

c) promoting of student clubs, societies, associations, organizing cooperation with students from other universities and youth organizations, promoting employment of graduates;

d) a, b, c.

7. Student government may have different forms such as...

a) Senate, Parliament, dean's office;

b) student academic body, Parliament;

c) student board, Senate, Parliament;

d) none of the above.

8. The main objectives of the student government dormitories are...

a) to ensure and protect the rights and interests of the residents of dormitories;

b) facilitating the creation of necessary conditions for living and leisure;

c) organization of work and coordination of student councils dormitories, chiefs of sections;

d) all mentioned goals.

**LECTURE 7. SOCIO-CULTURAL STRUCTURE OF UNIVERSITY /
СОЦІАЛЬНО-КУЛЬТУРНА ІНФРАСТРУКТУРА УНІВЕРСИТЕТУ**

Key words of the topic:

1	Trade union	is a kind of organization that solves social problems, provides help and protects rights	профспілковий комітет
2	Information-commercial activity of university	a kind of activity that is oriented to providing the information about the activities and promoting the philosophy, principals, methods of work, peculiarities of the university with the purpose of its popularization	інформаційно-рекламна діяльність
3	Trade union committee	is the volunteer non-profitable organization that unites people based on the sphere of their activity – work or studying	профспілка
4	Trade union of students	is non-profitable public students' organization, the purpose of which is th represent, protect social and economic rights of those who study	профспілковий комітет студентів

Before the discussion:

1. Why students' self-government is important? What is the real power of it?

2. Is the issue of 'team formation' important, why?
3. How can the adaptation process be made easier and not painful?

Questions to be discussed:

1. Local authorities at university and their activities. The legal status of the property universities.
2. Financial economic relations in higher education.
3. Educational services in universities.
4. Exchange programs of Petro Mohyla Black Sea State University as the means of increasing the professional level of students.

Local authorities in the university and their activities. The legal status of the property universities

According to the Law of Ukraine «About Higher Education» (p. 37). The supreme collective body of public self university the third or fourth level of accreditation is the general meeting (conference) of the workforce.

Convocation of the highest collegiate body of public government and its work is determined by the charter high school.

The highest collegiate Local authorities should be presented to all groups employees of higher education. Not less than 75 percent of the total number of delegates (members) elected body should be educational or scientific-pedagogical personnel of higher education.

Higher collective body of public authorities shall be convened at least once a year.

Higher collective body of public authorities:

- 1) the submission of the Academic Council of the university accepts the charter of the university, as well as making changes to it;
- 2) selects the candidate for the post of university by secret ballot and submit their proposals owner (s) or authorized (to) body (person);
- 3) annual report manager hears of higher education and evaluates its activities; chooses commission on labor disputes in accordance with the Labour Code of Ukraine;
- 4) motivated by the proposal of the Supervisory Board or the Academic Council of the university is considering dissolving the director of higher education;
- 5) approves the internal regulations of higher education;
- 6) approve regulations on the student government;
- 7) consider other issues of higher education. Local authorities faculty in higher education third or fourth level of accreditation meeting (conference) of the personnel department.

Convocation of the body of public government department and its work is determined by the charter high school.

Local authorities in the department should be presented to all employees of the faculty. No less than 75 percent of the total number of delegates (members) elected body should be teaching or research and teaching staff of the faculty.

Local authorities Faculty shall be convened at least once a year.

Local authorities Faculty:

- 1) an assessment of the head of the Faculty;
- 2) approve the annual report of the Faculty;
- 3) submit proposals to the head of higher education on the recall from office the Head of the Faculty;
- 4) elect representatives elected to the Academic Council of the Faculty;
- 5) elect candidates to the highest collective body of public government institution of higher education;
- 6) elect candidates to the Academic Council of the university.

The supreme collective body of public self university first or second level of accreditation with the general meeting (conference) of the workforce.

Higher collective body of public authorities shall be convened at least once a year.

Exchange programs of Petro Mohyla Black Sea State University as the means of increasing the professional level of students

A *student exchange program* is a program where students from a secondary school or university study abroad at one of their institution's partner institutions. Student exchange programs may involve international travel, but does not necessarily require the student to study outside of their home country. For example, the National Student Exchange program (NSE) offers placements throughout the United States and Canada.

According to the U.S. government, foreign exchange programs exist to provide practical training and employment and the sharing of history, culture, and traditions of the participants' home country.

The term «exchange» means that a partner institution accepts a student, but does not necessarily mean that the students have to find a counterpart from the other institution with whom to exchange. Exchange students live with a host family or in a designated place such as a hostel, an apartment, or a student lodging. Costs for the program vary by to country and institution. Participants fund their participation via scholarships, loans, or self-funding.

Student exchanges became popular after World War II, and are intended to increase the participants' understanding and tolerance of other cultures, as well as improving their language skills and broadening their social horizons. An exchange student typically stays in the host country for a

period of 6 to 10 months. International students or those on study abroad programs may stay in the host country for several years. Some exchange programs offer academic credit.

The most popular programs

Camp America was founded in 1969 by the American Institute of Foreign Study, London, UK. It allows students all over the world to spend 9-16 weeks at children summer camps in the USA, performing different kinds of work – starting from general assisting (kitchen, maintenance) up to counselor and office work. They students live at camp free of charge; the insurance, full board and travel to and from the USA are provided and covered by the camp. However the pocket money given to students after 9 working weeks is 1200 USD and then they are paid 200USD for each extra week. Comparing to other non-academic programs it is not a lot but the students shouldn't worry either about accommodation or about board. The fee of the program is much less comparing to other non-academic programs. They get almost twice as much as they spent for the first 9 weeks. Students can choose the type of the camp (general, religious, day, scout, single sex), work they will perform (councillor /sports, activity, general/ or staff / kitchen, housekeeping, driver, office, computer assistant). There is a competition but not very high. The whole applying process is done via Internet. This programme is very popular among the students of Petro Mohyla Black Sea State University. Since 2004 they have been taking part in it actively. It helps to increase the level of English, to travel, to gain new friends and to get new experience.

Work and Travel USA is a program of international cultural exchange that allows students from different countries to work in the USA. The primary purpose of the program is to acquaint foreign students with the culture and life of modern America and the distribution of other cultures among its inhabitants. However students should arrange the accommodation and board on their own cost in the USA. Travel tickets are also paid by the students. But there is no the fixed amount of money that can be earned so the students can earn good some of money performing different kinds of work in service or production areas.

The founder of the program and its main supervisor is the Department of State, which determines the number of students that have a right to take part each year. Companies that represent the program abroad register students in the program, and help to provide information and get the necessary documents. Also some agencies help program participants to plan their journey to their future place of work, giving the possibility of purchasing international airline tickets on students tariffs.

An ***AuPair-in-America*** is a programme also arranged by the American Institute of foreign study. It allows students (females) to spend a year in the USA living in a host family and assisting in childcare. They are paid allowance – 200USD per week and are given 500USD allowance for studying. The peculiarity of this programme comparing to other AuPair is that the girls must attend the high college or university taking any sort of courses starting from English or any other language up to Economics or Physics. They should have a driving licence as they are given a car in the USA. The age limit for the applicants is 23 and the applying process is done via Internet.

Also there is ***AuPair-USA*** which offers the female students to live 12 months in a host family in the USA taking care of children, doing housekeeping and all other assistance. They are given small month allowance and if they want to study they can do it on their own cost.

AuPair in Europe (mainly in Germany) means housekeeping and childcare assistance for 12 months. This programme is popular among students of foreign language department to improve the level of German. Any language course can be done only on the cost of the students. The allowance is much less comparing to the USA.

Internship is a system of on-the-job training for white-collar and professional careers. Internships for professional careers are similar to apprenticeships for trade and vocational jobs. Although interns are typically college or university students, they can also be high school students or post-graduate adults. On occasion, they are middle school or even elementary students.

Generally, the internship works as an exchange of services for experience between the student and his or her employer. They can also use an internship to determine if they have an interest in a particular career, create a network of contacts, or gain school credit. Some interns also find permanent, paid employment with the companies in which they interned. Thus, employers also benefit as experienced interns need little or no training when they begin full-time regular employment.

A *trainee* is commonly known as an individual taking part in a trainee program or a graduate program within a company after having graduated from university or college. Trainee programs and graduate programs are arranged by private companies and public sector employers where the trainee is offered the possibility to take part in 12-24 months training programs. During the duration of these programs the trainee is expected to receive a salary as well as is expected to have a full-time employment awaiting in the company when the program is over. The trainee programs most often consist of a combination of theory and practice and is aimed at having the

trainee to learn the company from the ground and up. Many trainees are able to take advantage of their contact network from the trainee program and climb the corporate ladder and become key individuals in many companies.

Governments and philanthropists behind the programs don't just do it for charity or stealing the best brains, as some may think. «In any single exchange, we expect it to be a two-way street of learning», said James Wolfe, press attache at the U.S. embassy in Kyiv. Shortly after World War II, when Senator J. William Fulbright began the American flagship academic exchange, the Fulbright program, «he stated that it might actually be a way to prevent a nuclear war», said Wolfe.

The U.S. government funds a variety of programs. From high school exchange to post-graduate research, the Educational Advising Center administered by the American Councils for International Education in Kyiv will find the right fit for everyone with a burning desire to study.

Since 1992, over 11,000 students have crossed the ocean for a taste of life abroad. Most of the exchange students return and do great things for Ukraine, said Christina Pendzola-Vitovych, country director of the American Councils, which administers the programs in Ukraine.

One program is the *Future Leaders Exchange*, which has benefited thousands of high school students since it began in 1992.

The program allows ninth and tenth graders to spend a year living with an American host family and study in an American high school. All living and study costs are covered by the U.S. government. In addition, applicants receive a monthly stipend.

«Host families are not getting anything out of the program [in financial terms]», said Pendzola-Vitovich. «What they are getting, though, is an opportunity to learn more about people from other parts of the world».

For university students, there is a program called *Eurasian Undergraduate*, better known as UGRAD; and for graduates, there are Edmund Muskie and Fulbright exchanges.

The selection is tough, but the reward is magnificent. After academic, linguistic and psychological tests in Ukraine, winners attend one- to two-year programs at American universities with fees and living expenses covered.

At the end of their stay, they have to come back to Ukraine and continue studying or working without returning to the U.S. for two consecutive years. Fields of study vary from program to program, but the emphasis is placed on areas where Ukraine needs improvement: the economy, human rights and the environment, among others.

«It's prestigious for universities to be hosting foreign students», said Pendzola-Vitovych, explaining the motivation behind sponsorships. «They actually put their own money into this as well. It brings up the diversity of their campuses».

The British government's goodwill program for international students is the *Chevening Scholarship*. Some 300 applicants compete annually for 6 to 10 scholarships.

Most grants are for postgraduate master's degree courses lasting up to a year, but the option of a shorter period for study or research is also available.

The programs are targeted at academic high-flyers who have the potential to become Ukraine's leaders. Interviews and essay tests are carefully structured to weed out professionals without a plan.

«Experience shows not many of the applicants know what they want to achieve», said N. Vasylyuk, programs director at British Council, which assesses applicants.

«They want to make a lot of money, but they don't know how to do it. But this is not right because they have to have a specific plan for the next five years of how they could apply their skills for the benefit of Ukraine».

Areas of study vary from year to year. Public administration and environmental issues have been high on the list for the last few years.

Law is among popular fields that students want to pursue in the U.K., but their motivation is not always right, Vasylyuk said.

«They come back with a good British education and start working in private firms. It's not a bad thing, but the idea of this program is to bring the knowledge back to change the country».

Chevening, unlike Muskie or UGRAD programs, is a self-placement exchange where a candidate have to choose a university on their own.

For a wider range of subjects – from aeronautics to creative arts – there are Erasmus Mundus scholarships. Administered by the European Union, they offer up to 100 master's and doctorate courses. A successful applicant gets the chance to study in two partner-universities in two different countries.

The Ukrainian government doesn't send prospective leaders abroad, but there is a private initiative nurturing home talent.

Businessman and philanthropist Victor Pinchuk launched the World Studies program this year, sending 15 undergraduate students to the world's top universities.

His program partially covers education fees and requires all students to come back and work in Ukraine for five years after their studies.

Opportunities are many, and these programs are all expected to continue well into the future. The U.S. and British governments have robust

exchanges with many countries, both rich and poor. «It's not a question of the country's economic development», said Wolfe from the U.S. embassy. It's a matter of professional and cultural growth, he added.

So, exchange programs give participants an all-access pass to discover and explore a new culture. Exchange programs have given more than 400,000 students and young adult professionals the opportunity to travel abroad and embark on personal growth experiences that continue for a lifetime. And it is necessary to develop such programs all over the world. Ukraine should support such programs and to seek new programs to give opportunity to travel to other countries for more people.

Соціально-культурна інфраструктура університету, як правило, досить розвинена. До неї належать: профспілковий комітет викладачів та співробітників, профспілковий комітет студентів, студентський клуб, спортивний зал або спортивний комплекс, музей вищого навчального закладу, бібліотека, кафе, їдальня тощо.

Профспілкові комітети як викладачів, так і студентів вирішують соціальні проблеми, надають у разі необхідності відповідну допомогу, стоять на захисті прав тих, хто працює та навчається.

Професійна спілка – це добровільна неприбуткова громадська організація, що об'єднує громадян, пов'язаних спільними інтересами за родом їх професійної (трудової) діяльності або навчання. Профспілкова організація студентів – це громадська організація студентів університету, метою якої є представництво, здійснення та захист навчальних, соціально-економічних прав та інтересів своїх членів. Вступ студентів до профспілки провадиться на добровільних засадах, без будь-якого обмеження через національність, расову належність, стать, партійність або релігійні переконання. Вступ до профспілки провадиться на добровільних засадах, без будь-якого обмеження через національність, расову належність, стать, партійність, форму навчання або релігійні переконання.

Частиною соціально-культурної інфраструктури є відділ інформаційної діяльності, основними напрямками діяльності якого є: розроблення концепції підвищення іміджу університету; формування та реалізація стратегії рекламної політики університету; медіа-супровід заходів, які проводить університет; інформаційна підтримка відповідних сторінок web-сайту; встановлення та розвиток співробітництва із засобами масової інформації; організація інформаційного супроводу делегацій, що прибувають до університету; здійснення інформаційного висвітлення значущих подій, що стосуються ВНЗ, викладачів, студентів та

співробітників; організація випуску загальноуніверситетської газети «Вагант».

Газета «Вагант» – літопис університетського життя. У ній висвітлюються всі університетські події, життя студентів у стінах університету та за його межами. На сторінках газети дається можливість кожному студенту та викладачу університету поділитися радощами й проблемами, відверто говорити про недоліки в навчальній, виховній, науково-методичній роботі університету. Редакція газети намагається виховувати у викладачів і студентів розуміння того, що будівництво суспільства залежить від кожного з них, від їхніх життєвих позицій.

Questions after the discussion

1. What is local authority at university? What are its duties?
2. What is the legal status of the property of universities?
3. What are the financial economic relations in higher education?
4. What is the role of students' exchange programmes?
5. What is the difference between academic and non-academic exchange programmes?

Self-Checking Test 8

- 1. Social-cultural structure of the university consists of...**
 - a) staff and lecturers trade unions;
 - b) trade unions of faculty and students;
 - c) students' club, sport centers, library, canteen;
 - d) b and c.
- 2. Trade unions of faculty and students deal with...**
 - a) solving social problems;
 - b) solving studying problems;
 - c) protecting the intellectual property rights;
 - d) all mentioned areas.
- 3. Becoming the member of students' trade union is...**
 - a) necessary condition of studying;
 - b) free without any limits;
 - c) required from students;
 - d) is paid and under the competition (entrance fee, entrance tests).
- 4. Part of social-cultural structure of university is the media department whose main functions are...**
 - a) promoting the university policy;
 - b) media support of all activities;
 - c) promoting, support of the university activities including the international ones;
 - d) the means of influence to the university authority.

5. The university newspaper ... at Black Sea State University is made by students.

- a) «Students' life»;
- b) «Vagant»;
- c) «Resonance»;
- d) there's no newspaper.

6. Students' exchange programmes can be...

- a) academic and non-academic;
- b) state and academic;
- c) free and refundable;
- d) work and travel.

7. Academic exchange programmes mean...

- a) getting some money in exchange of performing some work;
- b) studying or performing some research;
- c) programmes that are preformed during the studying period (not summer time);
- d) spending a year at a foreign university or college attending classes.

8. Non-academic programmes are...

- a. those who are preformed in summer period
- b. programmes that are sponsored by individuals;
- c. grant only for research not studying;
- d. those who are oriented to cultural exchange not studying.