EDITORS' NOTE

Note of the Editors of the *Revista de Ştiinţe Politice. Revue des Sciences Politiques*

Anca Parmena Olimid[*],
Cătălina Maria Georgescu[**],

In the aftermath of the disintegration of Communist systems, human rights, migration and identity perceptions had been connected as elements of scientific analysis and understanding; this correlation continues to shelter theoretical considerations and remarks.

The articles within the latest issue of the Revista de Ştiinţe Politice. Revue des Sciences Politiques (hereinafter **RSP**) – 46/2015 – create a bridge among geopolitics, democratization, human rights, migration, identity formation and imagology at regional, national and local levels. The political crises and domestic and foreign policy processes which finally led to the fall of Communism and the dissolution of the Soviet Union started the democratization and political transformations in the socialist countries in Central and South-Eastern Europe. Guided by a historical approach the article signed by Marusia Cîrstea discusses the main events capitalising the ideological trends and the societal inputs that shaped the formation and then dissolution of the Communist block in Europe. Following the fall of communism in Eastern Europe, the Balkans entered a period of turmoil, social upheaval and political transformations. The Ohrid Framework Agreement conditioned and shaped the democratization process of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. In his article, Ali Musliu correlates the democratizationof the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to the concepts of human rights, freedom, political and civil liberties within the transition period and the evolution of the state structures towards the integration to the EU, while Fadil Memed Zendeli pursues an in-depth analysis on the Macedonian municipal management and the efficiency of public services.

A similar historical institutionalism approach guides Melina Rokai's analysis of the democratization of Serbia. The research is centered on transition challenges of successive post-Communist governments and the evolution of restitution and property rights as part of Serbia's democratization.

[*] Associate Professor, PhD, University of Craiova, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences, Political Sciences specialization, Phone: 0040251418515, E-mail: parmena2002@yahoo.com.
[**] Lecturer, PhD, University of Craiova, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences, Political Sciences specialization, Phone: 0040251418515, E-mail: cata.georgescu@yahoo.com.

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Contemporary democratic education aims at valuing personal individuality and determining the autonomy of the individual through innovative approaches which are fundamental demands of training and educating the human being. In their article, Mihaela Aurelia Ştefan and Alexandrina Mihaela Popescu provide an in-depth analysis and a guide to modern democratic education instruments in a self-reflective approach towards enhancing competences. Postmodern axiological education is analysed as a determination of endogenous and exogenous cultural and axiological variables (Florentin-Remus Mogonea and Florentina Mogonea).

The evolution of technology and science re-scalled social and political participation. The literature on the role of Internet and social media in boosting civic participation and stabilizing democratic institutions is enriched with the work of Marina-Irina Lazăr. The article engages the role of internet and communication technological revolutionin strengthening citizens' participation in deliberation about regulatory policy issues and, as such, determining the modernization of democracy.

Dragoş Alexandru Bălan analyses the private segment of the economy to identify the strategic determinants of corporate reputation and corporate image in correlation to stakeholders' behaviour.The analysis of national and regional economies through the application of an Open Markets Index (OMI) was accomplished within a multi-criteria model inputting individual indicators towards a final evaluation of Bulgaria, Romania and Slovakia (Donka Zhelyazkova).

In the context of judicial reform and Romanian codes transformation, Raluca Lucia Cismaru's work presents the results of in-depth researches on the challenges and evolution of the regulation of property rights in Romania and the effects for legal relations and procedural legitimacy in judicial practice. Also, the judicial reforms are presented in the article of Sevastian Cercel focusing on the legal capacity acquired before the age of majority in the new Romanian legislation.

Within the current geopolitical context image perception studies have focused on identifying the common opinions and beliefs regarding nationality, citizenship, human rights.Within the East-West boundary scalling discussion, Antanina Siamionava questions the relative cultural and linguistic similarities in order to identify differences in mental imagesor a *collective image* of Russians, Ukrainians and Belarusians.

In the light of state democratization and integration into the supranational level, Mariana-Daniela Sperilă (Crăciunescu) explores the institutional relations and structural interdependencies among the High Court of Cassation and Justice, the Constitutional Court of Romania and the European Court of Justice. Focusing on the process of modernization and democratization,the article signed by Cristinel Trandafir investigates structural and functional contradictions between the communist state and the free rural communities theoretically correlating Communism and condominium towards a scientific knowledge of the traditional Romanian village.

The common relationship between state-led investment and local development was shrunk to a comparative analysis of the housing tenure before and after EU Integrationto develop an institutional and political image of the reorientation towards the growth of local state budget allocations (Anca Parmena Olimid).

Within the internal market of the European Union, the social-economic environment received strong impulses from international migration fluxes bringing forward the issue of national and racial minorities (Alexandra Porumbescu). The behaviourist analysis of Romanians' mobility for work after the fall of the communist regime was accomplished in order to highlight the implications of this social-economic

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phenomenon in the change of family status and roles and boosting child protection policies (Bertha Sănduleasa and Aniela Matei) while religious concerns of migration argue for the integration of migrants and to the preservation of their identity abroad (Adrian Boldişor). The formation of minorities' identities in the post-communist society had to build its relation with the national state, but also to accommodate other tensions with other groups and communities; Áron Coceancig's study on the Szekler Identity in Romania after 1989 builds upon this hypothesis. Political migration as a phenomenon shifting the legitimacy of political power was correlated to the evolution of the National Renaissance Front within the context of increasing civil and political rights and the escallation of extremist regimes throughout Europe (Mihaela Camelia Ilie). The unification geopolitics is the central theme of the article signed by Ionuţ Virgil Şerban. The author reloads the intellectual analysis of diplomatic relations and international agreements within a diachronical approach of archival resources.

The Romanian judicial system has undergone substantiated changes throughout the contemporary period. The main normative acts that regulate the Romanian punishment and detention system, the Criminal Codes and policies in the field are thoroughly discussed in the article signed by Cristina Ilie Goga. The new Romanian Criminal Code has introduced a series of rules that regulate civil servants' behaviour by further criminalizing actions associated to corruption (Ruxandra Răducanu).

By predicting a strong relationship between investment in health and economic growth, Denada Frasholli and Eglantina Hysa build an in-depth cross-national analysis on policy-making along South Eastern European Countries. As a result, the authors argue for an affirmation of health expenditure policies as a vector for supporting economic and social inclusion. A similar hypothesis is assumed by Andreea-Mihaela Niţă, Maria Stoica and Irina-Petria Truşcă in their inquiry on the feed-back of beneficiaries of the medical social security system outputs at regional level.

The article signed by Veronica Gheorghiţă and Cristina Ileana Vădăstreanu explores a social phenomenon associated to modern slavery. The need to match the problem to the necessary solutions support this intellactual analysis of beggary and human trafficking at national and international level.

Further, the norms which regulate the actions of naming and name change in the Romanian administrative system are pursued by Oana-Nicoleta Retea in her study on cenceptualising "the right to a name". Enhancing the legal protection of the victims of domestic violence was the issue approached in the article of Roxana Gabriela Albăstroiu analysing the regulation of the protection order in the Romanian legislation.

The authors of the articles in **RSP** issue 46/2015 consider the intellectual analysis of human rights, migration and related policies from various perspectives pursuing different research methods and working hypotheses. We would like to salute the presentation of innovative solutions and to present our sincere thanks to all the authors of our journal in all its 46 issues!

Sincerely,

RSP Editors