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# **Sibiu Alma Mater University Journals**

## **Series C.**

### **Social Sciences**



Editura *Alma Mater*  
Sibiu, 2008

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## FOREWORD

The university of today faces a process of fundamental transformation required by challenges of the beginning of the 21st century. Such challenges have an impact on the nature and social role of the university as well as on characteristics of university identity defining its profile and the level of quality standards for education and scientific research. The changes in university social status and the integration in multiple ways of life and natural reality, closing up to practical appliance and exercising larger influence on every aspect of human life, social progress, exploration and approach of the universe impose the elaboration and promotion of a new relationship between university and science, between the level of academic training and implication in the production of knowledge and innovation. Development of scientific knowledge is the only means of foundation for research models and criteria and requires a diversity of discovery interests and scientific results of ways to formulate and promote solutions to problems of social–humanistic theory and practice.

Constituting and sustaining a new way of thinking open to scientific excellence within university practice, integrating high level training in producing specific qualifications for the teacher-innovator and the graduate-researcher call for the intense use of theory and its main parameters applied efficiently and openly to the needs of today and for the future for man and society. Despite the fact that many teachers/trainers and researchers admit the value and epistemological significance of science, the importance of using scientific discoveries as basic elements of performance for all university institutions, they nevertheless are not yet prepared to apply the same significance and dimension to their own scientific research effort. In order to understand and develop the heuristic role of scientific research, its direct participation to create, interpret and select new hypotheses and scientific theories there is a need for a creative approach to knowledge and a laborious epistemological commitment to grounding and developing significant research programs. In the absence of a discussion of new directions of scientific research, of basic concepts and principles, of strategies and methods specific to any discipline there can be no determination of the present or the future of science.

As an answer to the understanding and the presentation of the style and signification of university scientific research activity needed to account the remarkable interest and relevant results of teachers/trainers and researchers we present the new publications *Sibiu Alma Mater University Journals Series A. Economic Sciences, Series B. Law and Administrative Sciences și Series C. Social Sciences*, edited by our university thus supplying suitable ways to disseminate results in this domain.

In this respect, *Seria C. Social Sciences*, will provide publication of studies in the proposed specific area aiding the progress of new ideas and new concepts regarding the implication of social sciences in the quest for models and needed methods to identify and provide solutions of social problems confronting both Romania and Europe.

The focus will be on highlighting scientific research able to decode and direct the progress and real modernization of society within which being the center for innovation and creativity is the role of the university and at the same time our publication will consistently promote research in the service of authentic universal, European and national values.

For „Alma Mater” University – Sibiu editing its scientific publications represents a meaningful manner of reuniting scientific creation of personalities from Romania and abroad in a common effort to respond to the imperatives of the European Space of University Scientific Research, to raising national scientific research visibility thus converging own efforts with international priorities.

Understanding the requirements of the paradigm Education, Research, Innovation in the context of deepening the European integration process for university education and research presupposes the development of a scientific research culture. We hope and wish that as soon as possible our publication will join other university scientific publications playing an important part in the field of high performance university scientific research, well known being the fact that higher education and scientific research are the wealth of any nation.

Being at the starting point of our way we want to gratefully thank the authors who responded our call to publish in this first number of ours; as for the future we wish acknowledgement for the quality level of our journal among all those interested in authentic science.

We express our confidence in the cooperation of our colleagues at home and abroad and that our publication will meet its call to succeed in prevailing knowledge source and faith in the scientific research activity in universities.

**Managing Editor,  
Prof.Eng.Ec. Nicolaie GEORGESCU Ph.D.  
Rector of „Alma Mater” University from Sibiu**

# Usefulness and credibility of world universities' rankings for the internationalization of higher education

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## Abstract

International education is today a major part of international development. Professionals and students of world's universities wishing to be a part of international education development are more and more able to learn through adequate university programs.

International education - both as a field of study focusing on study abroad and preparing students for international occupations as well as as an active part of international development (as basic requirement of today's globalization) - becomes a proactive orientation of many universities around the world, including Romania and South Korea.

There are today more and more public universities' rankings - on local, regional or world levels - which may be useful to different stakeholders of higher education, for different purposes (including international education).

This paper is presenting comparatively most important existing academic rankings on world level, as well as their strengths, weaknesses and improvement needs in order to make them more useful and credible for all stakeholders of higher education.

**Key words:** internationalization, globalization, academic ranking, university, students, stakeholders, credibility

## Rezumat

Educația internațională constituie actualmente o componentă importantă a dezvoltării internaționale. Cadrele didactice și elevii/ studenții care doresc să se integreze în educația internațională devin tot mai interesați de curricula, syllabi (planurile și programele de studii), perspectivele și condițiile de educație internațională oferite de diferitele universități existente pe plan mondial.

Educația internațională - reprezentând azi atât un vast domeniu de studii efectuate în străinătate în scopul pregătirii studenților pentru diferite ocupații internaționale cât și o componentă activă a dezvoltării internaționale (ca cerință fundamentală a actualei globalizări) - devine o orientare pro-activă a multor universități, inclusiv a unor universități din România și Republica Coreea (Coreea de Sud).

Autorii au constatat că, mai ales în ultimii ani, au apărut numeroase clasamente universitare - la nivel local, regional sau mondial - ce sunt potențial utile diferitelor părți interesate în învățământul superior în diferite scopuri, inclusiv cel al educației internaționale

Acest articol prezintă - în mod comparativ și critic - cele mai importante clasamente universitare existente actualmente la nivel mondial, împreună cu avantajele și dezavantajele lor specifice precum și cu nevoile lor de îmbunătățire astfel încât aceste clasamente să poată deveni mai utile și mai credibile pentru toate părțile interesate implicate în învățământul superior.

**Cuvinte cheie:** internaționalizare, globalizare, clasament universitar, universitate, studenți, parti interesate, credibilitate

## **Wird die europäische union an der sprachenvielfalt scheitern?**

**Günter LOBIN**

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### **Abstract**

The existence of so many languages and cultures within the European Union is very valuable on the one hand on the other hand, however, it is very difficult to solve the language problems in order to achieve a common sense within this European community. Nearly all national languages are official languages and they have same rights – theoretical. In practice, the European Commission recommends to learn two foreign languages only. Most pupils learn one foreign language only in school. Nearly 50 percent of schoolboys and girls don't learn any foreign language. There is no information regarding quality of language competence. In general most students are not interested in learning languages, which are spoken in small countries. Consequently these languages will lose their importance within the European community.

Therefore it's better to use another concept, e.g. to use a neutral language which could be learnt more simpler and easier than English or another national language, and in consequence a better and faster common identity could be achieved.

One of these planned languages is Esperanto, which bases on European languages. With the knowledge of this language more people will be able to communicate with people, who speak another mother tongue. For realization of the European identity, in our opinion, better results could be obtained by use of this concept than by application of that one of the European Commission.

**Keywords:** European Community, culture, mother tongue, foreign languages, main principles.

# Psychologists' perception on social and psychology profession (Psychology between Knowledge and Ignorance)

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## Abstract

Increasingly beginning to realize that mental functions do not generally need to research the subject of psychology, but mental functions of human material, not how impersonal activity, but activity and customized personal rights. Diversion by man, the human becomes increasingly more ground in psychology, as is a new departure called "humanist psychology". In this approach, we believe that evaluating the current situation of social perception on the profession of psychologist concerning the status, functions, psychologist, professional conduct, training, objectives and working methods, the integration into employment, unemployment among psychologists and the future of psychology as a science, becomes At present a matter of priority.

Recent research highlights differences in perception between subjects according to sex, age, education, interaction with a psychologist.

Also, it is important to emphasize that it is currently awareness of the profession of psychologist, what is known about the work, role and place of psychologist in daily life, is considered useful if the presence of such specialist at the moment and what is expected from a psychologist. Knowing these things can interfere with specific means and influence the positive social perception of psychologist. In the following way , might facilitate the transition from ignorance to knowledge of psychological science by the social.

**Keywords:** psychologist, status, professional ethics, functions, placement, unemployment, objectives, ignorance, knowledge.

## Rezumat

Tot mai mult începe să se conștientizeze faptul că nu funcțiile psihice în general trebuie să constituie obiectul de cercetare al psihologiei, ci funcțiile psihice ale omului concret, nu activitatea la modul impersonal, ci activitatea personală și personalizată a omului. Reorientarea către om, către uman, capătă din ce în ce mai mult teren în psihologie , constituindu-se o nouă orientare numită „psihologia umanistă”. În această viziune ,considerăm că evaluarea situației actuale a percepției sociale asupra profesiei de psiholog ,vizând statutul, funcțiile psihologului, deontologia profesională, formarea, obiectivele și metodele de lucru, integrarea în muncă, șomajul în rândul psihologilor și viitorul psihologiei ca știință, devine în etapa actuală o problemă prioritară.

Cercetările recente evidențiază diferențe de percepție între subiecți în funcție de sex, vârstă, studii, interacțiune cu un psiholog.

De asemenea, considerăm că este deosebit de important a se sublinia care este ,în momentul actual gradul de cunoaștere a profesiei de psiholog, ce se știe despre munca, rolul și locul psihologului în viața de zi cu zi, dacă este considerată utilă prezența unui asemenea specialist în momentul acesta și ce se așteaptă din partea unui psiholog. Cunoscând toate aceste lucruri se poate interveni cu mijloace specifice și influența în mod pozitiv, percepția socială asupra psihologului. Astfel , se poate facilita trecerea de la ignoranță la cunoașterea științelor psihologice de către comunitatea socială

**Cuvinte cheie:** psiholog, statut, deontologie, functii, plasare, somaj, obiective, ignoranta, cunoastere.

## **The promotion of the global security. Introductory remarks**

**Lucian CULDA**

*Nicolae Balcescu Land Forces Academy Sibiu, Romania*

### **Abstract**

The problem of “the security” is still treated from one-sided points because the investigators and the public authorities/executive branches refer to it differently.

When the strategies of security are conceived, they regularly refer to “the national security” and not to “the *nation*’s security”; *when the mentions are about the regional security, there are stated interests of some groups of countries or of some power centres and so the necessities of the global security are ignored.* There are as well claimed “*interests of security*” and not “*necessities of security*”. Such expressions maintain the possibility that in the name of “interests of security” the attacks are unleashed, the conflictual conditions are maintained and the real necessities of security are ignored.

We have to go beyond this approach which is dominated by the ideological premises because it deters us from getting closer to the solution which can be really favourable to the people and to the humanity. The argument is that the analysis which can be relevant supposes to take in consideration the connections among all the levels of the social organization and to admit the fact that the real security cannot be obtained when the actions prove to be sources of insecurity. One’s security cannot be obtained through the others’ insecurity.

**Keywords:** security, globalization, strategies of security, constructive capacity

## **EU integration process vs. different velocities of integration? Some preliminary remarks**

**Luciano SEGRETO**

University of Florence, Italy

### **Abstract**

European Union is most probably the only institution where social scientists can use their cultural tools both to understand the past, the present and, to some extent, the future. This appears to be especially true because the lessons from the past are not only useful for the academic researchers and for their students, but also for the decision makers, the governments, the EU commission and many other EU's institutions.

The organisers of this conference raised the question on the models of further integration in the EU and the integration process of different velocities. That question implies different approaches, but mainly implies the necessity to look backwards in order to give the forecasts for the future. In this line of thinking it appears quite interesting and even useful to reconsider what were the opinions at the beginning of the 1990's, the very day after the collapse of the communist regimes and the fall of the Berlin Wall. The following step will be to reconsider the opinions about the same process five years ago and finally today. The comparison that can be made will probably include some surprise, mainly because our memory sometimes appears to be quite indulgent with our today's points of view.

**Keywords:** European Union, European integration, Eurobarometer, European strategies.

## **De bouche à l'oreille - les voi(es)(x) de la communication -**

**Mihaela PASAT**

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### **Résumé**

Dans le processus de la communication, le message en est l'objet. Pour que son effet soit conforme à l'intention, il faut prendre en compte à la fois les niveaux logique, paraverbal, paralinguistique et non-verbal, ainsi que la crédibilité de la source et sa compétence. L'efficacité d'un processus de communication se trouve sous l'emprise de facteurs importants, telle la concordance ou la non-concordance des opinions, croyances ou penchants de ses deux pôles. Maintes fois on envisage des influences qui changent l'avis de l'autre, son attitude, son comportement et cela est une question de pouvoir, d'expérience, de bon sens ou d'insolence, somme toute, de voi(e)x interculturelles.

Mots-clés: compétence de communication, culture(s), dimensions du contexte, interculturel, message, voie, voix

### **Rezumat**

În procesul comunicării, obiectul este mesajul. Pentru ca efectul acestuia să fie conform intenției, trebuie luate în seamă nivelurile logic, paraverbal, paralingvistic și non-verbal, precum și credibilitatea sursei și competența acesteia. Eficacitatea unui proces de comunicare se află sub imperiul unor factori importanți, cum ar fi concordanța ori neconcordanța opiniilor, credințelor sau tendințelor celor doi poli. De nenumărate ori avem în vedere influențe care schimbă opinia celuilalt, atitudinea sa, comportamentul său, ceea ce implică puterea, experiența, bunul simț ori insolența, pe scurt, vocile/căile interculturele.

Cuvinte cheie: competența în comunicare, cultura/culturi, dimensiunile contextului, intercultural, mesaj, direcție, voturi

## **Change through education and information**

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### **Abstract**

The association of the two values – education and information - is a normal one and represents an attribute accessible to any manager. They are complementary and interdependent. We can refer separately to one of these two important social vectors only from a scholastic viewpoint.

The informative value of a message depends on the knowledge, education, attitude, attention and information held by the receptor, as well as on the environment where they are spread.

This essay attempts to establish efficiency relations between the concepts of education and information in the organizations of the future, a sine qua non condition in a modern management.

**Key words / idioms:** education, specialized human capital, information, change, digital age.

### **Rezumat**

Asocierea celor două valori este firească și reprezintă un atribut la îndemâna oricărui manager. Ele sunt complementare și interdependente. Doar școlastic putem vorbi separat de unul din cei doi vectori sociali importanți.

Valoarea informativă a unui mesaj depinde de cunoștințele, de educația, de atitudinea, de atenția și de informațiile deținute de receptor, ca și de mediul în care se propagă.

Această lucrare se vrea o încercare de stabilire a unor relații de eficacitate între conceptele de educație și informație în organizațiile viitorului, condiție obligatorie într-un management modern.

**Cuvinte / expresii cheie:** educație, capital uman specializat, informație, schimbare, epoca digitală.

# Blaga and Śankara

Mircea ITU

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## Abstract

Lucian Blaga, the most important Romanian philosopher, highly appreciated Śankaracarya, the famous Indian philosopher, whom he named “the greatest metaphysician of the world” in his lectures on philosophy of religion. He was influenced by Śankara in his theories on God, as well as on the types of knowledge. We begin with an outlook on Śankara’s personality and work. Then, we compare the systems of the two philosophers in order to point out especially the similarities. In a hermeneutical approach, we discuss the concept of *the Great Anonymous* (God) in Blaga related to that of *Brahman* in Śankara. Similarities as well as differences are presented in Blaga’s doctrine on *the transcendental censorship* and Śankara’s well-known doctrine on *maya*.

**Keywords:** God-Brahma, metaphysics, philosophical system, transcendental censorship, spirituality

## Rezumat

Lucian Blaga, unul dintre cei mai importanti filozofi romani, l-a apreciat foarte mult pe Sankaracarya, renumitul filozof indian, pe care l-a numit in prelegerile sale de filozofie a religiei "cel mai mare metafizician al lumii". A fost influentat de Sankara in teoriile sale despre Dumnezeu, precum si de tipurile de cunoastere. Vom incepe cu o prezentare a personalitatii si operei lui Sankara. Apoi, vom compara sistemele celor doi filozofi, pentru a scoate in special in evidenta asemanarile. Intr-o abordare hermeneutica, vom discuta despre conceptul "Marele Anonim" (Dumnezeu) a lui Blaga, in paralel cu "Braham" a lui Sankara. Asemanarile, precum si deosebirile sunt prezentate in doctrina lui Blaga despre "cenzura transcendentala", si doctrina binecunoscuta a lui Sankara despre "Maya".

**Cuvinte cheie:** Dumnezeu-Brahma, metafizica, sistem filozofic, cenzura transcendentala, spiritualitate

## **Increasing potential for conflict in a globalized world**

**Teodor FRUNZETI**

Lieutenant General Ph.D., *Carol I* National University for Defense, Bucharest, Romania

### **Abstract**

The new beginning of the century and millennium has brought on the stage of the world history, the enhancement of globalization specific phenomena and processes, of which become increasingly obvious the risks and threats referring to security.

From the perspective of global security, a very important aspect seems to be the identification of possible trends in the evolution of conflicts in different geographical areas of the world. Terrorism, the new conflicts on resources and particularly the characteristics of war for the next 10-20 years are realities that configure the maintenance and emphasize of global insecurity.

**Keywords:** globalization, conflict, risk, terrorism, war of the future.

### **Rezumat**

Noul început de secol și mileniu a adus pe scena istoriei mondiale, amplificarea fenomenelor și proceselor specifice globalizării, între care tot mai evidente devin riscurile și amenințările la adresa securității.

Foarte important, din perspectiva securității globale, apare identificarea posibilelor tendințe de evoluție a conflictelor în diferite spații geografice ale lumii. Terorismul, noile conflicte pe resurse și mai ales caracteristicile războiului pentru următorii 10-20 de ani sunt realități ce configurează menținerea și accentuarea globalizării insecurității.

**Cuvinte cheie:** globalizare, conflictualitate, risc, terorism, război al viitorului.

## **Challengers of employees' carrier management in the environment of change**

**Vladimiras GRAŽULIS\***, **Jonas JAGMINAS\*\*** and **Andrius VALICKAS\*\*\***

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### **Abstract**

It is noted in the article that career management of employees is currently becoming a very relevant question of human resource management for the majority of organizations as it was never ever before. Career systems of organizations are improved because of the intensified social, economic, political and cultural changes. The Lithuanian public sector is also reforming its' career system: the laws regulating the careers of civil servants and other employees are amended, electronic careers planning is implemented. However it must be admitted that many drawbacks related to the legal regulation of this system are still noticeable. The data of the empirical research carried out by the authors completely confirm the statements of various specialists that not a few managers due to the lack of theoretical knowledge of management are still poorly oriented to the sharply changing world of the manager, therefore they are not ready to make their proper contribution to the change of the carrier systems. The authors of the article are suggesting to accelerate the processes of reform designing the career systems corresponding to the contemporary tendencies of changes, which could become the integrating factor of different aspects of human resources management.

**Key concepts:** change of career concept, management of carrier system, career system of the public sector, readiness of the managers to participate in the process of change

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