social making decision process
mental deficiency
preadolescent.

PAPER #34 - When and why drivers swear? A qualitative pilot study

AUTHOR(S): SIMONA POPUSOI AND CORNELIU HAVARNEANU

ABSTRACT:

Problem statement: Swear words are considered to be the only verbal expression meant to express strong emotions (Jay, 2000). The use of swear words while driving is considered to be an aggressive behavior in traffic (Deffenbacher et al., 2002) but studies on traffic situations that determine the use of swear words are scarce.

Purpose of study: Through this study we want to explore in which traffic circumstances drivers regularly swear. Moreover, we wish to find more about the motives that determine the use of swear words while driving.

Research methods: A semi-structured interview was conducted on 35 drivers (n men = 16). The interview guide was constructed using Jay's (1992) five stage model of swearing. The participants had to describe five traffic situations when they regularly swore, indicating the person, object, or situation characteristics that determined the use of swear words. Furthermore, each traffic situation was described with emphasis on the motives that determined the use of swear words and the frequency of swearing in each situation. Background data such as age, gender, driving experience and average mileage were recorded.

Findings: From a total of 175 traffic situations, 43 were different. Through a classic content analysis we clustered the obtained situations in three main categories: (1) actions performed by other drivers (e.g. ignored right of way, changing lane without signaling or use of flash light for changing lane), (2) actions performed by pedestrians (e.g. pedestrian crossing in illegal places) and (3) other traffic events (e.g. cars stopped in illegal places or damaged roads). Concerning the motives that determine the use of swear words, the majority of them emphasize on expressing strong negative emotions, such as anxiety, frustration or anger.

Conclusions: Through this study we managed to find out in which cases drivers regularly swear, obtaining a detailed description of the traffic situations that determine the use of swear words. A better understanding of the aggressive behavior in traffic is obtained by understanding the motives that determine the use of swear words.

KEYWORDS:

anger
aggression
swearing
traffic circumstances
expressing negative emotions

PAPER #35 - Does mass-media message influence aggressive and risky driving? A pilot study

AUTHOR(S): CORNELIU HAVARNEANU AND SIMONA POPUSOI

ABSTRACT:

Problem statement: The influence of media messages on individuals' behavior has been long tested. The Papageno effect states that public presentations in mass-media of suicidal ideation, not accompanied by attempted or completed suicide, is associated with a decrease in suicide rates whereas the Werther effect states that suicide rates increases along with the frequency of exposure in media of suicidal attempts or completed suicide (Niederkrötenhaler et al., 2010). Therefore, understanding the influence of mass media content upon individuals' behavior is mandatory.

Purpose of study: Through this study we tested the hypothesis that the type of message content from mass-media influences drivers' aggressive and risky behavior. Moreover, we also presume that media content may have an influence on the tendency of violating traffic norms.

Research methods: Three experimental conditions were created using information about the frequency of risky and aggressive behavior, and norms violating in traffic, namely positive, negative and neutral media message. The instruments used for measuring driver's behavior were DAX 49 (Driver Anger Expression), DATQ 65 (Driver's Angry Thoughts Questionnaire), DBQ (Driver's Behavior Questionnaire) and 18 items meant to assess driver's risky behavior in traffic. Background data such as age, gender, and average mileage were recorded.

Findings: One hundred and fifty drivers (nmen = 75) were randomly assigned in one of the three experimental conditions, namely negative, positive or neutral media messages. Using One way ANOVA and Independent Samples T-Test we found out that there is a significant effect of the experimental condition (positive, negative and neutral media message) on driver's aggressive behavior, angry thoughts, and risky behavior. Driver's aggressive behavior, angry thoughts, and risky behavior increase when being encountered with a positive media message.

Conclusions: Through this study we managed to find out that the content of media messages does have an impact on driver's behavior, namely a positive message decreases aggressive and risky behavior tendencies. This being said, we consider that mass media could emphasize on presenting examples of positive behaviors in traffic in order to decrease the frequency of driver's aggressive and risky behavior.

KEYWORDS:

mass-media messages

risky driving

aggressive driving

PAPER #36 - Case Study – An Interpretive Exercise

AUTHOR(S): VICTORITA TRIF

ABSTRACT:

PROBLEM STATEMENT: Case study is becoming one of the most used ways to investigate the reality in various fields. Despite the fact that guide lines are olds the investigations are stratified: psychology, education, medicine, neuroscience, therapy, sport, mathematics, anthropology, and so on produces different wordings on the topic. The methodology of research presents a probabilistic picture of the investigation by case study because of the different explanations promoted: psychology research methodology, educational research methodology, social research methodology, etc. The meta-analysis of the theories on case study demonstrates that the characteristics of the issue are divergent.

KEYWORDS:

case study
education
interpretative exercise

PAPER #39 - The measurement of moral values in adolescents and young Romanian adults

AUTHOR(S): DELIA BÎRLE, SALOMEA POPOVICIU AND IOANA RALUCA PANC

ABSTRACT:

Problem statement

Measurement of moral values in adolescents and young adults has significant benefits in the area of counseling, developmental psychology, social psychology and moral development. With regard to moral values, cultural differences can be noteworthy, therefore instruments that intend assessing them should go through a thorough adaptation and revalidation process.

Purpose of study

The current study presents the adaptation and validation for Romanian population, especially Romanian adolescents and young adults of such an assessment tool - The Moral Values Internalization Questionnaire (MVIQ) – a questionnaire which has proven its usefulness in measuring the moral values internalization.

The translated questionnaire is made available in the Appendice of the article.

Research methods

The Moral Values Internalization Questionnaire was administered to 175 students who completed voluntarily the test and statistical analysis were made to assure the validity of the translated version of the test. Confirmatory factor analysis was conducted using SPSS AMOS 7, with four correlated latent factors and six indicators per latent factor.

Findings

Scores on the MVIQ showed good estimates of alpha internal consistency values for each of the four types of perceived motivations or regulation that can point to the four different reasons adolescents and young adults may have for engaging in a specific behavior: external $\alpha = .834$, introjected $\alpha = .771$, identified $\alpha = .659$, and integrated $\alpha = .728$.

All the correlations and the estimates included in the CFA model were statistically significant. Based on modification indices, the model was improved by correlating the logical associated errors (e.g. errors associated to items 1 and 2, or items 13 and 14). Goodness of fit indices are as follows: CMIN/DF=1.661; RMSEA=.064 (LO 90=.052, HI 90 =.075); CFI=.906; NFI=.800

Conclusions

The results support the use of Romanian version of MVIQ as a measure of the internalization of moral values, both in assessing the level of development in Romanian adolescents and in checking the efficiency of programs that aim to developing moral values.

KEYWORDS:

moral values
internalization
measure
validity

PAPER #40 - Some aspects of the dynamic of personal relationships at Romanian little deaf pupils

AUTHOR(S): UREA ROXANA AND CONSTANTINESCU CARMEN

ABSTRACT:

Problem statement: The dynamic of the Romanian Society implies new strategies for integration of the pupils with special needs, in particular in the socialization area

The experts in the special education field have tried to emphasize the necessity of knowing the main features of the structure of the personal relationships as a base to suitable social integration

Purpose of the study: Our hypothesis was that we find, depending of the hearing impairment, different manners of the structuring the relationships at Romanian deaf little pupils in relation with the emotional strengths that are with different ,

Methods of research. We used in our research on 30 Romanian deaf little pupils the following projective tests: The projective test of the tree and The projective test of the family

Findings. We find different features of the structuring of the personal relationships at Romanian deaf little pupils.

Conclusions. Our conclusions allow us to establish a significant relation' patterns at Romanian deaf little pupils in order to develop proper interventional therapeutic strategies for better integration in normal community of those pupils

KEYWORDS:

social relationships

personal spaces

socialization

deaf pupils

integration

PAPER #42 - Psychological Effects of Mass Media on the Consumers - A Review

AUTHOR(S): ELENA CLAUDIA MIHAI

ABSTRACT:

Problem statement: Mass media is a constant and persistent environment in our lives, so its influence goes very deep. It has a significant impact on the people's beliefs, attitudes, opinions, emotions, values and even behavior. But what are the psychological effects of consuming mass media? Can mass media be considered a public threat, like some of the authors argued?

Purpose of study: This study aims to make a review of the literature on the mass media psychological effects on the public and to propose some solutions for the negative ones. We will analyze the media psychological effects following their polarization.

Research Methods: This study represents a literature review on the mass media psychological effects on the public.

Findings: The negative effects of mass-media, as the recent researches show, are: television violence causes an increase in violent and aggressive behavior, for both male and females, children, adolescents and adults, for people who are normally aggressive or nonaggressive; longitudinal studies have shown correlations over time of childhood viewing of media violence with later adolescent and adult aggressive behavior. Violence in video games and in news also increases the aggressive behavior. Highly publicized suicides are followed by an increase in suicides among the populace in short term. The positive effects of mass media mentioned by the literature are: positive influence on health behavior change, through health communication campaigns; a cathartic effect on people, due to the cultural content of the media. Films and cartoons can be intentionally used by the therapists, with positive effects on people's personality.

Conclusions: Both pro-social and antisocial attitudes and behaviors can be learned from mass media. The effects of mass media exposure should include as mediators the social and material environment, the influence of the family and school, individual characteristics. We think that the most important solution is educating the children and the young people to select and criticize the mass media content. More education and more information about these effects should be given to people. An increased collaboration between cultural institutions and mass media is needed, in order to improve the quality of the media content.

KEYWORDS:

mass media
psychological effects
cultivation theory
public threat
social influence

PAPER #43 - Glucose metabolism and memory functions in adults with type 2 diabetes mellitus

AUTHOR(S): KINGA KALCZA-JANOSI AND ANETT PORDEA

ABSTRACT:

Problem Statement:Among studies which say patients with diabetes have lower performance on cognitive tests most of them found deficiencies especially in the memory level. Regarding the issue of memory disorders in patients with diabetes, study results are inconsistent, often with a high degree of ambiguity, because of discrepancies between methods of measurement and quantification of memory.

Purpose of Study:This paper investigates the memory of patients with type 2 diabetes compared to healthy individuals. The study seeks to answer the question whether global cognitive deficiency in diabetics can be narrowed down to some dysfunctions of the memory components (verbal memory, visual memory, general memory, attention and concentration, delayed memory and working memory). Furthermore we analyze the connection between glucose metabolism and the cognitive functions above.

Research Methods: The study sample consists of 55 (N= 55) adult participants, homogeneous by age, sex and education, from which 21 participants with type 2 diabetes and the control group consisting of 34 healthy adults. All participants were assessed with WMS-R psychometric test memory.

Findings: The results show that the group of healthy adults has a significantly better level of performance in delayed memory and verbal memory than the group of adults with type 2 diabetes, meaning that type 2 diabetes affects this cognitive functions. The regression analysis have shown that glycaemic control was a significant negative predictor of verbal memory, general memory, delayed memory and visual memory. The results also indicate that the group of diabetes with a balanced glycaemic control has a significantly better level of performance in verbal memory, in general memory, in delayed memory and visual memory than the group with unbalance diabetes.

Conclusions:Most studies report the negative impact of diabetes on cognitive abilities compared to healthy individuals. Our study conclude that a good glycemic control in patients with diabetes has little impact on cognitive functions. Our results support the results of previous studies.

KEYWORDS:

diabetes

memory

glucose metabolism

PAPER #44 - The evaluation of knowledge level and motivational components in patients with diabetes and their relationship to glycemic control

AUTHOR(S): KINGA KALCZA-JANOSI AND ANETT PORDEA

ABSTRACT:

Problem Statement: Diabetes is a disease often associated with secondary morbidity and mortality. Patients with diabetes are at increased risk for complications of the disease. Many of these complications can be prevented by an appropriate diabetes management.

Purpose of Study:The study examines the knowledge level and motivational profile of people with diabetes. The study seeks to answer the question whether in the knowledge of diabetes and in the motivational profile can be identified differences and similarities between diabetics in relation to the quality of glucose metabolism, so that we can define some characteristics needed for a proper self-care.

Research Methods:The study sample consists of 167 (N = 167) of type 2 diabetic participants. Subjects were divided in two subgroups, depending on glycemic control, homogeneous by age, sex and education. Participants were asked to provide biographical data and some details from the medical records (last known values for glycosylated hemoglobin (HbA1c)). In the next step the patients were asked to complete the following questionnaires: Diabetic Knowledge Questionnaire (DKQ -24) and the Self- Determination Theory Questionnaire Packet for Diabetes (TSRQ -D, PCDS, HCCQ - D).

Findings: The results show that there is no significant negative association between knowledge of diabetes and glycaemic control (HbA1c), although the data showed no association between glycaemic control and knowledge. We investigated the motivational profile of the persons with diabetes based on Self-Determination Theory (SDT, autonomy, competence, relationship). Our data do not fit in all respects to those of the original model from the U.S., being unable to reproduce the exact structure of the original model. In the last stage, we investigated the inter-relationship between knowledge related to diabetes and motivational profile of people with diabetes in relation to glycaemic control. The results show a strong association between diabetes-related knowledge and autonomy index. Pearson correlation indices show a tendency of negative association between controlled regulation and the knowledge of diabetes.

Conclusions:We assume that the disease knowledge alone is not enough to manage the glycemic control without appropriate motivation dimensions. This needs further investigations.

KEYWORDS:

diabetes

self determination theory

glucose metabolism

PAPER #45 - Adaptation of the Multidimensional Sense of Humor Scale among Transylvanian Hungarian sample

AUTHOR(S): ANETT PORDEA, KINGA KÁLCZA-JÁNOSI AND ISTVÁN SZAMOSKÖZI

ABSTRACT:

Problem Statement: Individual sense of humor is a multidimensional construct and is used as a coping mechanism, that positively influence individual's psychological well being (Jose et al., 2007), perceived health status and life satisfaction (Celso et al., 2003). Since sense of humor may differ within individuals according to cultural background (Thorson et al., 1997), cross-cultural validation study is highly recommended.

Purpose of Study: We aimed to validate and analyze the psychometric properties of the Multidimensional Sense of Humor Scale (MSHS) (Thorson & Powell, 1993) carried out on Hungarian adult sample (N=278) from Romania.

Research Methods: After we established the face validity of the instrument, the final version was administered in electronic format via social networks and emails to the participants. To evaluate the construct and conceptual validity of the translated version we performed principal components factor analysis using Varimax Rotation & Kaiser Nominalization, correlational analysis and calculated Cronbach's alpha values to determine internal consistency of the measure.

Findings: Our results indicated minor differences at the level of the original four-component model, that explains 60.91 % of the total variance.

We found very good Cronbach's alpha values for the 23 MSHS item ($\alpha = .90$). The first factor- humor production presents a Cronbach's alpha of .87, the second- adaptive humor .86, the third- attitude toward humor .80 and the fourth- humor used to achieve social goals .84. The inter-item correlation within each dimension reveals significant ($p < .01$) strong correlational values that support the composite nature of the sense of humor (rating from .57 to .86). Evaluating construct validity of the instrument, we found no relationship between sense of humor factors and age, but statistically significant differences were identified between the gender of the respondents and the global score ($t = 2.574(91,30)$, $p = .012$), the first ($t = 4.603(90,64)$, $p = .000$) respective the fourth ($t = 4.664(92,24)$, $p = .000$) dimension of the scale, with higher mean values for male participants.

Conclusions: According to the presented result, that scale can be considered valid and reliable instrument for the multidimensional measure of sense of humor, presenting acceptable psychometric criteria and factorial structure among the examined sample.

KEYWORDS:

Multidimensional Sense of Humor Scale
construct validity
conceptual validity
internal consistency

PAPER #46 - Adaptation of the Mate Value Inventory among Transylvanian Hungarian sample

AUTHOR(S): ANETT PORDEA, KINGA KÁLCZA-JÁNOSI AND ISTVÁN SZAMOSKÖZI

ABSTRACT:

Problem Statement: According to economic- evolutionary perspective proposed by Kirsner et al., (2003) perceived mate value (MV) represents a crucial construct of assortative mating in the context of social exchange. One's socially and sexually desired characteristics are bartered for access to those of another within reciprocal relationship (best friend and potential sexual partner). Moreover, Kirsner et al., (2003) suggest that negativity bias related to depressive symptoms may undermine the accurate estimation of self, and socially relevant other's MV.

Purpose of Study: Since an adapted instrument for measuring one's estimated bargaining power in the mating marketplace (self-perceived MV) doesn't exist, we conducted a validation study of the Mate Value Inventory-7 (Kirsner et al., 2003) with a Transylvanian Hungarian sample (N=278).

Research Methods: Evaluation of the conceptual and semantic equivalence aspects regarded face validity of the measure was followed by testing the main psychometric qualities of the MVI, such as internal consistency and conceptual validity.

Findings: We obtain very good internal consistency for the seven forms of inventory, indicated by Cronbach's alpha values ranged from .76 to .91 (Perceived MV for Self, Real Friend-RF, Ideal Friend-IF, Attainable Short-STP and Long Term Partner-LTP, respectively Ideal Short -STP and Long Term Partner-LTP). Concerning MVI, internal consistency values were similar both for male and female participants. The results indicated slightly negative correlation ($r = -.13$, $p < .05$) between Ideal LTP ratings and age of the respondents; respectively a positive relation regarding Ideal STP and age ($r = .11$, $p < .05$). Data analysis reveals significant differences between sexes in regard of IF ($t = -4.156(276)$, $p = .000$), Attainable ($t = -2.439(79.20)$, $p = .017$) and Ideal LTP ($t = -2.440(276)$, $p = .015$). Correlation among each of the seven MVI versions, disaggregated by gender of the respondents indicate that the correlation between Ideal and Attainable LTP respectively Ideal and Attainable STP forms were significant, whereas females shows higher correlations regarded relation between RF and IF estimates. These findings support the theoretical prediction of the original model, taking in account the cultural differences.

Conclusions: MVI presents good psychometric qualities with comparable correlations between all forms among both females and males.

KEYWORDS:

Mate Value Inventory
conceptual validity
internal consistency

**PAPER #49 - Sanogenetic and pathogenesis manifestations
specific to dental medicine**

AUTHOR(S): GABRIELA IORGULESCU

ABSTRACT:

The presence of dental diseases have a negative impact on quality of life through the presence of both the pain caused by oral inflammation or advanced caries and congenital defects or premature loss of teeth, which producing alteration of self-image and of good general condition. Sanogenesis oriented research is proactive, based on optimizing the design sense of coereței (SOC), composed of elements such as "understanding" ability "to manage" and "significance" given life events. Reactive character, pathogenetic action is oriented towards risk factors bio-psycho-socio-behavioral involved in the pathogenesis of oro-dental.

KEYWORDS:

sanogenesis
pathogenesis
risk factors
resistance resources

PAPER #50 - Reframing - 1492 Conquest of Paradise or Happiness in the Here-and-Now Paradise

AUTHOR(S): ALIODOR MANOLEA

ABSTRACT:

Problem Statement: Conditioning is an existential algorithm (program, software) implemented through a specific mechanism at deep level inside the human being: the unconscious level. The process of deconditioning, reframing and returning to normality is the set of activities, events, states and interrelationships aimed at reducing and eventually annihilating the original conditional negative potential, with the entire phenomenology of mental, spiritual and psychosomatic manifestation.

Purpose of Study: To illustrate a reframing procedure using cognitive-behaviour techniques and hypnosis. They were applied in a context of favourable circumstances that was inspiredly, immediately and effectively exploited by the psychotherapist.

Research Methods: A case study is shown to illustrate how reframing can be made by using some cognitive behavioral techniques and hypnosis.

Findings: To illustrate the transformations taking place in the emotional behavior of the subject, several mechanisms of action at the level of neural networks are suggested. As a result of therapy the subject was determined to give up the negative vision about his own life and to accept a new paradigm that would allow access to a sense of well and happiness.

Conclusions: The therapist's role remains crucial in identifying those elements that promotes reconfiguration of the neural networks, generating new behaviors, new responses in the case of manifestation of the conditions conducive to the intrapsychic conflict. The subject itself can amplify this process, if it manages to maintain their attention fixed on as much time to the cognitive behavioral elements, manifested during and after therapeutic session, ie being "here and now".

KEYWORDS:

conditioning

reframing

hypnosis

PAPER #52 - Efficient Learning Practices

AUTHOR(S): SUZANA CARMEN CISMAS, ION DONA AND GABRIELA IONELA ANDREIASU

ABSTRACT:

Problem Statement: CLIL grows in step with proactive and reactive language policies harmonizing teaching across Europe. In business engineering management, it encourages the academia to approach active learning in global contexts beyond cultural and linguistic barriers. Bonnet, 2012, states that CLIL generates more intense cognitive processing and calls for modern assistance and multiple learning strategies. Our study proves that CLIL bridges existing curricular gaps in Romanian education, providing integrated and dynamic study environments.

Purpose of Study: – to identify pre-&in-service development programs in CLIL for Romanian professors. CLIL promotes class-based inquiry and the Critical Incident Technique to highlight the interconnected dimensions of content (progress in knowledge/skills within defined curricula), communication (using language to learn while learning to use language), cognition (training thinking skills in concept formation) and culture (alternative perspectives, mutual understanding).

Research Methods: Focus group discussions were organized for collecting data on the progress of CLIL implementation in Romanian tertiary education. The respondents identified advantages and flaws in both CLIL and traditional methods.

Findings: We used SPSS after prioritizing the statements from focus groups brainstorming. We also used the CLIC Matrix (an internet awareness raising tool for professors, providing indicators in assessing CLIL teaching). Our findings are consistent with the curricula design principles in the European Framework for CLIL Teacher Education. Reading skills benefited the most, leading to better English textbook management. 2/3 of CLIL students score satisfactorily on the IELTS as compared to 1/3 in non-CLIL. Listening comprehension increases in proficiency twice as in traditional programs. CLIL groups surpass non-CLIL counterparts in fluency, vocabulary, grammar, content, high participation in class and intense intellectual engagement with the subject. Students demonstrated consistent technical and business lexis, with increased skills to produce extended discourse. CLIL develops unique traits: creativity, risk-taking in problem solving; voicing opinions; data manipulating competences. CLIL should take at least 25% of the annual teaching program. Conclusions: Launched to bring language learning excellence into main-stream government-funded education, CLIL has political and educational drivers: mobility across the EU via higher idiom competence by better teaching. Nowadays CLIL means accessing additional languages, but also introducing innovative practices into the curriculum.

KEYWORDS:

academic teaching
English for business engineering
progress management
CLIL in Romania
active learning in global contexts

**PAPER #53 - Proactive Coping among University Employees.
The Effects of an Intervention.**

AUTHOR(S): ROXANA-ELENA BELEAUA AND ELENA COCORADA

ABSTRACT:

Problem statement:

It is widely known that stress affects both physical and mental health, thus preventing the optimal functioning of the individual. Research based on the Proactive Coping theory shows that Proactive Coping is more efficient against stress than reactive coping, because it can prevent the onset of stress and it reduces its negative consequences. Researches have uncovered that interventions aimed at developing Proactive Coping competencies were a success and that the participants reported feeling less stress and higher levels of well-being afterwards.

Purpose of Study:

The purpose of this exploratory study was to evaluate the efficiency of an intervention consisting of a training program, based upon the Proactive Coping theory. This research was conducted on 41 employees who work as secretaries at Transilvania University from Braşov.

Research Methods:

For this study we used a quasi-experimental design with post-test only. As a result, the participants were divided in two groups, 24 people in the experimental group and 17 people in the control group. The participants in both groups filled in a series of questionnaires measuring the Proactive Coping and its competencies, job stress, and a personality inventory. The participants in the experimental group completed the questionnaires after the intervention and were asked to rate each session of the training program on a seven point scale.

Findings:

We found no differences between the experimental and control group concerning the Proactive Coping competencies and the use of Proactive Coping, even though other studies reported such differences. However, these results might be due to the design type or to the fact that the participants completed the questionnaires right after the last training session and thus, were unable to apply what they have learned. Even though there were no differences between the two groups, the training program received positive reviews.

Conclusions:

The results give us valuable insight regarding the effects of a Proactive Coping intervention upon university secretaries and are useful in order to improve and extend the intervention. Further studies are necessary so as to determine the effects of the intervention over time and the outcomes upon job stress.

KEYWORDS:

proactive coping
job stress
intervention
personality

PAPER #54 - Procrastination, Stress and Coping in Students and Employees

AUTHOR(S): ROXANA-ELENA BELEAUA AND ELENA COCORADA

ABSTRACT:

Problem statement:

Throughout history, procrastination is seen as an unwanted behaviour that can bring about negative consequences. Researches show that procrastinators have higher levels of stress than people who do not procrastinate and thus, lower levels of well-being. Because procrastinators tend to delay the actions that are necessary in order to reach a goal, they engage more frequently in avoidant coping behaviours. Studies have revealed that younger people are inclined to procrastinate more than older people, and that procrastination levels decrease with age.

Purpose of Study:

The purpose of this study was to analyse the relations between procrastination, coping styles and stress in a group of 134 people comprised of 86 employees and 48 high school students, coming from both an urban and a rural area.

Research Methods:

This study has a correlational design and the data was collected from the participants through a series of questionnaires that measure procrastination (General Procrastination Scale), coping styles (The Proactive Coping Inventory), perceived stress (Perceived Stress Scale) and proactive competences (Utrecht Proactive Competence scale).

Findings:

The findings show that procrastination is positively linked to stress and avoidance coping, and negatively linked to proactive coping, proactive competences, reflective coping, strategic planning and emotional support seeking. There is a negative correlation between perceived stress and proactive coping. After computing the independent samples t test we found significant differences between students and employees regarding the procrastination and stress levels, strategic planning and proactive competences. On the one hand, students tend to procrastinate more than employees and have higher levels of stress, while on the other hand, they use strategic planning less than employees and have less proactive competences.

Conclusions:

The results are in accordance with other studies' findings and illustrate that both procrastination and stress decrease with age and the use of proactive coping increases with age. Longitudinal studies are needed in order to better explore the changes that occur over time in each of these variables.

KEYWORDS:

procrastination
stress
coping styles
proactive coping
proactive competences

PAPER #56 - Demographic correlates of Subjective Happiness in Romanian Young Adults

AUTHOR(S): ANNA EMESE BERNATH VINCZE

ABSTRACT:

Problem Statement: Recently, interest in investigating positive resources like happiness among adolescents and young adults gained interest because of educational outcomes associated with varying degrees of subjective well-being. Subjective feeling of happiness with life is an intensely studied domain in positive psychology because its correlates with health, mental health and social factors.

Purpose: This study aimed to investigate levels of happiness depending on socio-demographic factors among Romanian young adults who just finished school and entered universities or started to work.

Research methods: N= 1509 (891 woman, 618 man) young adults were included in our study. Happiness and demographics including sex, residential area, ethnicity, education, relationship status and marital status were assessed with an online questionnaire. The present study is a part of a longitudinal research project aiming to investigate transition from adolescents into adulthood. Data presented in this paper belongs to the second wave of the study.

Findings: Overall, Romanian young adults consider themselves happy. Moreover, average score of happiness was a little over US college students averages. Woman, those living in urban, being married or having a stable partner reported higher levels of happiness.

Conclusion: Results indicate the importance of socioeconomic variables for understanding variations of happiness. Although our findings may be specific to cultural context of Romanian young adults, this data makes a valuable contribution to our understanding of the role of sociodemographic factors in youth well-being and it provides further evidence to cultural generalizability of this model.

KEYWORDS:

happiness

young adults

sociodemographics

PAPER #57 - Burnout syndrome at the employees in public institutions

AUTHOR(S): MIHAELA RUS, MIHAELA LUMINITA SANDU AND MIHAIL GHEORGHE BANARIU

ABSTRACT:

The concept of "general adaptation syndrome" is based on Selye's observations on the patients suffering from mild medical conditions, that manifested many symptoms similar to those of the subjects who had been subjected to the effort to respond to various stressors

The "burnout" syndrome is an advanced stage of stress at the workplace and may cause the total and/ or permanent failure of returning to work. The abnormal structure of the working program and of the working tasks at the workplace, with a negative climate may cause depression, anxiety, chronic fatigue, sleep changes, frustrations, the development of pessimistic attitudes and, in extreme cases, it can even lead to panic attacks (Singh, J. 2000)

Purpose of study: to examine employees (N=50), we started our scientific approach from the hypothesis that the majority of employees in public administration felt a sense of emotional exhaustion.

Research Methods: The MBI-GS questionnaire (by Wilmar B. Schaufeli , Michael P. Leiter, Christina Maslach&Susan E. Jason 1996), the questionnaire constructed for the purpose of this research included both items ranging from the MBI - GS category (variables: cynicism, emotional exhaustion and personal accomplishment) and items with the purpose of quantifying the additional variables (satisfaction, organizational climate, the conflict between the work environment and the family environment, organizational commitment). Using SPSS version 20, factorial analysis procedure is seen as the factors that have the greatest saturation syndrome exhaustion felt by employees of public institutions are physical and emotional exhaustion, reduced personal accomplishment, this climate pressure organizational conflict work environment, family environment.

The main conclusions arising from the interpretation of the case study are: 42% of the respondents have a sense of emotional exhaustion; 36% of the respondents lack the sense of personal achievement in connection to their work; respondents have a shared negative perception on their organization; respondents perceive a conflict between their work and family environments, defined as the point to which the role of the workplace and the family role are incompatible;

KEYWORDS:

burnout syndrome
employees
public institutions
organization

PAPER #58 - Factor structure and Psychometric properties of two short versions of Frost Multidimensional Perfectionism Scale in Romania

AUTHOR(S): SILVIA MAGUREAN, BOGDAN TUDOR TULBURE AND NASTASIA SALAGEAN

ABSTRACT:

Problem statement: The current conceptualizations of perfectionism suggest a six factor solution. The consensus is that the Multidimensional Perfectionism Scale (FMPS; Frost et al. 1990) is a multifactorial measure, however the most adequate factor solution is still debated. Moreover, to date no psychometric study of a self-report measure for perfectionism using Romanian adults has been published.

Purpose of the Study: Using a convenience sample of 314 participants (32% male), the purpose of this study was to determine the psychometric properties and factorial structure of the Romanian version of the FMPS, using confirmatory factor analysis (CFA).

Research Methods: All participants completed an online set of measures which included the FMPS (35 items), EDI-3 Perfectionism Scale (EDI-3) as well as demographic information. Two different scales were generated from the FMPS, as proposed by Nigar & Kerry (2005): the FMPS-R (a 17-item version of the scale, which uses two dimensions of perfectionism: functional and dysfunctional perfectionism) and the FMPS-24 (a 24-items version of the questionnaire which groups the original six dimensions into only four dimensions).

Findings: Results indicate that both the FMPS-24 model and the FMPS-R model provide an acceptable fit to the data. However, the data suggests that FMPS-R is a better model. With the exception of one item, all standardized loadings have absolute values higher than .30 and the median value of the standardized factor loadings is .69, indicating strong relations between items and their assigned factors. Perfectionism as measured by EDI-3-PE is strongly associated with the Dysfunctional Perfectionism scale of the FMPS-R $r(84) = .57$, $p < .01$, and not associated with Functional perfectionism $r(84) = .12$, $p > .05$. For FMPS-24, with the exception of the Organisation scale, all dimensions are strongly correlated with EDI-3 Perfectionism scale.

Conclusions:

Data suggests that a two factor solution for perfectionism (as measured by the FMPS-R) is more appropriate than a four factor solution (as measured by the FMPS-24). Overall, the results suggest the FMPS-R shows acceptable fit on a Romanian sample.

KEYWORDS:

Perfectionism

Frost Multidimensional Perfectionism Scale

Psychometric properties

PAPER #59 - Oral Health-Related Quality of Life at Teenage Students With or Without Orthodontic Treatments from North-Eastern Romania

AUTHOR(S): GEORGETA ZEGAN, CRISTINA GENA DASCALU, EDUARD RADU CERNEI AND RADU BOGDAN MAVRU

ABSTRACT:

Problem Statement: World Health Organization defines quality of life as the perceptions of an individual regarding its position in life in the context of culture and system of values, in which one lives, and social, sanogenous, environmental and psycho-social influences. COHIP questionnaire was designed as a generic instrument sensitive to the impact of self-reported oral health quality of life (OHRQoL) for children and adolescents.

Purpose of Study: We proposed to evaluate the impact of OHRQoL and investigate students' motivation for choosing orthodontic treatment on a sample of 114 teenage students from an urban public college from North-Eastern Romania (Suceava) with different socio-economic status, divided into a group with orthodontic treatments (N=43) and another group without orthodontic treatments (N=71).

Research Methods: We used a cross-sectional survey based on two standardized questionnaires. COHIP questionnaire for measuring OHRQoL consisted of 38 questions, grouped into seven sub-scales: oral health, functional well-being, social-emotional well-being, school-environment, self-image, treatment's expectations and overall health. We calculated the scores of COHIP sub-scales and overall score of OHRQoL and we compared them between groups, genders and background environment. The second questionnaire consisting of 7 items was applied to adolescents with orthodontic appliances to find their reasoning for choosing orthodontic treatment.

Findings: Using SPSS, Kolmogorov-Smirnov, t-Student and Mann-Whitney tests we found statistically significant differences between the two groups comparing the mean scores of sub-scales for oral health ($p=0.001$), functional well-being ($p=0.004$), social-emotional well-being ($p=0.000$), self-image ($p=0.019$), overall score of OHRQoL ($p=0.000$), and also comparing the intensity of social-emotional well-being sub-scales' scores ($p=0.031$), school-environment ($p=0.002$) and overall score of OHRQoL ($p=0.015$). The group of students with orthodontic treatments showed statistically significant differences between genders comparing the average score of self-image sub-scale ($p=0.050$). They presented aesthetic reasons (67.4%), dissatisfaction of teeth irregularities (53.5%), at parents' request (41.9%) and at dentists' indications (39.5%) for orthodontic treatment. No statistically significant differences were found between genders and background environment ($p>0.05$), using Pearson's Chi-square test.

Conclusions: COHIP questionnaire proved the ability to discriminate the groups of teenage students and psychological impact of OHRQoL, which was better at those who had aesthetic reasons for choosing orthodontic treatment.

KEYWORDS:

oral health
quality of life
teenage students
orthodontic treatment; cross-sectional survey

PAPER #60 - The influence of socio-economic status over oral health at school children from Moldavia region of Romania

AUTHOR(S): CRISTINA GENA DASCALU, GEORGETA ZEGAN, RADU BOGDAN MAVRU AND RADU CERNEI

ABSTRACT:

Problem Statement: A human community is characterized by a geographical area, certain life conditions and a profile of health status and risk of disease, caused by specific social and economical indicators. The oral health is connected to the welfare and the quality of life, measured according to functional, psicho-social and economic dimensions.

Purpose of Study: To examine a sample of school children (N=184) in order to establish the correlations between their socio-economic status and oral health, using the score of self-reported oral health quality of life (OHRQoL).

Research Methods: A questionnaire-based survey was developed to collect information about the socio-economic status and OHRQoL in a sample of school children with ages between 8-15 years from Iasi and Suceava. The results were processed in SPSS 16.0 and the influences were investigated using the Mann-Whitney and Kruskal-Wallis tests and the binary logistic regression. The socio-economic questionnaire was characterized through 8 items, and the OHRQoL questionnaire was consisting from 38 items.

Findings: The possession of a private room influences the oral health status, the functional welfare and the global health scores; having a private car influences overall score of OHRQoL, except the self-image and the global health; having more than one computer influences the social and emotional welfare and the treatment expectancy; having brothers/sisters does not influence the overall score of OHRQoL, living in a functional family influences the oral health, the functional welfare, the school-environment scores and the overall score of OHRQoL; the family income influences the oral health status, the social welfare, the school-environment, the self-image, the global health scores and the overall score of OHRQoL. The logistic regression showed that a good oral health is influenced by family income and living in a functional family, a good social welfare is influenced by having a private car, the school score is influenced by living in a functional family, and a good overall score of OHRQoL is influenced by family income and having a private car.

Conclusions: The study confirms that the socio-economic factors of the investigated school children influence positively or negatively their oral health and quality of life.

KEYWORDS:

oral health
quality of life
school children
socio-economic status
cross-sectional survey

**PAPER #61 - Study on the relationship between
conscientiousness and vocational interests of students of the
faculty of dentistry**

AUTHOR(S): GHEORGHE RAFTU, CRISTINA NICOLAE AND AURELIANA CARAIANE

ABSTRACT:

Problem Statement: There is international consensus that there is there is a close connection between conscientiousness as personality trait and occupational interests. The research is based on the theories developed by the Costa and McCrae on personality trait, and by the Holland on vocational interests, taken by Miclea et al. in the platform of the Psychological Evaluation Cognitrom Assessment System (CAS).

Aim of Study: The aim of this study was to analyze the relationship between conscientiousness, as a personality trait, and vocational interests. This paper study emphasizes the importance of knowing the implication of relationship between conscientiousness, as a personality trait, and vocational interests Holland of students from the final year from the Faculty of Dental Medicine.

Research Methods: This study was conducted in July 2015, on a sample of 56 students from the final year from the Faculty of Dental Medicine, Ovidius University of Constanta. Assessments were made at Center of counseling and career guidance within the Ovidius University of Constanta. Assessment tools used in the study are taken from the Platform of Psychological Evaluation Cognitrom Assessment System. Data from the students' questionnaires were analysed using Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) software for MS Windows, version 15.0. The main analysis method used is descriptive statistics test which used to consider the mean level and standard deviation for the variables.

Findings: The descriptive statistics test of the obtained results reveal a high positive correlation between conscientiousness, as a personality trait and investigative realistic, and social interests as well as a moderate positive correlation with the enterprising personality type. There was no correlation between conscientiousness, as a personality trait and artistic and conventional interests.

Conclusions: These results confirm that all the Dental Medicine graduates meet the requirements relating to occupational interests described by the ideal profile of a dental practitioner.

The results of this study will be useful both Center of Counseling and Career guidance from the University to establish a benchmark in terms of the relationship between personality and vocational interests of both current students and the future dental practitioner, as an indicator of profile of its graduates .

KEYWORDS:

conscientiousness
occupational interests
dental practitioner profile

PAPER #62 - Emotional stability as a personality trait of dental students in correlation with professional interests

AUTHOR(S): GHEORGHE RAFTU, CRISTIAN LUCIAN PETCU, CRISTINA NICOLAE AND AURELIANA CARAIANE

ABSTRACT:

Problem Statement: One of the issues during the past two decades that has attracted the attention of experimental and theoretical debate is emotional factor. This interest could be partly due to the role that emotional stability in individual professional behaviors plays.

Aim of Study: The aim of the present study was to evaluate the relationships between emotional stability as a personality traits with professional interests of students from the final year from the Faculty of Dental Medicine, Ovidius University of Constanta.

Research Methods: To achieve the main goal of the study, research data were collected by means of questionnaire from a sample of 56 students from the final year. Assessments were made at Center of Counseling and Career Guidance within the Ovidius University of Constanta. Assessment tools used in the study are taken from the Platform of Psychological Evaluation Cognitrom Assessment System. The present study is correlation. Data were studied using Pearson correlation coefficient, Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) software for MS Windows, version 15.0.

Findings: Pearson's correlation coefficient showed that a significant positive correlation between emotional stability, as a personality trait and investigative, realistic and social interests as well as a moderate positive correlation with the enterprising interests. There was no correlation between emotional stability, as a personality trait and artistic and conventional interests.

Conclusions: Regarding the emotional stability, they can face the stressful situations, without extreme and inconsistencies events in any situation. These results confirm that all the Dental Medicine final year students meet the requirements relating to professional interests described by the ideal profile of a dental practitioner.

KEYWORDS:

emotional stability
professional interests
dental student profile

PAPER #63 - Impostor phenomenon and test anxiety among Romanian graduates of Waldorf School compared to those of traditional education

AUTHOR(S): PATRICIA SILION, DIANA PAULA DUDAU AND RALUCA TOMSA

ABSTRACT:

Problem statement: Waldorf pedagogy is a form of alternative education that stands out for its philosophical vision and integrative methodology, expecting to entail some physical and psychological advantages to students. Despite the long tradition and worldwide popularity of Waldorf School, few empirical research has focused on measuring its benefits.

The purpose of our study: Our research was based on the hypothesis that the graduates of Waldorf School could have milder symptoms of impostor phenomenon and test anxiety, than those of traditional education, and had the purpose of exploring these differences on a Romanian sample, while also taking into account the gender variable.

Research methods: 40 graduates of Waldorf education (Mage = 20.20; SD = 1.47) and 44 ex-students of traditional education (Mage = 20.82; SD = 1.22) voluntarily agreed to complete an online form consisted of two self-report questionnaires with 5-point Likert type scale items: Clance Impostor Phenomenon Scale (CIPS; Clance, 1985) and Westside Test Anxiety Scale (Driscoll, 2007). The subgroups were well balanced depending on gender. Of the 84 participants, there were 44 females and 40 males.

Findings: The comparisons between graduates of Waldorf and traditional education were calculated using nonparametric procedures. The results indicated that the Waldorf ex-students presented lower levels of impostor phenomenon ($U = 120$; $z = -6.81$; $p = .000$; $r = .74$) and test anxiety ($U = 251$; $z = -5.64$; $p = .000$; $r = .61$), compared to their counterparts. The stepwise step-down analysis revealed that the males and females graduates of Waldorf School were similar one to another with regard to both impostor phenomenon (adj. $p = .11$) and test anxiety (adj. $p = .22$). The females of traditional education reported higher levels of impostor phenomenon and test anxiety, than the females and males ex-students of Waldorf School. The males of traditional education showed the highest scores of them all.

Conclusions: Our study sustained the hypothesis that Waldorf School could help students develop more adaptive psychological responses in the face of performance tasks, but further research is needed to test and reinforce this possibility with more scientific confidence.

KEYWORDS:

Waldorf School
impostor phenomenon
perceived fraudulence
test anxiety
traditional education

**PAPER #64 - Exploring the third level of career adaptability:
Canonical correlation between career adaptabilities and
defense styles**

AUTHOR(S): ANDREI RUSU, CORNELIA MAIREAN AND SILVIA MAGUREAN

ABSTRACT:

Problem Statement:

According to career construction theory, the need for continuous adaptation is handled through a set of career-relevant coping resources, namely career adaptabilities (Savickas, 2013). Studying the associations between career adaptabilities and personal styles that allow individuals to adjust their behaviours to the constraints of specific environments is of particular importance. Significant communalities between adaptabilities and defense/coping mechanisms with adaptive function would contribute towards confirming that career adaptabilities are a set of resources that encapsulate adaptive coping behaviours.

Purpose of Study:

The aim of the present study is to assess the associations between four career adaptabilities - concern, control, curiosity, and confidence – and three personal defense styles - the image-distorting style, the affect-regulating style, and the adaptive style.

Research Methods:

The sample included 147 Psychology undergraduate students (84.4% females). Career adaptabilities were measured by the Career Adapt-Abilities Scale (CAAS; Savickas & Porfeli, 2012), a 24-item instrument designed to measure four dimensions: concern, control, curiosity and confidence. Defense styles were assessed using Defense Style Questionnaire 60 (DSQ-60; Thygesen, Drapeau, Trijsburg, Lecours, & de Roten, 2008). For the present study, we used the three-factor version of the DSQ, which demonstrated improved psychometric properties in a Romanian sample (Craşovan & Maricuțoiu, 2012): image distorting style, affect regulation style, and adaptive style.

Findings:

We adopted a canonical correlation approach in order to explore the pattern of relationships between the CAAS dimensions and the three defensive styles. Results show that higher scores on career adaptability (especially control, curiosity, and confidence) are linearly associated with higher scores on adaptive defense style.

Conclusions:

These results are in concordance with career construction theory contributing towards confirming the adaptive-coping role of career adaptabilities. Future studies should simultaneously assess the relation between defense mechanism, coping mechanism, and career adaptabilities. This could be particularly interesting for adolescents and young employees since they are now beginning to construct their careers and is expected to possess less experience-shaped levels of career adaptability.

KEYWORDS:

Career adaptability

CAAS

Defense mechanisms

Coping; Canonical correlation

PAPER #65 - Using video games for Kinect system in post-CVA recovery

AUTHOR(S): OPRISAN EMILIA AND CHIRIAC ILONA

ABSTRACT:

In the context of technological development new virtual neurological rehabilitation systems have developed, which can be used both in the clinical context and in the family environment. Starting from this idea a number of researches that led to the development of SMART video games for systems that use motion capture software (Jintronix, Virtual Rehab) and which aim to achieve a neurological rehabilitation of people with post-CVA sequelae have been developed.

This paper aims to investigate the effects of a treatment additional to physiotherapy based on video games and integrated in Occupational Therapy (due to the playful character).

The aim of our research was to determine whether the application of an additional application can improve the neuro-motor performance of subjects in post CVA recovery with easy hemiparesis, due to an increase of the motivation through positive feedback obtained after using movement video games within Microsoft Kinect Program.

We studied 5 subjects, aged 45-75 years, of both sexes, who suffered a stroke in the course of 2014. All participants received initial and final assessment carried out by specialists in recovery. They benefited from the recovery program through video games, to which they had access twice a week for 2 months. For the evaluation of the results we used a recording grid of the movement accuracy and its development at every session. For research we used "Virtual Rehab System", Satisfaction Questionnaire for Patients, Satisfaction Questionnaire for physical therapist.

At the end of the program each subject obtained a significant improvement of motor abilities. The results depend of the age, etiology of stroke and severity of sequelae of every patient.

We conclude from the case studies that the functional rehabilitation of motor skills was more rapid and with positive influences on general implications of the subjects in rehabilitation program.

KEYWORDS:

virtual rehabilitation systems

video games

neuromotor deficiency

post stroke sequelae

intervention

PAPER #66 - Education for music and motion – as per the didactic discourse for primary education. Focus group analysis

AUTHOR(S): MIHAELA SUDITU

ABSTRACT:

Problem Statement: The full and thorough development of children (also) means attention, orientation towards music education, harmony and movement. Getting children vibrate to the sound of music involves the real involvement, dedication and interest of teachers to raise children' sensitivity to this activity since early childhood. For this, primary and pre-primary school teachers chooses different ways of involvement and teaching strategies that are various, motivating and appropriate to the interests and attention span of young school children. Predominantly, for starters, they use practical music activities, musical games, singing by ear, musical auditions. However, not all teachers give enough attention or show great interest in this discipline, depriving children of an important dimension of their developing personality: the aesthetic dimension.

Purpose of Study: we are interested in how this study captures the way in which primary and pre-primary education teachers engage emotionally and cognitively in the design and implementation of interesting activities, with an integrated approach, both attractive and effective in involving children in education for music and movement.

Research Methods: I asked the opinion of teachers on the methodical approach of the discipline named Music and Movement for primary school education through a focus group interview. The interview covers several interest areas: didactic training for the discipline Music and Movement, designing additional optional programs to stimulate aesthetic education by music and movement, children's attitude towards this discipline.

Findings: Focus group analysis leads us to some observations, sometimes contradictory. Although primary and pre-primary education teachers assert the importance of the aesthetic side in/ for education and the harmonious development of personality, they admit to often proposing activities in the area of language and communication or mathematics (changing pupils' schedule), instead of activities that stimulate musical taste, enjoyment of musical audition, rhythmic exercise, exercising voice, singing movement to rhythm, etc.

Conclusions: There is a need for more care, didactic training, professional awareness in terms of the real growth of the aesthetic dimension in the personality development and becoming of little school children.

KEYWORDS:

musical education
education for motion
focus group

PAPER #67 - Mild Depression: The pharmacological and Psychotherapeutic Treatment

AUTHOR(S): STELIANA RIZEANU

ABSTRACT:

From a psycho-pathological point of view depression is the most frequent pathological state. It seems that a person out of ten within the modern society presents twice or even three times along their existence, mental or thymic disorders of depressive nature severe enough to request supportive therapy. The present estimations show that by the year 2020 depression will be the second cause of morbidity, following the ischemic heart disease. At the moment its prevalence reached approximately 15-17% while its chronicisation rate reaches 15-20% (Gentili, Panicucci, & Guazzelli, 2005).

The purpose of this study was to asses within the conduct of the complex pharmacological and psycho-therapeutic act, the dynamics of the evolution and amelioration of the depression among the investigated patients (N=40). Another objective is represented by the rapport between the intensity of depression experienced among the patients investigated within two stages: the beginning and the ending of the combined therapeutic act.

We may assert that the thus the subgroup 2 of patients receiving treatment consisting in both antidepressant administration and participation to a Cognitive-Behavioral psychotherapy group has shown a higher diminishing of the depressive symptoms toward clinical subgroup 1 which benefited only from medical treatment.

The results showed that the combination of psychotherapy with pharmacological treatment can be more efficient than any of all the known methods and the guides available in the psychiatric literature based on the clinical experience recommend the simultaneous use of medication and psychotherapy (Thase, Greenhouse, Frank, Reynolds, Pilkonis, Hurley, & Kupfer, 1997; Khan, Leventhal, Khan & Brown, 2002). In the case of patients with symptoms persistent after 6 to 8 weeks from antidepressant administration, the simultaneous psychotherapy ameliorates the compliance, satisfaction and results compared to regular care (Nemeroff, Heim, Thase, Klein, Rush, Schatzberg & Keller, 2003). Associating pharmacology to group cognitive-behavioral psychotherapy or by altering the two, as presented in our study, represents the optimal therapeutic approach with the condition that the therapeutic strategy used in the case of depressions of medium intensity to be instituted punctually and permanently followed through means of specialized means.

KEYWORDS:

depression

psychotherapeutic treatment

pharmacological treatment

PAPER #68 - The association between the level of online shopping addiction and the level of depression

AUTHOR(S): LAURENTIU MITROFAN

ABSTRACT:

Problem Statement: The Internet has developed significantly over the past decades and has become an integrant part of the modern life. Although the Internet offers numerous benefits, its excessive use can have negative consequences on all dimensions: physical, psychological, social and professional. The term "online shopping addiction" still remains controversial. However, a series of studies has emphasized that problematic Internet use is associated with a series of mental disorders.

Purpose of Study: The present study aims to explore the psychological aspects of online shopping addiction, by highlighting the differences in the depression level between three groups of people with different degrees of addiction. Another objective of the study is to investigate the degree of association between the level of online shopping addiction and the level of depression.

Research Methods: Three separate samples were used, each of them consisting of 30 members, aged 19-33. The instruments used were Beck Depression Inventory (BDI II) and The Online Shopping Addiction Questionnaire.

Findings: The results show that there is a significant difference in the level of depression between the three groups and the fact that depression positively correlates with online shopping addiction.

Conclusions: After the statistical data processing, it was found that, averagely speaking, people with a severe degree of online shopping addiction have higher depression scores, compared to people whose addiction is moderate or inexistent. It does not seem to be any significant difference regarding the depression level between people with no addiction and those with moderate addiction. The statistical data analysis revealed a significant positive global correlation between the addiction level and the depression level.

KEYWORDS:

online shopping
addiction
depression

PAPER #69 - Measuring academic dishonesty

AUTHOR(S): CLAUDIA ELENA HERMKENS AND MARCELA RODICA LUCA

ABSTRACT:

Problem Statement: Academic dishonesty is a phenomenon with multiple social implications, which has spread more and more in recent years, not only in Romania, but in other countries as well, questioning the integrity of the degrees offered by educational institutions, as well as the values that we foster in modern society. Moreover, these types of behaviors have proved to be a good predictor for unethical decisions in later professional practice. The theoretical model used in the present research is Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB) (Ajzen, 1985; 1991; 2001).

Purpose of Study: The main objective of this study was to construct a set of questionnaires that could enable us to conduct a subsequent quantitative research in Romanian universities, in an attempt to test the predictive validity of an extended version of the TPB on academic cheating intentions and to design an intervention plan that might reduce the impact of this phenomenon at university level.

Research Methods: We constructed a TPB questionnaire on academic cheating intentions according to the methodology suggested by Ajzen (2002, 2006). We translated from English the LOGO II questionnaire (Eison, 1983). We constructed an additional mixed questionnaire targeted to measure two of the variables included in previous extended versions of the TPB—moral obligation and justifications for cheating, as well as two variables we consider critical for academic dishonesty—academic climate and student's motivations for cheating.

Findings: The overall internal consistency for the TPB questionnaire was $\alpha = .83$, which indicates a very good internal consistency. For the scales of LOGO II questionnaire, Cronbach's α values were quite low as compared to the English variant of the questionnaire: ($\alpha_{en} = .76 / \alpha_{ro} = .59$; $\alpha_{en} = .73 / \alpha_{ro} = .53$). For the mixed questionnaires the Cronbach's α values were very good, except for the Academic climate scale, which was very close to the .70 threshold ($\alpha = .68$).

Conclusions: The results enabled us to revise the questionnaires and to construct the final version of the TPB questionnaire, shading light as well on the underlying motivation behind student's academic dishonesty and on the students' easily accessible beliefs about cheating.

KEYWORDS:

academic dishonesty
theory of planned behavior
academic orientation
academic climate
moral obligation
justifications
motivation for cheating

**PAPER #70 - Laypeople's perceptions of the veracity of
research findings regarding the differences in coping strategies
between student samples from two cultures**

**AUTHOR(S): DANIELA MOZA, SMARANDA LAWRIE, LUMINITA IACOB, ALIN
GAVRELIUC, HEEJUNG KIM AND TARANEH MOJAVERIAN**

ABSTRACT:

Problem Statement: We all have our own perceptions of the way people in other cultures act or think differently than people in our own culture. But to what extent are we ready to accept the veracity of scientific claims regarding some of those differences? Does it depend on how familiar are we with the others' culture?

Purpose of Study: - to examine lay people's perception of the accuracy of previous empirical findings regarding the differences in various coping strategies between student participants from two cultures: Romania and USA. We predicted that the participants' perception of the extent in which these differences reflect the reality will depend on their familiarity with the two cultural contexts.

Research Methods: 106 Romanian adults (age 20 to 70, mean age 44,5; 65% females) participated in this study: 37 Romanians who are residents in USA (citizens or not), 35 Romanians who visited USA and 34 Romanians who had never visited USA. Participants were presented with 14 items represented by the results for each of the scales from Brief Cope (Carver, 1997) questionnaire that were obtained in a previous comparative study between Romanian and American student samples. The items were formulated like the following: "When faced with stressful events, Romanian young people rely more on religion [coping strategy] compared to American young people". Respondents rated items on a 4-point Likert scale, ranging from 1 "not true at all" to 4 "absolutely true".

Findings: Significant differences were found between the three groups (analyzed two by two) regarding the results at the level of 5 from 14 Brief Cope scales, namely self-distraction, acceptance, religion, active coping, and behavioral disengagement. For example, both Romanian participants who have never visited USA, and those who visited the USA agreed in a greater extent than those who live in the USA with the claim that Romanian young people rely more on religion compared to Americans young people when confronted with stressful events.

Conclusion: There were a few aspects in which participants from the three groups considered that their own perceptions reflect the reality better and, therefore disagreed with the research findings.

KEYWORDS:

laypeople's perceptions
coping strategies
cultural differences

PAPER #72 - Visual communication & „forma mentis”

AUTHOR(S): ALEXANDRU-IOAN MARGINEAN

ABSTRACT:

Problem Statement: The negative influence on children of false fictional heroes from Internet has many aspects, one of them being the increasing criminality at younger ages. The environmental attitude of the parents could change the situation and the forma mentis of the child through controlled visual communication channels.

Purpose of Study: Is it possible to change the forma mentis of the child through a new environmental change? Do electronic (virtual reality) means influence the visual perception of children in terms of "true/false", "authentic/disguised", "real/artificial" ? What do children understand from the visual environment of the real objects and from the virtual reality.

Research Methods: Phenomenological approach of the mass-media marketing and show biz. The interview with over 300 children that are theater and puppet show spectators about how do they like the stage design, the puppets design, all sound and stage lighting. Also we studied the reactions to different ways of presenting the play either with classical stage design or with modern digital prints and projected images.

Findings: The reactions of children were 90 % against digital and virtual stage design and pro classical hand painted backgrounds, classical puppets, "authentic" heroes and subjects.

Conclusions: The modern means of communication are not always the best. The story behind the images/sounds that are perceived by the child format the subconscious and come later into the adult life. The difference between wrong and right, through the guide of the adults around, impress the child especially by the specific behaviour of the parents. If the parents look at TV, use the Internet, etc. the child tends to do the same, to imitate. The small universe of the early childhood is easier to be kept under control. Once the child has a greater pressure from the environment, the influential tendencies are obvious. We can keep offering the children classical aesthetic and moral values, leaving them the freedom to choose.

KEYWORDS:

mass-media

children behavior

environmental attitude

PAPER #73 - Qualitative analysis of narrative content and processes of fairy tales narrative plots. Application in mild depressive disorder

AUTHOR(S): MARCELA - CRINELA TURCU AND TEODORA GAVRILA

ABSTRACT:

Problem Statement: Psycho therapeutically use of fairy tales started with psycho dynamic school, following humanistic-experiential orientation and cognitive science, recognizing their importance for mental development in childhood but also in therapeutically frame by activating inner resources, coping mechanisms, increasing reliance and reframing personal experiences.

Purpose of Study: To identify any differences and connections from narrative content elements and processes of fairy tales produced by participants (clinically normal vs. mild depressive condition), in order to reveal the specificity of mental patterns associated with pathology or health.

Research Methods: A new post-modernist approach combining quantitative and qualitative methods as thematic analysis (guided by structural morphology of fairy tales, Propp, 1958) and content discourse analysis using two models: Content narrative analysis model (Gonçalves et al., 2001) and Narrative Processuality model (Angus et al., 1996).

Findings: Quantitative analyzes used SPSS.20 package. BDI-II scores divide sample in two subgroups: normally clinic (N= 29, m = 4.05) and mild depressive disorder (N = 25, m = 16.35). Findings reflect important differences about: personal relationships, contact with fairy tales over time, psychological themes. T-test reflects no significant differences between groups regarding dimensions of Setting, Characters and Events, but thematic diversity for normal condition. Similar findings reflect slightly lower level of positive subjectifying and objectifying in depressive condition and higher for negative subjectifying and metaphorisation. Pearson coefficient reveals differences between groups regarding dynamics and connections of narrative content and processes, such as: Events and Characters ($r=.648$, $p<.001$), Setting and Events ($r=.436$, $p<.001$) and Themes and Characters ($r=.338$, $p<.001$) for clinically normal, and non for depressive condition but metaphorisation and negative subjectifying ($r=.579$, $p<.005$) and also with cognitive subjectifying ($r=.562$, $p<.005$).

Conclusions: Differences revealed in narrative content and processes sustain capacity of fairy tales to identify patterns and template for social interaction, ability level of decoding social interactions, stimulating emotional experience and deep reflection about significant personal issue; mental mechanism for future projects; increasing empathy, developing creativity in generate new perspective and possibilities, etc. A new multidisciplinary approach could open an integrative vision on fairy tales, discovering their realistic, specific and useful therapeutically role.

KEYWORDS:

narrative processes
narrative content
psychological themes
narrative plots
qualitative analysis; mild depressive disorder; fairy tales.

PAPER #74 - Psychological type in mild depressive disorder. An analytical psychology perspective

AUTHOR(S): MARCELA - CRINELA TURCU AND TEODORA GAVRILA

ABSTRACT:

Problem Statement: The connection between traits of personality and the possibility to develop some symptoms in different area of psychopathology has been studied from decades. This study tries to come up with empirical evidence to investigate some of analytical psychology theoretical ideas regarding on implication of psychological type configuration in psychopathological conditions.

Purpose of Study: The main focus is to find any significant differences of psychological type configuration patterns between depressive condition and normally clinic participants that could predispose to develop depressive symptoms.

Research Methods: Using empirical assessment instrument to investigate the assumption that depressive people's uses excessively introverted psychological functions and psychological function (Feeling and Thinking) in to an inefficient way are tested using Singer-Loomis Type Deployment Inventory and Eysenck Personality Questionnaire Revised form.

Findings: The statistical analysis (using SPSS.20 package) process empirical data from assessment of 92 participants (M = 27.42, SD = 9.16) divided sub groups (clinically normal and mild depressive disorder), partially validate hypothesis. Analyses of frequency of psychological type rating find no significant differences between them. Most frequent type configuration is introverted feeling (10% for both groups), followed by introverted sensing (7% in depressive condition and 9% for clinically normal condition). Clinically normal participants use more frequent introverted thinking (8 %) and extraverted feeling (9%) comparing with depressive condition 3% for IT and 2 %t for EF). Pearson correlation test revealed important, significant correlations for both of sub groups, most relevant for depressive condition is a positive and a very significant correlation between Extraverted Thinking and Introverted Feeling ($r=.710$, $p<.001$), Introverted Feeling and Extraverted Feeling ($r=.600$, $p<.001$). Results from independent t-test on Extraverted and Introverted type (SLTDI), that reveal no significant differences between using this type by those two sub-groups (MD = -28.53).

Conclusions: Beside of initial expectations, there no evidences any significant differences in typological configuration between participants; Depressive condition predisposes to activate more introverted type. Extraversion is undifferentiated used, no matter pathological symptoms. All participants show an important undifferentiated utilization of psychological type. Neuroticism is associated with intuition in all condition. Psychoticism is negative associated with extraverted feeling.

KEYWORDS:

Analytical psychology

Psychological type

Introversion

Extroversion

Mild depressive disorder

Sensing function

Intuition function; Feeling function; Thinking function; Falsification of psychological type

PAPER #75 - THE STRUCTURE OF PERSONALITY IN ROMANIA. A LEXICAL APPROACH

AUTHOR(S): VLAD BURTAVERDE

ABSTRACT:

The aim of this research was to establish a taxonomy of personality descriptors that exists in the Romanian language as well as to identify the factorial structure of the identified taxonomy. We identified 5722 person-descriptive adjectives from a Romanian dictionary. Seven judges classified those adjectives into five descriptive categories. 534 adjectives were considered by the judges as being "dispositions" (relatively stable traits). We performed a factorial analysis on the 534 adjectives in self-ratings from 260 respondents. In the five-factor solution, three dimensions resembled the Big Five Extraversion, Conscientiousness and Agreeableness. The fourth factor represents the rotated variant of Emotional Stability and the fifth factor consisted mostly of Intellect and Imagination. The six-factor solution closely replicated the HEXACO model of personality.

KEYWORDS:

"personality taxonomy"

"lexical approach"

"cross-cultural validity"

"individual differences"

PAPER #76 - Adaptation of lexical model of six factors- Development of personality instrument

AUTHOR(S): MIHAILA TEODOR

ABSTRACT:

The six-factor model of personality is known as one of the most valid models of personality, bringing a significant increment regarding the variance explained by the Big Five taxonomy. The aim of this research was to establish the factorial structure of the personality inventory which is based on the HEXACO model. 250 undergraduate psychology students completed an online version of the instrument. We presented item and scale statistics. The factorial structure was established using the exploratory factor analysis, the factors being rotated using the varimax technique. Results resembled closely the original six-factor solution represented by the HEXACO taxonomy. We extracted 10 items for each factor, the instrument being composed of 60 items. In conclusion, the six-factor model of personality is a new empirical-validated model in personality psychology, therefore there is a need to develop new assessment instruments with the aim of bringing new evidence that contributes to the development of this lexical model.

KEYWORDS:

"personality"

"factor analysis"

"items"

"taxonomy"

"instrument"

PAPER #77 - THE INFLUENCE OF PARENT'S MARITAL STATUS ON COPING STRATEGIES AT CHILDREN

AUTHOR(S): AURELIA MORARU AND CAMELIA VASILESCU

ABSTRACT:

Problem Statement: The changing of the marital status of the parents due to divorce or death of one parent parent, forces children to adapt, in a short period of time, to a large number of negative changes. Poor ability of children to cope with these situations causes a decline in the psychological functioning.

Purpose of Study: The research aims at involving 180 subjects in the study in order to determine if the parents' marital status affects children in the use of coping strategies.

Research Methods: In order to achieve the objectives proposed, we have used as a working instrument "The Children's Coping Questionnaire" (CCQ) made by dr. Anne E. Fedorowicz, to which it has been also added a questionnaire identifying personal data on biological gender, age and marital status of the subject parents participating in the study.

Findings: Following the survey, the resulting data indicates that at general level, distraction and avoidance strategies (cognitive avoidance, wishful thinking, retaining the expression of feelings, coping effortlessly) used by children vary according to the parents' marital status. Furthermore, recorded scores for active coping strategies (cognitive decision making, positive cognitive restructuring) and seeking support revealed significant differences according to the gender affiliation of subjects.

Conclusions: Parents' divorce or death of a parent, imposes on children finding ways to cope with a multitude of stressors. The children's coping to their parents' marital status change depends on how they perceive this change and on coping resources. We consider it appropriate, nationwide, to implement programs of psychological intervention for children in vulnerable situations, programs that might lead to the development of adjusting resources and diversification of coping strategies and thereby offering them sanogenetic alternatives to face life's challenges.

KEYWORDS:

adjusting resources

copng strategies

marital status

stressors

PAPER #78 - General patterns of interests and undergraduate psychology students' preferences for master programs in psychology

AUTHOR(S): URSULA ANA-MARIA NICOLAE AND OANA MARIA CATARGIU

ABSTRACT:

Problem Statement: International studies have showed that general interest patterns, along with other criteria, are associated with students' choice of profession. This study focuses on factors associated with the undergraduate psychology students' preferences for master programs being based on the literature on vocational and career interests (D. N. Jackson, 1071, 1977) and career choices (Jackson, Holden, & Marks, 1984; Leong, & Golubovich, 2010).

Purpose of Study: The study aims to explore the psychology students' preferences for master programs (N= 280) according to their pattern of vocational interests reflected by 10 Jackson's General Occupational Themes (Expressive, Logical, Inquiring, Practical, Assertive, Socialized, Helping, Conventional, Enterprising, Communicative).

Research Methods: The study involved 280 students (Psychology Bachelor's degree), aged 19 to 57 (M = 27.05, SD = 7.37), 66 male/214 female, from Bucharest, Romania.

Data was collected using the Jackson Vocational Interest Survey (<http://romania.testcentral.ro>) and a questionnaire about the students' preferences for master programs.

Findings: One Way ANOVA showed that the students' preferences towards a Master program are differentiated according to these occupational themes: Logical, Inquiring, Helping, Conventional, and Enterprising. The other JVIS occupational themes do not induce differences in the students' preferences.

One Way ANOVA indicates that students oriented toward masters' programs in Clinical Psychology and psychotherapy reported higher scores on occupational themes Logical (F5,274=2.62, p=.02), and Inquiring (F5,274=3.79, p=.002), those oriented toward masters programs in Organizational Psychology, work and traffic reported higher scores on Conventional theme (F5,274=5.25, p=.001), and students oriented toward masters' programs in Educational Psychology, reported higher scores on Helping (F5,274=3.83, p=.002).

Conclusions: The results proved a significant association between part of the general pattern of vocational interests and the choice of Master's program. We conclude that determining the general vocational pattern interests of students is an important asset for adequate vocational counseling and guidance towards Master programs. Further validity studies, and extending the respondent population are required to verify the relation between the choice of master's program and students' general pattern of vocational interests.

KEYWORDS:

general vocational interest patterns

vocational counseling for Psychology students

occupational themes influence on choice of master programs in psychology

PAPER #80 - The Relationship between Physical Activity and Depression

AUTHOR(S): FARID MOUISSI

ABSTRACT:

Our study aims to clarify the relationship between physical activity and depression in adolescents. The research sample was 165 adolescents with mean age 16. A questionnaire was used to estimate the level of physical activity and depression was measured using the Beck Depression Inventory. Results of the study indicated that there is an inverse relationship between the level of physical activity and adolescent depression. Also confirmed that the physical activity is so important by participating in reducing the rate of depression, given that people who practice a physical activity continuously according to a special pace, have shown less depression results, as well as, the results have shown the existence of differences between the two sexes in depression degrees.

KEYWORDS:

Physical Activity
Mental Health
Adolescence

PAPER #85 - Exploring the relationship between adolescent resilience, self-perception and locus of control

AUTHOR(S): ANA-MARIA CAZAN AND STEFANIA ALEXANDRA DUMITRESCU

ABSTRACT:

The present study aims to explore the relationships between resilience, self-perception, and locus of control, hypothesizing that high resilience is associated with high self-esteem and resilient adolescents tend to exhibit higher levels of internality. The study was conducted on an adolescent sample from several high school in Brasov (N = 156).

The following instruments were used:

- The Adolescent Resilience Scale (ARS - Oshio, Kaneko, Nagamine, & Nakaya 2002)
- The Questionnaire of Self-perception (QSP - Clinciu, 2010)
- The Levenson Multidimensional Locus of Control Inventory (Levenson, 1973)

The results showed that highly resilient adolescent have a higher level of self-esteem and are more internally oriented, rather than externally oriented. There were no gender differences regarding the resilience and its dimensions. The results confirmed the main hypothesis.

In order to explore the relationship between the variables, we tested a mediation model, aiming to highlight that locus of control mediates the association between self-perception and psychological resilience. The path analysis showed significant indirect effects locus of control on resilience.

The three types of locus of control had significant direct effects on resilience, positive effects for the internal locus of control and negative for the external locus of control. Self-perception has a direct positive effect on resilience.

The results confirmed previous research in the field, showing that the level of self-esteem could determine the attitudes towards life (Brown, 2010; Richardson, Ratner, & Zumbo, 2009). In addition, the results showed that locus of control mediates the association between self-perception and resilience.

KEYWORDS:

Adolescent
Resilience
Locus of control
Self-perception

PAPER #86 - Aggressive driving – a comparison between Romanian and French drivers

AUTHOR(S): ALEXANDRA GHEORGHIU

ABSTRACT:

Aggressive driving is becoming an increasingly important topic, as the number of driving aggression incidents have increased. Aggressive driving is taken into consideration as a potentially important factor that could lead to the escalation of traffic accidents, and thus leading to more severe consequences. Aggressive driving is usually understood as any driving behavior directed towards harming another road user (physically or verbally).

The aim of this study was to analyze and compare driving aggression in two samples (Romanian and French) and to investigate its role in predicting self-reported speeding. Two samples were used for this study: a Romanian one comprising 88 young drivers (18-25 years, $M = 22.5$; $SD = 1.91$, and 69% women) having 3.5 years of driving experience ($SD = 2.1$) and a French one comprising 87 young drivers ($M = 21.6$; $SD = 2.25$) with 3 years of driving experience ($SD = 2$). All participants answered an online questionnaire on driving anger (Driving Anger Expression Inventory, DAX) and on self-reported speeding behavior. Results showed significant differences between Romanian and French drivers on all the three main factors of DAX, Romanian drivers obtaining higher values. Furthermore, our analysis indicated that the some of the DAX factors represent good predictors of self-reported speeding behavior among our samples.

Our results seem to indicate that within the Romanian sample, driving anger could represent an important predictor of speeding. It is noteworthy to observe that young Romanians drivers have reported higher values on all DAX factors. These results could be used in order to increase road users' safety and potentially reduce the number of traffic accidents.

KEYWORDS:

young drivers
aggressive driving
self-reported speeding

**PAPER #87 - Variability of Happiness according to Income,
Relationship Status Religious Affiliation and Health in
Romanian Young Adults**

AUTHOR(S): ANNA EMESE BERNATH VINCZE

ABSTRACT:

Problem Statement: Subjective feeling of happiness with life is an intensely studied domain in positive psychology because it correlates with health, mental health and social factors. Purpose: This study aimed to investigate levels of happiness depending on three major factors that are considered to influence level of happiness: religious beliefs, money and health. Research methods: N= 1444 (860 woman, 584 man) Romanian young adults were included in our study who just finished school and entered universities or started to work. Happiness, religion, education, financial situation, relationships, were assessed with an online questionnaire. The present study is a part of a longitudinal research project aiming to investigate transition from adolescents into adulthood. Data presented in this paper belongs to the first wave of the study. Findings: All three important variables counted for variance in happiness level. Happiness level increased significantly according to monthly earnings and subjective evaluation of own health. The most unhappy participants were Greco-Catholics and those with no religion (atheists). Baptists, Buddhist and orthodox participants reported above average happiness. Conclusion: This data makes a valuable contribution to our understanding of the role of sociodemographic factors in youth well-being and it provides further evidence to cultural generalizability of this model.

KEYWORDS:

happiness
income
religion
health
young adults
Romania

PAPER #89 - Music therapy: a psychiatric method between confidence and incertitude

AUTHOR(S): BELDEAN LAURENTIU AND TUTU CIPRIAN

ABSTRACT:

1. Topic Approach. I am questioning today's psychiatric practices in the field of music therapy. I will look at interdisciplinary links attempting to connect the music therapy technique with music and medicine. Despite the previous research, the science of music therapy exists only in preliminary forms, and not in well-established structures.

2. The purpose of this study is to gather previously accepted elements and experiments in the practice of music therapy and to form a position towards situations and observations rarely looked-at by peer researchers. I will enunciate reasons for which the topic of psychiatry/psychology in music tied to musical and medical issues is so rarely (and in most cases, amateurishly) discussed. There are neuralgic points that are stopping music therapy as a process to rehabilitate the patient's psychiatric behavior to develop as a science; these steam out of the therapists failures in relating to their patients, which are leading towards unproductive outcomes.

3. Methodology. 1. By implementing a medium to test and quantize the outcomes of various genres (such as choral music, or music for strings) and show improvements in psychiatric balancing, sensomotoric, and body perception in the patient. 2. A special condition proposed by the authors of this study: spontaneous unorganized experimentation (direct/intuitive) in the practice of music therapy. 3. Analyzing the patient- therapist conversation – essentially a psychiatric basis (going around the symptoms sphere, correlated with idiolect experiences).

4. Findings. An issue to re-conceptualize is the restructuring of therapy from the perspective of programming the subconscious through music for the goal of new psychic experiences. "The warming" of the subconscious to receive subliminal information, positive (necessary) emotions, is done through music (musicosophy). We can sustain the processes of psychiatric recovery through exercising; we can focus on breathing, and on those energetic channels that support us.

5. Conclusions. It has constantly been attempted to eradicate the existing incertitude starting from intuitive roots or from processes intentionally researched. It has been concluded that education focusing on getting in the sphere of aesthetics is developing a space of psychical health. Therapy forms such as art-therapy should have a clinical approach.

KEYWORDS:

music therapy

reception

idioelectric experience

programming of the subconscious

musicosophy

PAPER #90 - Communication and conflict resolution in the working group

AUTHOR(S): PETRU CRAIOVAN

ABSTRACT:

Problem Statement:

Communication within the working group is carried out in limited human communities and enables exchange of ideas, feelings, providing conditions for sharing experiences, discussions in order to calm conflicts or find solutions to address them when the state of the issues is escalated.

Purpose of Study:

The present study aims to investigate the level of efficiency inside a working group based on the act of communication; another objective is represented by the study of relationships between communication and ways of solving conflicts within the working group (N=60).

Research Methods:

The research lot is composed of 60 employees, 15 of the respondents are female and 45 are male. They are working for a Construction Company in Bucharest. The age of the participants is between 22 and 51 years, with the mean age of 38.9 years and the standard deviation of 7.37. The instruments used in this study were The Communication Group Inventory, The Questionnaire of Professional Motivation and The Inventory for the Assessment of Conflicts.

Findings:

Regarding the first hypothesis of the research, the Pearson correlation coefficient obtained, $r(60) = 0.705$, $p < 0.000$ (2-tailed) indicates a significant positive correlation between total scores reported for interpersonal communication and those reported by the subjects investigated for the cooperation technique, as a chosen technique for solving the conflict. In other words, if the level of interpersonal communication between group members will be realized at an optimal level then the chosen conflict resolution technique will be one that is based on cooperation.

Conclusions

The objectives of this initiative focused on the study of the relation between communication and ways of solving conflicts in the working group and identifying the professional motivation configuration and the interactions with conflict resolution techniques in determining an effective communication. The research hypotheses were built in such a way that it would comprise the main coordinates of interest for the study: communication – conflict solving techniques – and the work group.

KEYWORDS:

communication
work group
conflict
cooperation technique
negotiation

PAPER #91 - The new Block Design test at preschool age

AUTHOR(S): AUREL ION CLINCIU

ABSTRACT:

The present study addresses the preschool ages - 141 children from 4 to 6 ½ years – with the newly created Block Design test (Clinciu, 2014), applied in conjunction with three graphic tests, Draw a Man, Draw a House and Bender-Gestalt Standard tests. The objective of the study was to determine a few psychometric characteristics of the newly created instrument, to study its relationships with the other tests in the battery and its evolution in relation to the demographic factors age and gender. The results show robust psychometric properties of the Block Design, a highly discriminative capacity on the researched ages scale and an important contribution to defining the visuo-spatial-motor factor of intelligence. No gender differences were identified for the used tests.

KEYWORDS:

Block Design test
visuo-spatial-motor factor of intelligence
graphic intelligence

PAPER #92 - Interests, cognitive and personality factors in academic performance at high school level

AUTHOR(S): AUREL ION CLINCIU

ABSTRACT:

The present study was carried out on 370 pupils in the 9th and 11th grades of four high schools in Brasov, out of which two have a high value standard, one has an average value standard and one has a lower value standard. The main purpose of the study was to validate a newly created Battery of Vocational Aptitudes (BVA). Secondly I tried to highlight the gender differences and the differences that appear at the beginning and at the end of high school when we speak about school results. For this I took into consideration the conjugated action of cognitive and personality factors, and of occupational domains in order to obtain academic performances which are expressed by grade point average (GPA). The results show the predominant role cognitive factors have in obtaining school achievements at high school level, and confirm the existence of important differences in connection to gender, parents' studies, structure of the investigated pupils' interests and personality

KEYWORDS:

academic performances
intelligence
personality
occupational interests
gender differences

PAPER #94 - The impact of alexithymia on interpersonal relationships in adolescence

AUTHOR(S): ALINA IOANA PUSCASU AND DOINA USACI

ABSTRACT:

Problem statement

Adolescents' emotions and the ability to adjust them have a tremendous impact upon their well-being and can contribute to satisfying and healthy relationships in their life (Karukivi, 2011). Alexithymia is a term used by Peter Sifneos for the first time in the early 1970s to define a cognitive and affective deficit in processing, adjustment and verbalizing emotions. Many research explored alexithymia amongst adolescents because it's considered a major risk factor at this age, due to its implications like low social skills and affected relationships and to the inherent transitions in adolescence.

Purpose of Study – To explore the relationship between alexithymia and interpersonal problems on a sample of 174 adolescents (101 boys, 73 girls) from a high-school with mathematics-informatics profile from Brasov.

Research Methods:

In order to measure all the three facets of alexithymia (difficulties in identifying emotions, difficulties in describing emotions, externally oriented thinking) we used Toronto Alexithymia Scale (TAS-20). We also used a short version of the Inventory of Interpersonal Problems (IIP-32) for assessing eight types of difficulties regarding: assertiveness, sociability, aggressivity, openness, care, supportiveness, involvement and dependency that adolescents may encounter in their interpersonal relationships. Both instruments are based upon a five point Likert scale.

Findings:

A correlational analysis was performed to assess whether alexithymia is positively associated with interpersonal problems or not. Also, a t-test was used to verify if high-alexithymic adolescents report a significantly higher intensity of interpersonal problems than low-alexithymic adolescents. In the end, a regression analysis was used in order to verify if alexithymia can predict interpersonal problems that adolescents have in their relationships. In order to deepen the analysis, we verified three working hypothesis, which revealed that alexithymia is positively and strongly associated especially with difficulties regarding involvement in relationships, sociability and with a non-assertive social functioning.

Conclusions

High-alexithymic adolescents scored significantly higher on interpersonal problems than low-alexithymic adolescents. Results of regression analysis revealed that interpersonal problems in adolescence can be predicted by alexithymia. Results and implications are further discussed.

KEYWORDS:

alexithymia
interpersonal problems
relationships in adolescences
emotional self-regulation
sociability

PAPER #96 - Study on the influence of parental style regarding the incidence of depressive manifestations among young people with mental disorder

AUTHOR(S): VALENTINA VARTIC

ABSTRACT:

Problem Statement:

a) Mental disorder is a global deficiency, that significantly influence the socio-professional adaptation, degree of competence and autonomy, affecting the whole personality. (Ghergut, A., 2005).

b) According to Tudose (2011) depression is defined as a basal mood crash, when the unpleasant, sad and threatening feelings are underlined and updated.

c) The parenting style represents a children general pattern of growing, defined as a combination of both emotional warmth and control given to the child. (Bonchis 2011)

Purpose of Study:

O1: Studying the influence of maternal parenting style and family environment on the occurrence of depressive symptoms, and the risk of decompensation, with a mild or moderate depressive episode on young people with mental disorder.

O2: Studying the use of imaginary life and fantasy as a method of "coping" by young people with mental disorder.

Research Methods:

Participants: Fifty young people with moderate degree of mental disorder, aged 20-30 years.

The methods: The speech evaluation sheet, Beck Depression Inventory, Hamilton Depression Rating Scale, Family Drawing Test, Semi-structured interview

Findings:

The empirical research hypothesis H1: "maternal parenting style directly affects the occurrence of depressive disorder in young people with mental disabilities. Permissive or authoritarian parenting styles positively influence the occurrence of depressive symptoms" was invalidated and cannot conclude or prove the direct influence of maternal parental style on the incidence of decompensation with a depressive episode by young people with mental disabilities. The hypothesis H2: "the occurrence of depressive episode in young people with mental disabilities directly affects the use of fantasies and imaginary life as coping method, meaning that young people with richer depressive symptomatology use more imaginary elements in real life " it was confirmed.

Conclusions:

a) Maternal parenting style may influence to some extent the degree of depression in young people with mental disabilities, but there is a significant correlation between negative parenting styles (authoritarian or permissive) and occurrence of depressive episode.

b) The study on young participants with mental disabilities who experience a richer depressive symptomatology shows, that they will seek ways of adapting to the environment, using fantasy and their own imaginary life.

KEYWORDS:

mental deficiency; parenting style; depression

PAPER #97 - Cross-cultural differences in socialization goals as a function of power distance, individualism-collectivism and education level

AUTHOR(S): IONUT-SERGIU MONE, OANA BENGA AND ADRIAN OPRE

ABSTRACT:

Problem Statement: Studies investigating cross-cultural differences in socialization goals focus mainly on individualism-collectivism as a source of variations. Since this approach raises several issues, we decided to investigate cross-cultural differences in socialization goals also as a function of power distance, given the relationship of this dimension to child socialization. Taking power distance into consideration is also important because it might be associated with cross-cultural variations in the relationship between parental education and socialization goals.

Purpose of Study: Our first objective was to investigate cross-cultural differences in socialization goals as a function of power distance and individualism-collectivism. Our second objective was to investigate if power distance moderates the relationship between education and socialization goals.

Research Methods: The research was conducted on a sample of 41.017 parents from 42 countries from 5 continents that participated in the sixth wave of World Values Survey. Using Hofstede's cultural dimensions, countries were categorized as a function of their positioning on power distance, respectively individualism-collectivism. Participants answered a question about highest education level and were presented with a list of eleven socialization goals, being requested to mention the five most important socialization goals.

Findings: Using a series of chi-square analysis we found the following results: a) parents from individualistic countries mention more frequently socialization goals like independence, responsibility, imagination, tolerance, determination and self-expression and less frequently hard work, thrift, religious faith, unselfishness and obedience than collectivistic parents; b) parents from high power distance countries mention less frequently socialization goals like independence, imagination, tolerance, determination, and self expression and more frequently hard work, responsibility, thrift, religious faith, unselfishness, and obedience. Power distance moderates the relationship between education and the following socialization goals: hard work, responsibility, imagination, unselfishness, obedience, self-expression.

Conclusions: Differences in socialization goals between individualistic and collectivistic cultures were relatively small but congruent with prior findings. Power distance is similar to individualism-collectivism in its association with socialization goals, so taking this dimension into consideration might not improve our prediction of socialization goals differences. Power distance moderated relationships between education and certain socialization goals. The implications for the influence of culture on parenting are discussed.

KEYWORDS:

Culture; Socialization
Parenting
Ethnotheories

**PAPER #98 - Theoretical insertions regarding Cognitive-
Behavioral and Hypnotherapeutic interventions applied in
Hypochondriac affections**

AUTHOR(S): BARBARA CRACIUN AND IRINA HOLDEVICI

ABSTRACT:

Problem Statement:

The involvement of the hypochondriac patients in the cognitive-behavioral therapy is rather difficult because of the mistrust they manifest towards medical personnel. Also, difficulties may interfere because of the uncontrolled wish of the patients to discuss and listen to diverse information regarding physical symptoms, despite the preoccupation with psychological factors. These patients have it difficult to accept the idea that their problematic is of psychological nature and make efforts to prove that this approach does not suit them because they are severely ill.

Purpose of Study:

The present theoretical study aims to present several insertions that refer to problems encountered in the diagnosis and treatment of hypochondriacal states.

Research Methods:

A series of behavioral factors contribute to erroneous interpretations which the hypochondriac subjects offer to physiological sensations. These are: checking, avoiding, reassurance behaviors and the asking for reinforcements. Another category is represented by behaviors with preventive nature, meant to reduce the risk of future in sickening.

Findings:

In order to accelerate the cognitive-behavioral intervention it is desired that the patient should give up on numerous medical check-ups which he has the tendency to make. When this happens, the results of the medical check-ups should be utilized along with the behavioral experiments in order to prove the patient the way in which the symptoms ameliorate as a result of reinforcements, showing their psychogenic nature.

Conclusions

The development of the cognitive-behavioral model of hypochondria has lead to shaping some psycho-therapeutic interventions which turned out to be efficient. The cognitive-behavioral approach suggested in several times that the observation of the symptoms – both on a topographical and functional levels – are remarkably overlapped to anxiety disorders. A consequence of this fact is the reinterpretation given by DSM 5 which classifies hypochondria as Illness anxiety disorder.

KEYWORDS:

Hypochondriasis

concept of medically unexplained symptoms

somatic symptoms

cognitive-behavioral therapy

hypnosis

PAPER #99 - Psychometrical Properties of the Contingencies of Self-Worth Scale in Romanian Students

AUTHOR(S): BENTEA CRISTINA-CORINA

ABSTRACT:

Problem statement

The Contingencies of Self-Worth Scale (CSW) focuses on seven domains in which people frequently base and derive their self-worth. These domains are important internal and external sources of global self-esteem: gaining others' approval and acceptance, physical appearance, outdoing others in competition, academic competence, family love and support, being a virtuous or moral person, and God's love (Crocker, Luhtanen, Cooper, & Bouvrette, 2003).

Purpose of Study

This paper aims to examine the psychometric properties of the Contingencies of Self-Worth Scale in a student sample.

Method

The sample consists of 250 Romanian university students with ages from 21 to 35 (mean = 22.87) from different faculties. It were applied the CSWS after translation and the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale. Exploratory and confirmatory factor analyses were performed in order to test the dimensionality of the scale.

Findings and Conclusions

The results demonstrated the reliability of the seven factors that corresponded with those from English version of the scale. Global self esteem scores significantly correlated with some domains of self-worth. The results supported good psychometric properties of the scale that recommended it as a successful assessment instrument in students.

KEYWORDS:

Domains of self-worth
contingencies of Self-worth
self-esteem
scale
psychometric properties.

PAPER #100 - The impact of parents' autonomy support and involvement on the students' self-esteem

AUTHOR(S): DANIELA POPA AND BOGDAN CRISTIAN VOICU

ABSTRACT:

The aim of this study was to identify the relations between self-esteem and parent autonomy support and involvement in the Romanian high school student's education. In the present study are included a sample of 152 high school students from Brasov County. The instruments used in this study were two questionnaires: the first was Rosenberg's Self-esteem questionnaire and the second questionnaire was Perception of Parents which investigated mothers and fathers autonomy support and involvement. Results showed that there are strong associations between self-esteem and parent autonomy support and involvement suggesting that the two concepts are in an interdependent relationship. We also found differences between students with high self-esteem and low self-esteem regarding whether students feel that their parents encourage autonomy and if are involved and preoccupied with them.

KEYWORDS:

self-esteem
parent autonomy support and involvement
high school student

PAPER #101 - The role of therapeutically-aimed games and stories, based on the “ total communication “ concept, in socio-emotional adaptation of preschool child suffering from speech disorder.

AUTHOR(S): IONESCU CLAUDIU-EDUARD

ABSTRACT:

The socio-emotional abilities developed in children while in kindergarten become the foundation of school learning. School success is very much influenced by each child's emotional and social development level. To stimulate the verbal, nonverbal and paraverbal communication abilities during the educational activities is both a major target and an important condition for what we could call the best maturity/growth level for beginning school education, which is characterized by a good socio-emotional adaptation of the child.

KEYWORDS:

socioemotional
abilities
disorders
development

PAPER #102 - Cumulative trauma and its contribution in development of schizoaffective disorder

AUTHOR(S): SIMONA TRIFU, CLAUDIA IONITA, DANA IONELA UDREA AND SILVIA RADUT

ABSTRACT:

Problem Statement:

We choose to highlight the case of a 55 years old patient, with diagnosis of schizoaffective disorder in order to try to identify a possible link between psychiatric diagnosis and cumulative traumas suffered by the patient during all development stages.

Purpose of Study:

- Identification of trauma events that can be assigned as trigger events of various episodes of her psychic disorder
- Identification of defence mechanisms specific to this patient and their contribution in creation of existent vulnerability.
- Identification of positive and negative prognostic elements, that can sustain the patient to follow a psychiatric treatment and in a sustained qualitative and long term remission of the disease.

We started from the following hypothesis:

- we supposed that cumulative traumas have favored the occurrence of present psychiatric disorder
- we supposed that identifying the patient resources can have a major contribution in her reinsertion (social and professional)

Research Methods:

We followed the patient by psychiatric and psychological examination

Findings:

Late onset of psychopathological manifestations for this patient rises the problem of a differential diagnosis between a schizoaffective disorder and a bipolar affective disorder. What tip the balance is the richness of perceptual phenomenon, significantly disorganization on thinking level and on speech level, increase persistence of symptomatology, the bizarre and spectacular delirant ideation.

Conclusions:

The patient is using the delirant interpretative defense mechanism while in her attempt for finding the truth, feels that somewhere she loses the essence of the things, loosing in this way the capacity of reality testing. During clinical interviews, she is dysphoric with circumstantial speech, she has as a distinctive element the lookalike illusion, she states that the presence of a thought as a third entity and gives symbolic signification to the events that took place in her life.

KEYWORDS:

psychopathology

trauma

defense mechanism

schizoaffective disorder

post-episode depression

interpretativity

PAPER #103 - THE EFFECT OF PARENTAL EDUCATION ON TRADITIONAL ROMA FAMILY

***AUTHOR(S): CAMELIA SOPONARU, SUZANA SEMENIUC, CATALIN DIRTU,
IORGA MAGDALENA AND SMARANDA DIACONESCU***

ABSTRACT:

Problem Statement: Massive unemployment, loss of traditional crafts ethnicity, keeping customs related to marriage at an early age resulted in many Roma families occurrence of extreme poverty and dysfunctional relationships with domestic violence

Purpose of the study: the objective is to determine whether parenting education module adapted for Roma families can have the effect of increasing family cohesion and adaptability, increasing emotional parent-child relationship, reducing rejection or overprotection of children by parents.

Research methods: 20 Roma children from a village in the north of the country were included in the research. For 10 of them, their families attended a parenting module for 10 sessions that focused on psycho-education, identifying ways of managing stress and anger, learning effective communication skills and conflict resolution, knowledge about child's needs and the effects of child's abuse, different styles of attachment and parenting and learning the ways of behavioral change. The variables were: cohesion and family adaptability, emotional warmth, rejection, overprotection evaluated by Family Adaptability and Cohesion Evaluation Scale (Olson, Portner & Lavee) built on two dimensions of family functioning: cohesion and adaptability; short-Embu (Swedish acronym for Egena Minnen Beträffande Uppfostran) containing 23 items and is built on three dimensions: emotional warmth, rejection and overprotection.

Findings and results:

The results highlight that the parental education module has a positive effect on improving the emotional bonds between parents and children: emotional relation between children and parents increased ($p = 0.0001$), increased family cohesion ($p = 0.020$), decreased rejection ($p = 0.0001$). No positive influence on the family adaptability or the overprotection behavior was found. The research includes a detailed case study.

Conclusions:

Parental education can bring beneficial changes in family relationships Very traditionalist, from many points of view, Roma family can capture the willingness to learn new behaviors that result in a better relationship with the children. Since childhood emotional relationships and parental models are often at the root of the difficulties of adapting adult parenting. These results are very important and useful especially for vulnerable groups such as the Roma community.

KEYWORDS:

parental education

Roma

child-parent relationship

vulnerable population

tradition

PAPER #104 - Building a schizophrenic like disorder in a gradually manner and overlapped on an cerebral organic background (case study)

AUTHOR(S): CATALIN RUSU, ALINA CHIRACU, ALINA CRISTINA CHIVU AND SIMONA TRIFU

ABSTRACT:

Problem Statement:

This case allows us to see how a craniocerebral trauma that occurred in adolescence can be as a trigger for a schizophrenic like disorder in adult life, in a gradually manner: first an organic personality disorder, then a delirious disorder and at the end a schizophrenic like disorder. Together with predisposing elements that could "smooth" the process to the same result, the cerebral trauma accelerates and strengthens the transition from organic personality disorder area to schizophrenic disorder area.

Purpose of Study:

- identification of important moments in patient life as they appear in the clinical interview
- identification of the factors as triggers for the actual symptomatology
- defining the modality of the acceleration of schizophrenic like pathology triggered by craniocerebral trauma

Research Methods:

- clinical interview, observation, diagnostic visions
- psychological evaluation: Hamilton clinical depression and anxiety scales
- projective examination: Luscher test and Szondi test
- correlations with published literature

Findings:

Craniocerebral trauma is a trigger factor for alteration of memory, thinking, perception and affectivity area. In this way, together with predisposing and/or favorable factors (like premorbid personality structure, traumatic events and favorable family or social environment) we see post-traumatic personality disorder. In time, they can degenerate and can compose a table of a schizophrenic like disorder. Once the psychical status worsens the social retreat became more present, the patient sees the environmental factors more stressful and more numerous and uncontrollable.

Conclusions:

Craniocerebral trauma can be a trigger factor for an organic personality disease and correlated with predisposing factors (like antisocial personality structure) or with favorable factors (like social, professional and family environment) assure, in time, the transformation in a chronic disease - schizophrenic like disorder.

KEYWORDS:

craniocerebral trauma
organic personality disorder
schizophrenic like disorder

PAPER #105 - Long lasting personality change and its defensive mechanism from cumulative trauma perspective (case study)

AUTHOR(S): CATALIN RUSU, SIMONA TRIFU AND SILVIA RADUT

ABSTRACT:

Problem Statement:

Starting from the following hypothesis: the environment did not allowed to the patient to develop mature coping mechanisms in order to offer an equilibrium between internal resources and events with traumatic potential from her life; a cumulative trauma had a significant role as a trigger in patient long lasting personality change - we are presenting a case of a cumulative trauma overlapped on a fragile Self with an exchange of personality result.

Purpose of Study:

- identification of defense mechanisms characteristic to the patient and the contribution in vulnerability load
- identification of traumatic events with a trigger role in onset of psychiatric disease
- identification of cumulative trauma effects on patient personality change
- identification of psycho-social and financial factors that could lead to the improvement / deterioration of patient psychical state of mind

Research Methods:

- psychological evaluation: Hamilton depression and anxiety scales; Schmieschek questionnaire (accentuated personality traits profile), Lusher projective test and Szondi
- clinical interview, observation and psychodynamic correlations

Findings:

As a result of clinical investigations, we have seen a fragile personality aspects, immature, primitive, with insufficient differentiation, impulsive orientated, that permits and tolerates physical long lasting abuse having non-adaptive defense mechanism

Conclusions:

We can define that there is a causality relation between internal patient vulnerabilities and the acceptance of agresivity, on one side, but also between the agresivity and the trigger of a psychiatric disorder on the second side.

KEYWORDS:

cumulative trauma
long lasting personality change
defense mechanism
vulnerability

PAPER #106 - Paranoid schizophrenia and obsessive personality type. Clinical aspects.

AUTHOR(S): ANCA GUTT, SIMONA TRIFU AND ANTONIA TRIFU

ABSTRACT:

Problem Statement:

Paranoid schizophrenia can have a difficult evolution from clinical point of view, especially if it comes on a particular structure of personality with obsessive-compulsive elements and accompanied by the alcohol and hallucinogenic substances. In this way is important to have an evaluation based on the information given by the life history of the patient and a thorough psychiatric evaluation in order to cover the cognitive area (a possible deficit from the last years due to the evolution of the disorder) and also the affective-relational personality one.

Purpose of Study:

Starting from the difficulty to highlighting the paranoid schizophrenia by presenting the mechanisms that merged together to the onset of disease and considering the personality structure of the patient linked with the alcohol and psychoactive substances abuse, we analyzed the case compared with current literature and we made a psychodynamic approach of this case.

Research Methods:

- psychiatric evaluation based on DSM and psychodynamic interpretation
- psychological evaluation

Findings:

This study shows the personality profile marked by the multiple types of hallucinations. by the xenopatic control of ideations and by the mental automated syndrome face to the need of control manifested by the patient. A significant role has been seen in the family and social environment which is in contact dally with the patient.

Conclusions:

The line between paranoid schizophrenia and schizophrenic like disease, given by long time abuse of hallucinogen substances is tortuous and confusing. Unfortunately, as the literature specifies, the substance abuse can be a trigger for a schizophrenia disease, in a certain critical moment, a vulnerable moment in the existence of a patient.

KEYWORDS:

paranoid schizophrenia
personality disorder with obsessive-compulsive elements
alcohol abuse and dependency
hallucinations

**PAPER #107 - The ideal teacher, ME! How can an ITE
programme support motivation of teacher trainees and
influence their performance?**

AUTHOR(S): CAMELIA RADULESCU AND CRISTIAN BUCUR

ABSTRACT:

Literature abounds in studies showing the direct connection between individuals' motivation for study, as the process of initiating, sustaining and directing activity, and their learning performance. In general, one's affect towards a particular thing, action, situation or experience represents the way that thing, that action, that situation or that experience fits in with one's needs or purposes, and its resulting effect on one's emotions, or affective variables such as motivation and attitude. In the case of ITE, motivation can precede the classroom situation, or it can be engaged by it. The teacher trainee can have strong reasons for wanting to learn before he or she ever comes to the classroom. In the course of attending a class strong reasons for continuing to attend and learn can emerge. In other words, learning breeds its own motivation and at the same time previous motivation can lead to success. Learners with positive learning experiences are more willing to engage with future ones, more confident in their chances of succeeding, and more likely to persevere in their efforts.

The goals of teacher training also include changing trainees' attitudes towards teaching. At the same time the attitude of trainees toward the profession, the learning situation and the roles they are expected to play in the classroom have an important effect on the learning process. Attitudes are not innate, but culturally and socially acquired. Although they can be modified by experience and reflection, they tend to be deep-rooted and persistent. Attitude is related to motivation. Learners' motivation may be determined by their attitude toward teaching and learning environment.

This study intended to reveal the motivation for study and the attitudes on career that teacher trainees have as they enroll on ITE courses and they complete them successfully, in order to identify means of action towards better performance during the programme. The study researched used quantitative and qualitative instruments with 80 participants. Data was coded and analyzed by four independent researchers for reasons of validity and reliability. Results informed course tutors on action to be taken for sustaining teacher trainees' performance during ITE.

KEYWORDS:

ITE
motivation
mental picture
learning to teach.

PAPER #108 - "Where am I in my life?"- a case report

AUTHOR(S): LAVINIA DUICA

ABSTRACT:

Patient C. I, 52 years of age came to the hospital for anxiety, depressive mood and ideation, social withdrawal, numerous somatic complaints and insomnia. A depressive syndrome was identified, which was then linked - according to the psychotherapeutic method "existential analysis" - to a deficit in the 2nd fundamental motivation. According to the existential analysis, the 2nd motivation imply the "enjoyment of life". Instead, to the depressive person, the external world is a place of negativity, helplessness, guilt and various personal deficiencies.

The method applied was that of "personal existential analysis". The personal existential analysis method (PEA) illustrates the application of existential analysis in the individual therapeutic practice. The PEA consists of four main steps:

In the first step PEA 0 the objective is to gather knowledge on the existential framework of the patient (biases in communication, financial difficulties, etc). In the PEA 1 are taking place the integration of impression in personal emotionality (for example, the somatic manifestations are expressions of his act of running away from himself). In the PEA 2 have place the processing of impression relative to existing values (discussing about the physical symptoms, together with the patient's pessimistic thoughts about his own person and life, bring about constant discomfort); PEA 3 aims to find one's personal expression according to one's stand and the actual circumstances (through a series of conditions that are necessary in order to form a correct perception of the fundamental value of life - closeness to the others, time and relationship).

The patient was received an antidepressant treatment during several time, but the symptoms did not improve in a satisfactory way. Adding to the treatment the psychotherapeutic method "existential analysis" the patient started to feel more relaxed and have less physical complaints, his communication became more efficient, and in a word, the patient senses much more "enjoyment of life".

KEYWORDS:

depression

personal existential analysis

somatic complaints

PAPER #109 - Social justice: From attitudes to intentions. A conditional process analysis on a Romanian sample

AUTHOR(S): RALUCA TOMSA AND DIANA PAULA DUDAU

ABSTRACT:

Problem statement: One of the most ardent goals of service learning, community-service, multicultural, feminist, and community psychology courses has been training students to become more aware of oppression and inequalities determined by membership of particular groups, and to further take more social responsibility (Torres-Harding et al., 2014).

The purpose of our study: Torres-Harding et al. (2012) proposed combining the defining elements of social justice, with the theory of planned behavior (Ajzen, 1985) in order to grasp the potential predictors of social justice-related behaviors. The purpose of our research was to analyze the relationships between the components within this theoretical framework, by testing for a conditional process model comprised of attitudes (independent variable), behavioral control (mediator), subjective norms (moderator) and behavioral intentions (outcome variable), while controlling for social desirability (covariate).

Research methods: The present sample consisted of 194 Romanian participants (Mage = 21.79; SD = 6.01) recruited from the students attending the same university. The components of social justice, were operationalized by the scores on Social Justice Scale (SJS; Torres-Harding, Siers & Olson, 2012). In addition, the short version of Marlowe-Crowne Social Desirability Scale (Crowne & Marlowe, 1960) proposed by Rudmin (1999) was applied for measuring social bias.

Findings: The conditional indirect effects were tested using the Process Macro (Hayes, 2013) for SPSS. The bias-corrected bootstrap confidence intervals suggested that in participants with subjective norms one standard deviation above the mean, the indirect effect of attitudes, on behavioral intentions, via perceived behavioral control, was not statistically significant ($B = .02$; BC 95% CI $[-.003, .069]$), while in those with values one standard deviation below the mean the result was statistically significant ($B = .09$; BC 95% CI $[.03, .16]$), sustaining the moderated mediation model.

Conclusions: To date, few studies have tried to depict the cognitive path between attitudes related to social justice, and behavioral intentions towards social justice efforts. Our research has indicated a significant but somehow counterintuitive conditional indirect effect between these two social justice components. Such findings, if replicated and further tested with appropriate scientific methods, could help professionals develop more efficient programs for enhancing social justice behaviors.

KEYWORDS:

social justice
attitudes
behavioral intentions
social justice self-efficacy
theory of planned behavior
social cognitive theory

PAPER #110 - Almost perfect scale- Validity of a perfectionism scale on a Romanian college sample

AUTHOR(S): ANA-MARIA CAZAN

ABSTRACT:

The aim of the study was to investigate the psychometric properties of the Almost Perfect Scale–Revised(APS-R, Slaney, Mobley, Rice, Trippi, & Ashby, 1999). The revised version of the scale was used. The 23 items measure adaptive and maladaptive dimensions of the perfectionism construct, revealing three dimensions: high standards, discrepancy and order. High standards and order represent forms of adaptive perfectionism, while order represents a maladaptive perfectionism. We used both exploratory and confirmatory factor analysis in order to study the construct validity of the scale. The participants were undergraduate psychology students. The reliability estimates for the three APS-R subscale scores showed a good internal consistency. The exploratory factor analysis confirmed the original structure of the instrument, with three scales. Using the confirmatory factor analysis, the three-factor model with the Standards, Order, and Discrepancy dimensions approached an acceptable fit. Correlations between APS-R subscales and grade-point average and other perfectionism measures provided convergent and divergent validity support for the three scores.

KEYWORDS:

perfectionism
academic performance
confirmatory factor analysis
exploratory factor analysis

PAPER #111 - Romanian version of Death Attitudes Profile- Revised (DAP-R) Questionnaire

AUTHOR(S): CRISTINA REVENCO AND EUGEN IORDANESCU

ABSTRACT:

DAP-R was created by G.Gesser, P.Wong, & G.Reker (1987–1988) and previously applied only on Canadian adults. Our purpose in this study was to make a cross-cultural adaptation of this scale using International Test Commission (2001). For that, we translated the scale, creating one that is culturally and linguistically appropriate to Romanians. Then, we back-translated the Romanian version of the scale in English, and verified if the meaning of the questionnaire items was the same for both English versions. We applied both the English questionnaire and Romanian questionnaire (two weeks later in order to diminish the learning effects). Participants included 76 individuals (52 women and 24 men, $M = 25.4$, $S.D. = 7.5$)

After receiving both of the questionnaire results, we made a statistical interpretation of the data, in order to find more about the inner coherence of both versions of the test, and to compare the means. The value of Cronbach's Alpha for both versions of the test was high, $\alpha = 0.808$ for the English version, and $\alpha = 0.800$ for the Romanian translation of DAP-R.

The Paired Samples T-Test showed us that there was no significant difference between the means of the five dimensions of each scale when compared against each other, thus validating the reliability of the test, as well as showing us that the fact that there is no significant difference between the meanings of the items for the English and Romanian versions.

We also wanted to see if gender somehow determines one's attitude towards death. In this purpose, we conducted a One-Way Anova to see the effect of gender (IV) on the test scores/death attitude dimensions (DV). The results showed us that there was no significant effect of gender on attitudes towards death dimensions, the means for both groups being very close to each other, except one thing. This exception concerns the dimension of Neutral Acceptance. It seems that gender has a significant effect on it, at the $p < 0.05$ level for three conditions [$F(1, 75) = 6.77$, $p < 0.01$].

KEYWORDS:

test trans-culturation
death attitude
DAP-R

PAPER #112 - The effect of collaborative learning on critical thinking on students teacher`s program

AUTHOR(S): MARIA MAGDALENA STAN

ABSTRACT:

Collaborative learning is a relationship among learners that requires positive interdependence, individual accountability, interpersonal skills, face to face promotive and processing. In agreement with the literature, is evidence that cooperative teams achieve at higher levels of thought and retain information longer than students who work quietly as individuals. Proponents of collaborative learning claim that the active exchange of ideas within small groups not only increases interest among the participants but also promotes critical thinking. The shared learning gives students an opportunity to engage in discussion, take responsibility for their own learning, and thus become critical thinkers (Totten, Sills, Digby & Russ, 1991).

This study investigated the effect of collaborative learning on students and critical thinking: interpretation, analysis, evaluation, inference, explanation, self-regulation.

The investigation results demonstrate the significant effect of cooperative learning education on critical thinking of students. From this research study collaborative learning fosters the development of critical thinking through discussion, clarification of ideas, and evaluation of others' ideas. Future research studies need to investigate the effect of different variables in the collaborative learning process.

KEYWORDS:

critical thinking
collaborative learning
cognitive skills
learning approach

PAPER #113 - Cooperative learning versus competitive and social competence and self concept in primary school students` - pilot study

AUTHOR(S): MARIA MAGDALENA STAN

ABSTRACT:

Constructivists suggest that social interaction is important for learning because higher mental functions such as reasoning, comprehension, and critical thinking originate in social interactions and are then internalized by individuals. Thus cooperative learning provides the social support and scaffolding that students need to move learning forward (Woolfolk, 2001). Cooperative learning is the instructional use of small groups so that students work together to maximize their own and each other's learning (Johnson, Johnson, & Holubec, 1998). Cooperative learning may be contrasted with competitive learning, in which students work against each other to achieve a good grade and only some of them succeed and individualistic learning, in which students work independently to achieve learning goals unrelated to those of other students.

This pilot study examined the effects of cooperative and competitive learning on the social competence and self concept in primary school students`. The findings and the limits of the study and the research directions will be analyzed.

KEYWORDS:

Cooperative learning
Competitive learning
Social competence
Self Concept
Primary school students`

PAPER #114 - RESEARCH ON THE NEED OF EDUCATION FOR STUDENTS' AESTHETICS

AUTHOR(S): ILEANA GURLUI

ABSTRACT:

There is an unanimous consensus that says the educational process influences the aesthetic education of the students. Due to the activities developed with students and according to the results obtained after using different research methods, it has been proven that there is necessary to be applied a strong informational support, as well as an ethical one, in order to define the aesthetical personality of the students.

In order to support the idea that school gives the students the opportunity of knowing the aesthetical values, this survey presents the results of a research in which there were involved fifty-one participants split in two different groups, based on attributes like humanistic and realistic orientation of them.

The research methods were: the Method of Analyses and Theoretical generalisation of data from special literature, Observation, The Analyses of the activity products, Experimental Method, Mathematical- Statistics Method and The Graphic and Tables Methods.

As a result, the following were observed: the students that study humanistic areas have a lot of aesthetical knowledge and this leads them to the position of leaders in creating beauty. The Conclusion is that art, through its value is an important method during the educational process and in the students' personality as well.

KEYWORDS:

aesthetic education
aesthetical values
educational process

**PAPER #115 - The relationship between personality traits,
cognition and performance motivation**

AUTHOR(S): DANIELA DUMITRU AND MIHAELA CHRAIF

ABSTRACT:

Previous studies were interested in investigating the relationship between Personality and Cognition across Adulthood (Soubelet&Salthouse, 2011), the relationship between higher-order cognition and personality (Ilkowska, 2011) and relationship between personality and motivation (Jude & Ilies, 2002). Present research objectives are circumscribed to investigate the possible correlations between the personality traits and the visual surface comparison capacity, task execution performance, aspiration level and frustration tolerance.

Method: The participants were 30 students at the Faculty of Psychology, ages between 19 and 23 years old, 27 female, 3 male, from rural and urban areas. The instruments were the AHA test (Schuhfriend, 2012) measuring the variables: visual surface comparison capacity, task execution performance, aspiration level and frustration tolerance and the Hexaco-PI-R personality test (Lee & Ashton) adapted on Romanian population with the dimensions: Emotionality, Extraversion, Agreeableness (versus Anger), Conscientiousness, Openness to Experience.

The results confirm partially the hypotheses ($p < 0.05$). The conclusions underline the importance of personality traits in tasks performance execution, motivation and cognition.

KEYWORDS:

personality traits
performance execution
motivation
cognition

PAPER #116 - The relationship between aggressively behavior and fine motor coordination

AUTHOR(S): MIHAELA CHRAIF AND DANIELA DUMITRU

ABSTRACT:

Previous studies investigated fine motor coordination involving skills and activities using the hands and fingers (Amundson & Weil, 2000), optimization of the life in all aspects of people growth (Damasio, 2003 cited by Charleroy et al, 2012), relationship between audio-visual responses to stimuli and fine motor coordination (Dumitru & Chraif, 2014).

The objective of the present study is the investigation of relationship between the aggressive behavior and fine motor coordination at Psychology students, presuming that there is a connection between them. The method: The participants were 30 students at Psychology, University of Bucharest, ages between 19 and 24 years old, 27 female and 2 male, rural and urban areas, with driving license. The instruments were the B19 labyrinth test (Vienna Tests System, 2012) measuring the variables: left hand errors, right hand errors and total errors both hands and AVIS aggressively driving behavior scale (Yorck Herzberg, J. Guthke, 2001) from Vienna Tests System. The Results confirmed partially the research hypotheses ($p < 0.05$). The conclusion underline the evaluation and profile examination of drivers including the aggressively behavior besides other dimensions evaluated.

KEYWORDS:

aggressive driving behavior
fine motor coordination errors
self-control

PAPER #117 - The relationship between anxiety and fine motor coordination

AUTHOR(S): MIHAELA CHRAIF AND RUXANDRA PARASCHIV

ABSTRACT:

Previous studies investigated the relationship between driving anxiety and driving skills (Taylor, Deane, Podd, 2008), the relationship between Managing performance anxiety and improving mental skills (Osborne, Greene, Immel, 2014) and the relationship between anxiety and self-regulation, Thought stopping, thinking traps, Social skills and executive functioning (Minahan & Rappaport, 2013). The objective of the study is focused on highlighting the relationship between fine motor coordination and anxiety level at young students at psychology. Method: Participnats were a sample of 30 students at psychology, University of Bucharest, age between 19 and 2 years old, 25 female and 5 male, rural and urban areas. The instruments were the Zung Self-Rating Anxiety Scale (SAS) (Zung, 1971) and B19 motor coordination test (Schuhfries, 2012). The results confirm the research hypotheses ($p < 0.05$). The practical application is focused on performance obtained at work place, driving and other activities that depend of the level of anxiety experienced by the participants.

KEYWORDS:

anxiety
motor coordination
driving

PAPER #118 - The well-being, quality of life and pain perception predictors for the IT services quality form a multinational Company from Bucharest

AUTHOR(S): ANGELA BOGLUT, STELIANA RIZESCU, VLAD BURTAVERDE AND DORA CODREANU

ABSTRACT:

Problem Statement: the IT Job description offer interactive task performance. Judge & Klunger (2009) highlight the correlation between the variables motivation and workplace challenges, and the importance of routine avoidance in order to obtain high performances at workplace.

Purpose of Study: to highlight that perceived well-being level, pain perception and perceived quality of life are predictors for the IT services quality in a Multinational Company from Bucharest.

Research Methods: The participants were a number of 35 employees from IT Multinational Company from Bucharest, 33 male employees and 2 female employees age between 25 and 45 years old (M=35,86; S.D.= 6.41). The instruments were: 1. Quality of Life Scale (Flanagan, J. C. 1982) with 16 items; 2. Ryff Well-being Scale with 42 items and 3. Pain perception questionnaire Vienna Tests System (Schuhfried 2012) with the following dimensions: avoidance, activity, social support, cognitive control.

Findings: There are positive correlations between the variables: cognitive control and positive relationships ($r=0.681$; $p<0.01$); personal growth and positive relationship ($r=0.563$; $p<0.05$); control cognitive and purpose of life ($r=0.617$; $p<0.01$); control cognitive and self-acceptance ($r=0.524$; $p<0.05$); personal growth and self-acceptance ($r=0.639$; $p<0.05$).

Conclusions: There are dimensions of the Well-being that need support and development for the IT employee working the IT field.

KEYWORDS:

personal growth
self-acceptance
positive relationships
cognitive control

PAPER #120 - A correlative study between the level of Well-being, self-esteem, life satisfaction, openness and sport practicing at students at psychology

AUTHOR(S): MADALINA PETRESCU, ANGELA BOGLUT AND TEODOR MIHAILA

ABSTRACT:

Problem Statement: Earlier studies highlight the correlations between personality traits and openness, extroversion and practicing sport (Costa & Oliva, 2012). Furthermore, Mosalalei, Nikbakhsh & Tojari (2014) investigate the relationship between personality traits and organizational citizenship behavior on athletes.

Purpose of Study: The study is focused to investigate the possible relationships between the level of Well-being, self-esteem, life satisfaction, openness and sport practicing at students at psychology.

Research Methods: The participants were a number of 75 students at psychology, age between 19 and 26 years old, 70 female and 5 male, rural and urban areas, University of Bucharest, Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences. **Instruments:** Ryff Well-being scale with 6 dimensions, Self-esteem scale (Rosenberg), life satisfaction scale (10 items, from 1 to 5 maximum) and Big five markers IPPIP (50 items).

Findings: the findings highlighted the correlations between the five personality dimensions and life satisfaction, self-esteem and partially with the dimensions of the Well-being scale. Also, there were found statistically significant differences between the group practicing sports as activity during free time and the control group without practicing any sport activity ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusions: Sport activities give to the practitioners life satisfaction, high level of self-esteem and positive thoughts.

KEYWORDS:

Personal growth
life satisfaction
openness
extroversion
agreeability

PAPER #121 - Comparative study on positive and negative emotions, personality traits, level of Well-being and Quality of life between students at psychology and engineering students

AUTHOR(S): MIHAI ANITEI, VLAD BURTAVERDE, MIHAILA TEODOR AND ANDRA CRACIUN

ABSTRACT:

Problem Statement: Positive and negative emotions, personality traits, level of Well-being and Quality of life were central points of study in the last decades at international and global level. Hence, Murthy Sangeeta & Patil (2015) were interested to highlight differences on personality traits and emotional intelligence between individual and team athletes. Mohsin, Iqbal, Anila (2014) were interested to investigate the moderating role of positive and negative emotions in relationship between positive psychological capital and subjective well-being among adolescents. Vasher (2011) conducted a study in the way of evaluating the relationship between subjective well-being and self-reported efficacy.

Purpose of Study: To evidence statistically significant differences between students at psychology and engineering students on positive and negative emotions, personality traits, level of Well-being and Quality of life.

Research Methods: The participants were a number of 126 undergraduate students, 64 undergraduate students at psychology, University of Bucharest and 62 undergraduate engineering students, University of Polytechnics.

Findings: The results confirmed partially the research hypotheses regarding the statistically significant differences between the two groups on positive and negative emotions, personality traits, level of Well-being and Quality of life ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusions: Learning environments are different and can stimulate different the students regarding positive and negative emotions, personality traits, level of Well-being and Quality of life.

KEYWORDS:

personality traits
learning environments
quality of life