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MULTILINGUALISM IN PROFESSIONAL SELF-MANAGEMENT

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Abstract

The epoch of globalization compels sociologists substantially to revise looks to the problem of multilingualism in the field of management, influence of multilingualism on activity of modern managers. Factors influencing on professionalism of managers are analyzed in the article. Basic stimulus, motivation of subjects of administrative labour are distinguished in the studying of foreign languages. Results over of authorial sociological research and recommendation are brought in decision of social problems in a theory and practice of multilingual formation of specialists.

Keywords: globalization, career advancement, international mobility, management, multilingualism, professionalism, labour-market, status, success, language politics.

Currently in Russia there are significant changes in the political, social and other spheres of society, increasing social tensions, a qualitative change in the consciousness of views on education. Education meets the needs of the individual to determine the meaning of life, social role and moral obligations to themselves and the others. To ideologically, education involves not only separation, but

also integration of people according to their professions, accompanying the whole life of man.

For people with higher education there are more opportunities to apply their knowledge, effective use of material, financial and informational resources. It can be argued that education now has a crucial role in shaping intellectual potential of society. Achieving a high level of education is the path of self-determination of students.

The school graduates face a difficult choice: for whom to study? It would seem to be easy. It suffices to look at the ratings and determine what professions are the most relevant, in which there is the largest wage increase and is now the biggest shortage. However, experts know that the labor market is changeable. It all changed very quickly: the current favorites may become outsiders in the future. For example, in the early to mid -1990s it was fashionable to study to be a lawyer, a designer, a dentist and etc. And today tens of thousands of experts, including those who received the prestigious diplomas of Moscow State University and MGIMO, cannot find a decent job. The market is overcrowded with last students, almost without any experience, without knowledge of any foreign languages, are not fully mobile in society, but having pretensions of higher wages.

The harsh and often unpredictable changes in demand for the profession not only for Russia. Past country's crisis in the early 1990s, only highlighted the trends that were observed in all developed countries during the hole 20-th century. For a couple of decades disappeared dozens of professions, in place of which came hundreds of new.

Consequently, the high competitiveness of graduates in the labor market is a key indicator of the successful activity of high schools.

The pledge of such high competitiveness of the young specialists may be only the high quality of their training. The problem of teaching students to the practical skills in activities within the classroom, even with the best-known contemporary methodological approaches cannot be solved in full. Key features in this direction The Educational methodical association of universities in Russia sees in more efficient use of extracurricular work with the students, especially the study of foreign languages, different forms of their participation in real-world affairs.

During training, each student in a relatively short period of their lives should get an idea of the chosen path, the necessary basic knowledge and skills, ability to find their place in life, profession and society. Wrong selection of areas of professional activity leads to frustration, possible atrophy of creativity of the personality.

Multilingual development of the individual of the student able to implement his features, healthy, socially stable and at the same time mobile, adaptable, able to generate and modify own strategy in the changing circumstances of life and be happy, this is the real purpose and success criteria of the modern multilingual education corresponding to his personal humane orientation and modern social reference point.

Particular attention in this article is given to studying of multilingualism of students studying management in economic institute. How interesting are the foreign languages for the future students in regional and provincial universities?

And how do they appreciate their own multilingual knowledge in the outlook for their future career? How much time is devoted to study of foreign languages in the curriculum and how much time do the students spend for independent study.

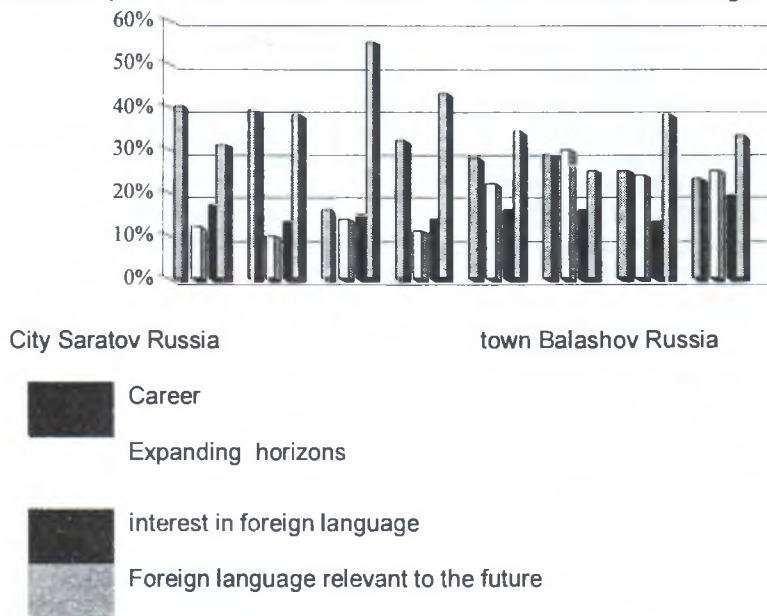
Our country is consists of the great deal of subjects, characterized by the social, national, cultural and other indicators: number of the reproduction, of sex and age composition of population, its location, fertility, mortality and migration. The most important indicators are the standard of living, income and expense, their structure and differentiation, cost of living and the consumer basket, the proportion of the population with incomes below the subsistence level, consumption of goods and services. Regions differ in the level of employment and unemployment, the volume of financing of social expenditures of the regional budget. Significant differences in the social development of the regions are reflected in the index of human development, including education.

To conduct the study as a district city Balashov was taken, and as the regional city-Saratov. According to the results of the study, the main reasons of studying of foreign languages by the students –managers were identified.

Based on the histogram we can make following conclusions. First and foremost, you need to pay attention to the fact that most students of Balashov study a foreign language to expand the horizon: the 1-st year-22%, the 2-nd year-30%, the 3-d year-24%, the 4-th year-25%. This is explained by the fact that students of regional cities are not fully aware of the possible perspectives that gives the knowledge

of foreign languages, haven't the opportunity to travel, speak to the native foreign speakers, take a part in different international

projects. Funding for regional higher educational institutions does not allow for international students's exchange.



As to the students of Saratov we may note that the interest to the foreign language is higher. According to the conducted research, students of Saratov more consciously study the foreign language, see the urgency of the foreign language in the prospect of a future profession: the 1-st year-31%, the 2-nd year-38%, the 3-d year-55%, the 4-th year-43%.

Answering the question, what foreign language is more perspective in the management activity, students of Balashov prefer English-71 %, in second place-German-22%, the French was chosen by 2 % of students, and Chinese-5%.In Saratov 73% of students-managers noted the importance of speaking English. 21 % of students gave preference to German and only 6 % thought that Chinese is more perspective in the management activity.

Therefore, the most perspective language for students of Saratov and Balashov is English. The situation with the studying of foreign languages likely won't change in the nearest future. English will continue to dominate among European counterparts, and Chinese, Arabic will be interesting for specialists working and having business in these countries.

Obviously, that the studying of foreign language by students of economic faculties in the institutes becomes desirable, but essential for the future career development of the specialist.

In accordance with the State educational standard of higher education in specialty «management organization» the program for two years of training with a volume of 280 classroom hours developed and designed.

The process of Multilingual training assumes that the combination of classroom and extracurricular work with the aim to promote creativity and independence in learning foreign languages, expand horizons and active use of knowledge in the process of intercultural communication. But in practice the situation is different. First, many students have a weak pre-university training, which leads to poor motivation in the studying of foreign languages, and secondly all students realize the importance of multilingualism for the future profession.

Respectively they can't relate themselves to study foreign languages, to orient the time giving to different activities at each stage of learning.

Undertaken sociological theoretical empiric study showed that in small Russian city the system of the pre-educating for the university preparation of students-managers is not developed with regard to foreign languages. Multilevel trade education of managers remains the unrealized organizational innovation.

On the basis of data of theoretical empiric research of the state of multilingual in modern formation of management sphere we will set forth to recommendation on intensification of preparation of multilingual specialists:

- to begin to study foreign languages by the children from preschool age;
- to strengthen control after the level of mastering studied by graduating students in higher educational establishment of foreign language, up to introduction of the special tasks on final state examination;
- to plug the requirement of obligatory study of the second foreign language in curricula;
- to intensify development and introduction of elective courses and courses on a choice, having for an object to promote the multilingual level of future managers;

- to activate realization of additional requiring payment services for the students-managers on the deep study of foreign languages in educational establishments of higher professional education.

Thus, if to conduct speech about managers-practices, it is recommended to introduce the corresponding programs of the professional retraining and in-plant training to deep study of foreign language.

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SOCIALIZATION IN CONTEMPORARY SOCIETY: PROBLEMS OF THEORETICAL AND APPLIED ASPECTS OF RESEARCH

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Abstract

The analysis of classical and modern approaches to the study of socialization is presented in the article. The specifics of these approaches for the theoretical analysis and applied researches of socialization processes in modern society are disclosed, which leading characteristics are the transformation of a number of social institutions, value-normative polyphony and a variety of identification frameworks.

Keywords: socialization, personality, classical and modern approaches.

Аннотация

В статье представлен анализ классических и современных подходов в изучении социализации. Раскрывается специфика использования данных подходов для теоретического анализа и прикладных исследований социализационных процессов в современном обществе, ведущими характеристиками которого являются трансформация ряда социальных институтов, ценностно-нормативная полифония и многообразие идентификационных основ.

Ключевые слова: социализация, личность, классические и современные подходы.