

INTRODUCTION

We hereinafter propose to answer the question, what does it mean, to “do sociology”, and to refer, in extension, to social sciences in general, trying to accumulate and put at hand significant studies, as well as a corpus of theoretical perspectives, doubled by rigorously underlain researches, as related to concept and methodology. By various topics of interest we hereby propose, we are trying to significantly contribute to the understanding of contemporary social structures and processes and to mark out the important role sociology has in understanding them. We chose such approach, theoretical and practical in the same time, as we often face issues related to sociological studies which offer a theoretical, explanatory perspective but disclose few hints related to practical consequences, without considering the background and dynamics of the current social institutions.

Thus, **Chapter I** analyzes the social exclusion concept, specifying the conceptual dimensions and its causal determinants. The approach of social exclusion domain can be realized on several dimensions, namely: institutional, relational, dynamic and distributional. It presents important issues on the factors that increase the likelihood of poverty and social exclusion, at the individual level, such as education and family. In the second part, it presents the forms of social exclusion and social vulnerable groups and the situation of social exclusion in Romania. In the last part of the work, which includes quantitative analysis methodology, are analyzed the empirical determinants of social exclusion on the available data and I carried forth the results of analysis.

Chapter II assumes that within the European Union, youths represent in accordance with the Eurostat statistics more than one fifth of total population. Unemployment among youths is very high being placed at about 22.2% in the year 2014. In this context, reaching the objective for the labour force employment of 75% for the population aged between 20 to 64 years of age, as provided in the strategy “Europe 2020” requires the improvement of transition measures/ways of the youths on the labour market. The issue of youths’ insertion on the labour market was a permanent presence on the political agendas, but only for the last two decades it gained a particular significance. For the period 2010-2018 the

European directions of action in the field of youths were reunited within the strategic document “EU Strategy for Youth – Investing and Empowering. A renewed open method of coordination to address youth challenges and opportunities” that aims to the policies related to youths in Europe with respect to education, labour force employment, social inclusion, civic participation, and entrepreneurship, etc. This paper presents a brief analysis of the situation of young people on the labour market in the EU-28 countries and the measures adopted to stimulate youth employment.

Chapter III examines some dimensions of public sector entrepreneurship (defined as risk taking, innovativeness and proactiveness) who has gained momentum in recent years, both for academia and for practitioners. Most existing literature strives to explain why some groups and organizations are more entrepreneurial than other, but this tells us little about which individuals are more or less prone to be entrepreneurial and why. Descending to the individual level gives also room for important cross-fertilization between public management theories, organizational theories and psychology and behavioral theories. In particular, additional to `traditional` variables (autonomy, managerial support) this work considers two new variables for understanding entrepreneurial behavior at individual level: personality traits and former work experience. The findings, based on answers received from 97 American city managers, show that work environment matters more than job experience and personality in predicting entrepreneurial behavior.

Chapter IV aims to provide insight about the way people behave in organizations and effective leaders meet the needs of their followers, pay careful attention to group processes, able to calm anxieties and arouse hopes and aspirations; and know how to liberate human energy and inspire people to positive action. In short, leadership involves harnessing and leveraging the different and complex forces and dynamics at play in organizational functioning. The psycho psychoanalytic approach to leadership study and development focuses on the dynamics of human behaviour which are often the most difficult to understand. It acknowledges that people are complex, unique and paradoxical beings with rich and myriad motivational drivers, and decision-making and interaction patterns. Applying psychoanalytic concepts to the ebb and flow of life in organizations contributes to our understanding of the vicissitudes of life and

leadership. Only through accepting and exploring the hidden undercurrents that affect human behaviour can we begin to understand organizational life in all its complexities. This chapter provides an overview of the psychoanalytic approach, including historical underminings, its key concepts, and includes three case studies with which to apply the psychoanalytic approach as well as a short self-assessment.

Chapter V analyzes the youths who entered Probation Service in Cluj county, Romania, between 2002 and 2013. The purpose of the study is to identify the individual characteristics of the probationers (as gender, age, ethnicity, criminal history), that can be seen as predictors to failure or success of probation system (PS). The study is descriptive and it based on a life-course approach using Kaplan-Meier estimates, in order to identify the possible relations between the analyzed variables. In conclusions, the failure of probation is most common for Rromani youths, and for youths who have ages between 14-16 years, while the success of probation is more probable for those who don't have criminal history.

Chapter VI emphasizes how Drug prevention is an important component of immediate and concerted interventions carried out by all the structures of society: family, school, church, media, NGOs, public authorities, etc. Prevention is based on the practical elements, ethical, scientific and focuses on changing addictive behaviors and on modeling positive of the lifestyle of the individual, group or society. The work presents an educational program on preventing drug use and addressed to pupils in the context in that the age of onset in the use and abuse of alcohol, tobacco and drugs decreases significantly.

Chapter VII try to emphasize how modern didactics can have significant consequences at all levels of the educational interventions, because the main purpose of the didactic rhetoric lies in the understanding of the didactic action on the general neo-rhetoric coordinates, as science of human interaction and art of ideas, intentions and reasons transfer. While other directions and perspectives belonging to this common ground have also successfully evolved as part of the educational theory in our country, the applications of the rhetorical instrument in the analysis of persuasive didactic action language did not benefit from comparable research and results.. In

this respect, the work encompasses reflections on the rhetorical-discursive basic elements of persuasive didactic communication that were selected from a more comprehensive analysis. The research has two complementary parts: the first part analyses the general connection between rhetoric and didactic rhetoric and the second part refers to the specific rhetorical quality of the educational discourse in persuasive didactic communication.

Chapter VIII indicates that some aspects of family structure such as large family size and low parental age are linked to adolescent drug use. There is also consistent evidence linking peer drug use and drug availability to adolescent drug use. There is extensive evidence on parental substance use, although some studies report no association while others indicate that the association is attenuated by strong family cohesion. Age is strongly associated with prevalence of drug use among young people reflecting a range of factors including drug availability, peer relationships and reduced parental monitoring. For young drug users in treatment, psychosocial risk predicts drug abuse at treatment entry but not follow up. In contrast, protective factors are of increased importance during recovery. The overall ratio of risk to protection may be more important than any individual factor. These results, although supported by a relatively small body of research, support the concept of resilience to drug use. According to this view resilience to drug use is enhanced by increasing social skills, social attachments and material resources despite constant exposure to known risk factors.

Chapter IX highlights the high-risk behaviors among drug users suggest that the group needs rehabilitation programme. Moreover, non-sharing of income suggest that drug users are isolated from social network, therefore primary prevention activities with focus on improving socioeconomic conditions and social networking can reduce drug use through injections. Focused interventions on target districts would be helpful in reducing drug use. The morbidity and mortality associated with psychoactive drug use have been recognized worldwide. Nevertheless, the statistics regarding the extent and prevalence of drug use are difficult to obtain, as drug users are mostly under-sampled in surveys. Globally, drug use poses significant health risk. However, there is a general dearth of scientific literature, especially regarding modes and determinants of drug use, in developing countries. As injecting drug use is associated with number of morbidities, therefore,

exploring associated factors will help understand the nature of the problem and eventually address the hazards encountered by this high-risk group.

Chapter X reviews some of the aspects of the spiritual life in the traditional community that show a structure according to the cultural genre. The dual structure of the traditional society, a lot more categorical than the modern society, puts into relationship the microcosmos to the macrocosmos, the natural to the supernatural, the social to the sacred, so that the participation to the social is complemented by the access to the states of the sacred. The anthropological studies conducted on scraps from the folkloric spirituality prove this participation in the daily life, the same as the relations to the supernatural is made on the principles of the communicating vessels: while the social life is the almost exclusive attribute of the masculine, the activism in the access to the sacred, especially through the religion and magic, put in front the feminine performance.

Chapter XI captures the Children's operas that have always been very successful, both with children and with grown-ups who relive their childhood each time they see these beautiful shows for children. In an age when opera audiences is getting more and more diverse and demanding as far as the repertory of this vocal-theatrical genre is concerned, children's operas emerge naturally in the creation of composers from various musical centers. Education through art plays an important role in child development, both in the case of the children who receive it as part of the audience and of those who perform it, being endowed with artistic skills.

Chapter XII also focuses on ethical dilemmas that professionals in the social services system are facing, aimed at highlighting the importance of access to information, supervision, and lifelong training. At the beginning there are several conceptual aspects, as well as theoretical outlooks on ethical dilemmas of social welfare, starting from a warning call transmitted by a social worker. A review of the typology in social dilemmas is also carried out in the first part of the article. When making the transition from general to specific issues, one shows the professional's situation, found himself between justice and social solidarity while providing social services. To provide social services one needs both justice and solidarity, both perspectives being essential, although it is very difficult to take both of them

into account at the same time. The choice, however difficult it is to be made proves its doer's professionalism and whether the values underlying the welfare act justifies and certifies this.

Chapter XIII is a documented work on economic security as component of national security, manifested by legality, balance and development. The main segments of economic security, monitored and protected, are energy security, financial, banking and non-banking, security of strategic branches of the national economy, security of enterprises vital importance, maintaining, economic state reserves. In order to benefit from a solid economic security Romania must have effective governance characterized by professional and efficient public administration; democratic justice; the existence of effective measures and actions to fight corruption. Also, another important aspect it is represented by the necessity of increasing economic competitiveness. Bringing the Romanian market economy to EU economic standards, economic standards which have as principles free competition and social solidarity, is a priority. This aspect it is supported by modernizing institutions with responsibilities in national security, development of infrastructure and increase the safety of the transport infrastructure precarious management of natural resources.

Chapter XIV aims to identify the path of Muslim women social integration in the Romanian Christian Orthodox society. The work describes the main social, cultural and religious dimensions shaping integration models for Muslim woman. By using in-depth interviews, life stories and observation in the Turks and Tatars communities from the southeastern part of Romania, the study investigates Muslim women's efforts to pass on the main elements of their culture, traditions and ethnic identity to younger generations, by means of family and kinship networks.

Chapter XV aims to identify successful models through literature and policy analysis, being focused on national actions and their compatibility with the European Union on the specific problematic of the Roma population socio-professional inclusion. The first part describes relevant research findings from both national and international studies on Roma population from Romania, addressing the main structural problems of the Roma ethnic communities, such as: poverty, lack of equal access to social

resources, inefficiency in implementing social measures and actions for the increase of Roma social inclusions. The second part of the article follows the development of the employment policies affecting the Roma population, both at national and European level, presents the history of the post-communist period policies and strategies on Roma population in Romania and describes the critical analysis results of the most recent National Strategy on Roma Inclusion and its convergence with the EU programmatic documents.

The final section discusses social policies, funding programs for Roma and international and national mechanisms that have funded several research projects, interventions and measures in Romania. The conclusion aims to highlight their impact on the targeted population.

Chapter XVI article resumed the main portraits in terms of cultural dimensions made in Romanian culture, using two well-known theoretical models provided by cross-cultural psychology: first of one created by G. Hofstede, and the second one generated by K. Leung and M. H. Bond (social axioms). Our researches have been done on representative sample (study 1, N=1058 subjects) and on educational sample (study 2, N=522 subjects) and have evidenced the specificity of main dimension of Hofstede's model, described as autarchic individualism. This particular concept designates the stressing of individual resources in the process of self-achievement, in a social context characterized by a deficient communitarian solidarity, hence the qualification of "autarchic", that refuses the idea of loyal competition between social actors, which look at one another with suspicion, mistrust and act with resentments and selfishness. In our article we have presented the dominant portraits of samples, characterized by high power-distance and uncertainty avoidance, and the high scores of social cynicism. We have made also several generational comparisons, illustrating the prevalence of these duplicitous patterns of thinking and acting especially for younger cohorts and we have discussed the social implications of them.

In **Chapter XVII** we pay particular attention to a thematic analysis on psychosocial implications for patients with renal failure and its impact on quality of life. A needs assessment was conducted on renal patients registered to a leading hospital trust in Israel in order to explore their psychological, social, and spiritual needs. The aim of the needs assessment was to create an evidence base for the development of a comprehensive