можности учащимся знакомиться и начинать осваивать то оборудование, с которым они встретятся, придя на предприятия по окончании учебного заведения. Работа с предприятиями дает возможность организовывать учебные практики на их базе, тем самым включая учащихся в реальные производственные процессы, формировать у подростков так называемые ключевые навыки: умение работать в команде, ответственность за общее дело, высокую требовательность к себе и качеству своей работы, умение планировать рабочее время, гибкость в работе с клиентами и т. д.

Таким образом, социальное партнерство становятся не только средством получения информации, необходимой для выбора правильной стратегии развития учреждения образования, обеспечения качества образования, соответствующего требованиям нанимателей. Они еще служат инструментом развития связей с организациями-заказчиками кадров, укрепления позиций учебного заведения на рынке образовательных услуг, улучшения его имиджа в глазах родителей и обучающихся. Проведение анализа рынка труда, изучение новых квалификационных требований, нового оборудования и техники, появляющейся на предприятиях, способствует повышению квалификации преподавателей и мастеров производственного обучения, участвующих в образовательном процессе.

STRATEGIC COMMUNICATION IN THE CONTEXT OF QUALITY CULTURE DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract. The purpose of this paper is to investigate the role of strategic communication in the context of quality culture development in higher education institution. A literature review is based on the quality management and strategic communication literature as a guiding framework. The review shows that strategic communication, defined through its main components, supports quality culture development in higher education institutions.

During the last several decades, the ideology of quality has become one of the most important and ambitious directions of activity for institutions of higher education. The review of the scientific literature reveals that the development of the concept of quality in an institution of higher education is a complex process that requires *active* participation of stakeholders and implementation of the consensus principle. The concept of quality within the framework of strategic organisational management reveals itself through the paradigms of goals and results, i.e. quality in a higher school through understanding of the needs of interested parties and involvement into the quality insurance processes allows formulating strategic goals and anticipating respective tools for achieving them and evaluating the results.

The conception of quality within the field of higher education is a relevant object of scientific discussions [1–6]. Different ways of conceptualising the concept of quality are presupposed by different methodologies, different attitudes towards the goals and essential management aspects of institutions of higher education. Researchers define quality on the basis of different points of view [2].

Literature analysis suggests that the study of quality culture conception creation and quality culture development [8] would reach the strategic level of organizational management and it would be possible to use the theoretical access of strategic communication. The process paradigm would pay attention to means: how news about quality is transmitted in an institution; how it is consolidated; what means of communication are used for reflection and discussions about quality in an institution; how feedback is received. Communicative perspective is revealed through the paradigm as a value creation of communication – what creates the conception of quality in an institution (strategic level - the role of leadership), how creates the conception of quality and through which texts (documents, lessons learned). Together with quality culture theme there appears the conception of quality culture development (quality culture development imperative is particularly vivid in strategic documents of higher education).

`The distinguished dimensions of quality culture encompass the main components of quality, i.e. leadership (including involvement of personnel and commitment), organisational goals, the needs of the stakeholders (including results and their observation), culture and values. Each of these dimensions reflects the main principles of quality culture development and functions of strategic communication. The functions of strategic communication (information, persuasion, development of connections and dialogue) [7] through the implementation of the principles of quality culture development (public participation, commitment, learning and cooperation) reveal the potential of constructing the concept of quality and developing quality culture.

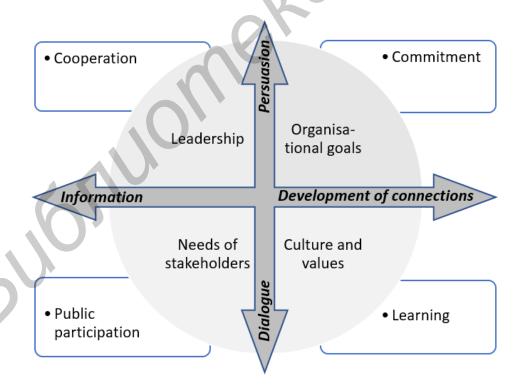


Fig. Strategic communication components for quality culture development

Quality culture conception actualises communication perspective. The focal idea of the presentation is formulated in the following way: the development of quality culture in an institution of higher education is possible when organisational communication tools create and establish the general concept of quality. It is necessary to give a sense to quality conception, quality policy and aims through communication in higher education institution and to explain quality processes in a management structure.

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РЕГУЛИРОВАНИЕ ФИЗИЧЕСКИХ НАГРУЗОК У ОБУЧАЕМЫХ МРК НА ЗАНЯТИЯХ «ФИЗИЧЕСКАЯ КУЛЬТУРА И ЗДОРОВЬЕ» ПО ЧАСТОТЕ СЕРДЕЧНЫХ СОКРАЩЕНИЙ

Е. С. ТАРАШКЕВИЧ

Учреждения образования

«Белорусский государственный университет информатики и радиоэлектроники» филиал «Минский радиотехнический колледж»

ЧСС, являясь легко регистрируемым физиологическим параметром, линейно связана с мощностью внешней механической работы и количеством потребляемого кислорода при нагрузке. Поэтому она получила широкое распространение при тестировании физической работоспособности человека.

Ввиду большой динамичности ЧСС, изменение ее уровня четко характеризует меняющуюся величину функционального напряжения организма в процессе тренировочных и соревновательных нагрузок, которые можно регулировать, располагая лишь цифровыми данными обо всех сторонах напряженности в работающем организме. При врачебном и педагогическом контроле, за обучаемыми по предмету «Физическая культура и здоровье», используется оперативная пульсометрия, то есть быстрое определение ЧСС по данным единичного кратковременного подсчета пульса.