

## **ОСНОВНЫЕ НАПРАВЛЕНИЯ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНЫХ ПРОЦЕССОВ В РАЗВИТЫХ СТРАНАХ МИРА**

Анализируются известные постмодернистские факторы влияния на жизнь людей вообще и на систему университетского образования в частности в нескольких зарубежных странах. Раскрыты преимущества и недостатки организации процесса обучения в высшей школе ведущих стран мира.

M. Oleynik

### **MAIN DIRECTIONS OF EDUCATIONAL PROCESS IN DEVELOPED COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD**

Analyzed the known post-modernist influences on people's lives in general and the university system education in particular in several foreign countries. The benefits and disadvantages of organizing the learning process in higher education leading countries of the world.

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## **THE PRESENT SITUATION AND THE PERSPECTIVES OF THE UNEMPLOYED WOMEN IN THE JIU VALLEY**

### **1. General Social Context**

After 1989, Romania made the transition to a market economy. That meant an important unbalance at all the levels of the social life and structure. This unbalance had strong repercussions over the life cycles, the socio-professional climate and the family life. One of the most noticeable consequences of this situation was the rising number of unemployed people.

The unemployed represent a work force surplus reported to the number of employees under the profitability conditions set by the market economy. The changes that took place in the social environment (like massive lay offs or economic crisis) will have strong and lasting repercussions at the individual level. The forming of the personality takes place as a continuous process of structuring under the influence of the society as a whole.

The individual attitude differs from one individual to another according to the membership to certain social groups (age, gender, family, etc.), social accountability and psychological structure. The quick social and cultural changes determine special individual and social phenomenon. The individual is forced to assume more responsibilities for which he isn't prepared enough and to specialize in other areas that are required for the retraining. These aspects contribute to the rupture of the individual behavior patterns and also destroy the optimism and hope.

In the Jiu Valley, long term unemployment (longer than 12 months) is a favoring socio-economic factor of the employment exclusion. It raises the risk that women are exposed to being “turned down” the possibility of entering the labor market. The increasing number of people that have been unemployed for a long time can lead to a chronic situation and a potential rise of the number of people that are detoured from finding a job. These persons increase the number of the social disadvantaged and vulnerable categories – aspect that requires programs and active measures of social protection and employability. This situation justifies the need for the intervention of the social workers.

## 2. Research Methodology

The research took place in December 2008 in the towns of Vulcan and Petroșani. The sample comprised of 50 subjects that belonged to the unemployed female population.

We should mention that at the end of 2008 the total number of unemployed women registered by the District Labor Employment Agency of Hunedoara represented 7348 persons; the rate of female unemployment represented 7.5%. The total number of unemployed persons in Hunedoara district was 13826 persons.

For this research the methodology comprised of several techniques and instruments to gather and analyze the data. In order to gather data we used a nondirective interview, a questionnaire and an observation guide.

## 3. Research Results

In the present context, the fear of unemployment modifies the attitudes and behavior towards work and generates vulnerability and uncertainty. We consider that the main element that can mobilize and finalize the process of entering the labor market and getting a job for any person is flexibility.

In regard to the graduated school level, it doesn't guarantee getting a job; it just offers more chances to get a job. The subjects' distribution according to the graduated school level is as follows:

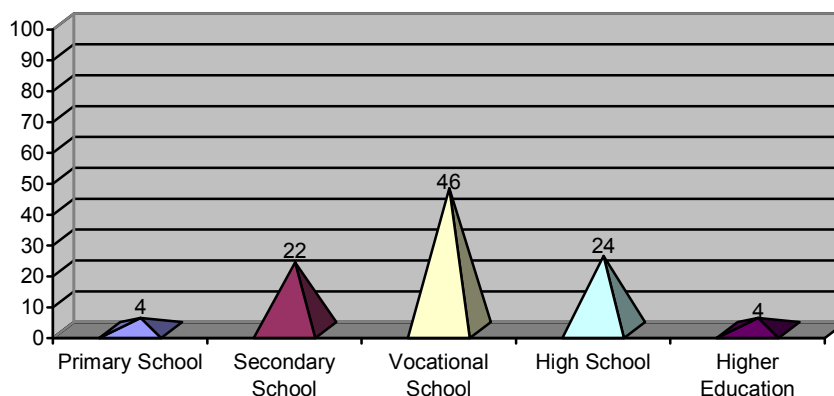


Figure No. 1. The Subjects' Distribution According to the Graduated School Level (%)

It is noticeable that almost half of the unemployed women graduated vocational school. A quarter of them graduated only elementary school. The fact that they graduated only a low level school together with other aspects like an older age represent elements that make both the accessibility of better paid jobs as well as the flexibility of professional reorientation less probable.

The changes that took place inside the society as a whole affect the jobs availability on the one hand and on the other hand they diminish the probability of getting a job especially in the areas that were heavily industrialized before 1989 such as the Jiu Valley. Of course that a higher

graduated school level does not guarantee the possibility of getting a job, but it can raise the awareness level of the self qualification and skills, as well as the casual career opportunities.

Among the most frequent causes for the loss of the will to look for a job are the older age of the unemployed women and also the length of the period that they have been unemployed. Thus a conclusion of our research is the fact that the unemployed women that are older than 40 have a strong feeling of insecurity in regard to their future. They assert that they feel discouraged and consider that they will never be able to find a job of any kind.

Another element that generates fear and insecurity is the length of time that they had the last job for. Thus, the more experience they accumulated in a certain line of work, so the more seniority they had, the more pessimistic the unemployed women are regarding finding a job. The percentage of women by seniority is graphically represented in Figure No. 2.

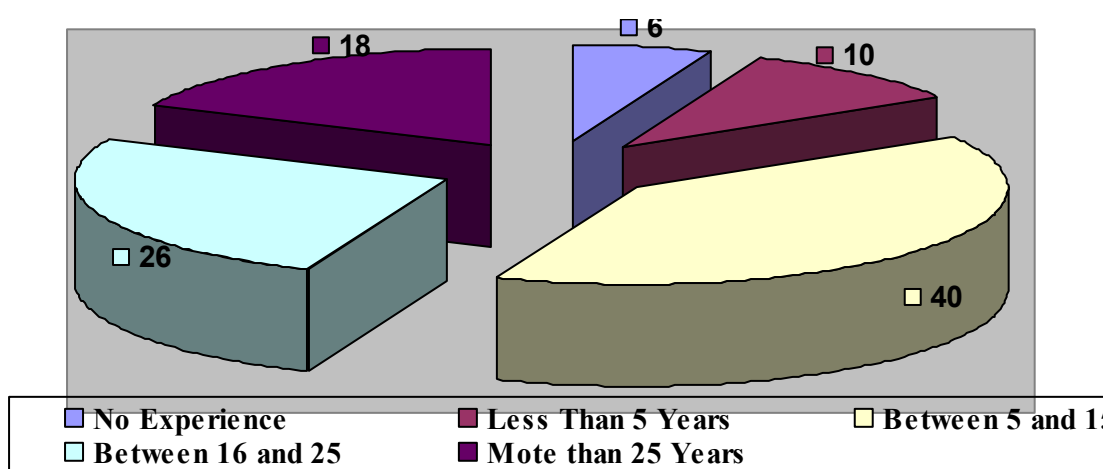


Figure No. 2. The Subjects' Distribution by Seniority (%)

Besides the length of time that they had the last job for, another element that largely generates insecurity is the length of the unemployment. We found that the psychosocial comfort as well as the families of the unemployed women are heavily affected by this element. We noticed a tendency to minimize the consequences of unemployment in the cases of the women that were unemployed for less than six months. These women are much more confident in their own strength and more optimistic than the ones that are unemployed for more than six months. In the latter case it is noticeable the fact that they have no trust in their own strength and in their chances of success. They are pessimistic, depressed and tend to abandon searching for a job.

The crisis situations at the individual level represent a discrepancy in between the expectations and the possibilities. But the crisis situations can mobilize physical, mental, emotional and spiritual strengths that differ from one another. So there is a risk of loss of interior balance, but any rupture in the old life style should mobilize all the capacities and efforts of every individual towards finding an efficient solution. The process of revising the conventional reality control methods represents the process of adaptation to the new situation itself. The accommodation depends on the acceptance of the new situation without fear and on the ability of rallying all the resources in order to act towards overcoming the negative event. This means maintaining the combativeness, an attitude that is directed toward the goal and avoiding the

negativity and the tendencies to abandon. It also stands for the ability to correctly evaluate the problem and to react offensively to the situation stimulus.

The length of time that a woman is unemployed represents for her a very unpleasant situation. Unemployment is inevitably affecting the individual’s mental state, thus it can be observed from Figure No. 3 the manifestation frequency of the feelings that the unemployed women experience.

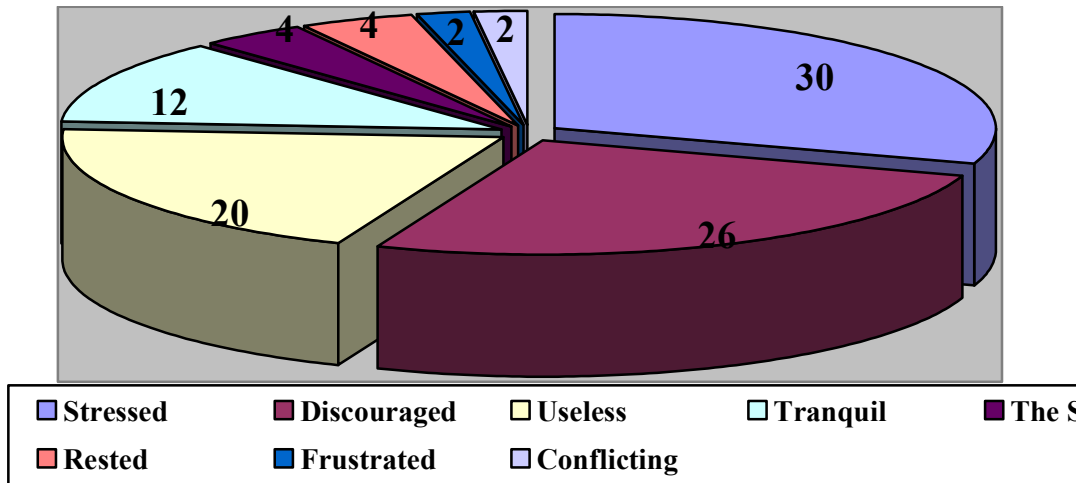
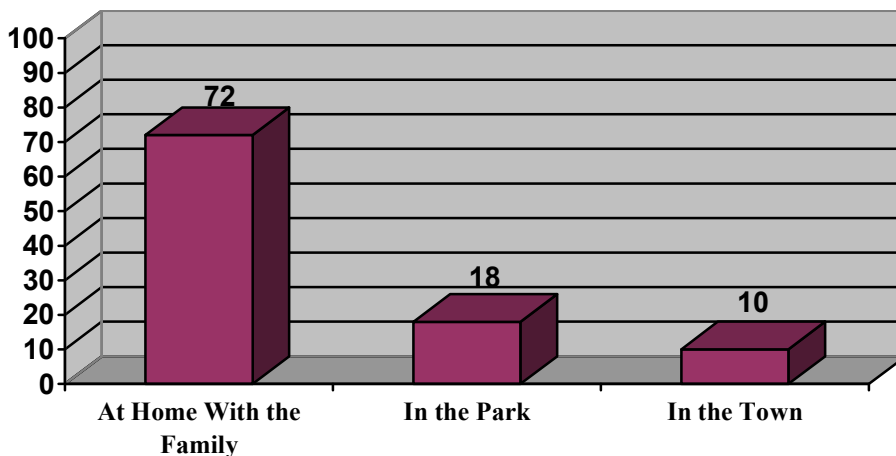


Figure No. 3. The Feelings Experienced by the Unemployed Women (%)

Most of the investigated subjects consider that they are stressed (30%), discouraged (26%) or a feeling of uselessness is present (20%). Opposite to these are the persons that consider that they are tranquil, rested or the same as when they had a job but in a lot lesser percentage (4%).

Starting to be unemployed also has as an immediate effect the reduction of the social relations. This fact leads to a reduction of the unemployed women’s participation to the social life. We also noticed that spending the spare time is a problem often asserted by the subjects. Thus, in Figure No. 4 we represented the ways in which the unemployed women spend their spare time.



4. Ways in which the Unemployed Women Spend Their Spare Time (%)

We can observe that most of the subjects spend their time at home with their family (72%). Generally, the unemployed people “loose track of time” as one of the subject asserted. There aren’t big differences in between the activities done in the morning compared to the ones done in the

Figure No.

evening, in between the active days of the week and the weekends. Most of the women undertake domestic activities in their households. The young people don't spend all their time at home with their families; they also spend it with their friends in places that don't require extensive financial resources.

The deterioration of the financial status of an unemployed person can be considered as the most important element that generates stress and frustration. It also influences the experiences lived and the wellbeing of a person. It also creates difficulties regarding the way in which an unemployed person spends his spare time. The absence of a job is felt negatively by most of the subjects. The "psychic suffering" must be taken into consideration as being the most important implication besides the social, political and economical implications because it affects the life quality in the most direct and profound way.

#### **4. Conclusions**

The way that a person lives through the unemployment period depends on a complex combination of several different variables like the age, the status, the way that the person is able to subjectively anticipate the future, the relations network, the objectively possible social statuses.

The integration of the individual on the labor market is not only a result of the simple assimilation of the skills and information that are used to resolve a certain professional situation, but, in many cases, it also employs the changing of the equilibrium of the psychic dominants, the structuring of new interests, the outlining of new sources of professional satisfaction, new forms of affirmation and the development of a certain sense of responsibility. In regard to the functionality of the psycho-socio-professional integration process, it depends on the one hand on the subject's ability to know and to adequately adapt to the actual and future requirements of the environment in which he wants to integrate. On the other hand it depends on the ability of the subject to suitably act towards changing the environment according to his own interests and aspirations, but also in accordance with the changing possibilities of the environment.

Almost all the unemployed are in an unpleasant situation, but it must be treated with calm. Investments must be made in obtaining new qualifications, especially since the unemployed benefit of free courses offered especially by the National Agency for Employment and Training. Generally the training courses are very useful for the young that have a lower training as well as for the older people. This way the probability of finding a job is increased.

For the people of over 45 years old professional counseling is recommended because these people overcome the problems generated by the unemployment with more difficulty. One of the reasons for their difficulty in overcoming these problems is their very age, and another would be their distrust in their employability.

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## **THE PRESENT SITUATION AND THE PERSPECTIVES OF THE UNEMPLOYED WOMEN IN THE JIU VALLEY**

Generally the attitude regarding work and unemployment differs from person to person. But, as market economy developed, a change of the attitude regarding work and unemployment had been noticed. Before 1989, in order to get and maintain a stable and sure job, one did not have to make strenuous efforts. Yet, the changes of Romanian society affected jobs' stability and people have started to worry about their jobs and the prospect of maintaining them.

A research was undertaken in December 2008 in the towns of Vulcan and Petroșani. The focus of this research was the attitude regarding work and unemployment of the unemployed women population. The research also targeted aspects of women's perception about themselves and their condition. Economic, social, and symbolic inferiority define unemployed persons' condition; they are attributed a statute of inferiority that disturbs their identity; at the same time their participation in social life is highly diminished.

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### **НЫНЄШНЯЯ СИТУАЦІЯ И ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ БЕЗРАБОТНЫХ ЖЕНЩИН В ЖИУ**

Как правило, у каждого человека свое отношение к работе и безработице. Но было замечено, что с развитием рыночной экономики, изменяется отношение к работе и безработицы. До 1989 года для того, чтобы получить и поддерживать стабильность и иметь уверенность в наличии работы, не надо самому предпринимать больших усилий. Тем не менее произошли изменения типа румынского общества касательно стабильности рабочих мест и люди начали беспокоиться о работе и перспективе ее поддержания.

Исследования были проведены в декабре 2008 в городах Вулкан и Петрошани. В центре внимания данного исследования было свое отношение к работе и безработица населения безработных женщин. Исследование также целевые аспекты восприятия женщин о себе и своем состоянии. Исследовав экономические, социальные и символические неполноценности удалось определить состояние безработных лиц, которые объяснили суть неполноценности.

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### **ОСВІТА В ТЕОРІЯХ ПОСТІНДУСТРІАЛЬНОГО СУСПІЛЬСТВА**

Теорія постіндустріального суспільства широко визнана і розповсюджена в Західному світі. Вона забезпечує розв'язання завдань періодизації і типізації історії людського суспільства і одночасно дає змогу розкривати зміст, структуру та історичне місце кожної стадії у процесі суспільного розвитку.

Ця концепція базується на філософії позитивізму, розглядає формування і розвиток суспільства на основі прогресу наукового знання, технології суспільного виробництва. Як зазначає В. Іноземців, "теорія постіндустріального суспільства є сьогодні єдиною