



The Role Of Vocational Pedagogy And Dual Education In Crafts

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Abstract: Dual education is a system that provides a student with the opportunity to work and improve their skills in an organization relevant to their field, while receiving education at a higher educational institution. In this education, most of the training is spent in practice, that is, at a designated enterprise.

Keywords: Professional psychology, educational field, vocational education, craft, cooperation, enterprise.

Introduction: The dual system of vocational education, based on the medieval guilds of craftsmen, involved the future craftsman entering a workshop as a student, whose task was to observe the work of the master and repeat his actions. After successful training, the student became an apprentice, but in order to work independently or open his own workshop, he had to pass a master's exam, which, in turn, required learning from other masters and the student working on his own.

The dual form of vocational education is considered by scientists as an educational phenomenon successfully adapted to the conditions of a market economy. The economy demanded a new form of training specialists based on social partnership between enterprises and vocational schools, instead of the tradition of training a student like himself by an individual master. The dual system in the world has proven its effectiveness in this matter, in the recent Soviet past, professional personnel were forged on a similar principle and, it must be said, the result was. The modern dual education system being introduced in our country hopes to bridge the gap between theory and practice. The introduction of dual education in any educational institution is a complex preparatory process for the transition from the traditional form of education to the system of additional education. This transition is accompanied by a change in society's self-awareness and its readiness to accept new

norms determined by the needs and demands of a modern society ready for development and self-improvement.

According to UNESCO's International Standard for Educational Qualifications, dual education systems are educational programs designed for young people that combine part-time work and part-time education in traditional school and university systems.

Dual system all parties involved in it

— enterprises and student organizations, serving the interests of the state:

— for an enterprise, this is an opportunity to reduce the costs incurred for training personnel, finding and selecting employees, retraining and adapting them. For students, it is a high probability of adapting graduates to real production conditions and successfully finding a job in their specialty after graduation. The state that effectively solves the problem of training qualified personnel for the entire economy also benefits.

An analysis of literary sources on the problem of using dual education in foreign countries shows that this system can be adapted to our realities:

- 1) it is necessary to ensure close integration between educational institutions and enterprises;
- 2) it is necessary to forecast the workforce needs of enterprises in order to know exactly who needs it and how much;
- 3) it is necessary to develop professional standards and build educational programs based on them;
- 4) ensuring that blocks of theory and practice alternate throughout the study (for example, a week of theory followed immediately by 2 weeks of practice);
- 5) It is mandatory to conduct career guidance work with schoolchildren so that their choice of future profession is meaningful.

The analysis of pedagogical research on this problem shows that the practice of training personnel in Germany is particularly relevant in the modern system of vocational education. Its origins lie in the concept of a dual form as the main method of training and education of young workers in pre-war Germany, when training in an educational institution was combined with part-time employment in production. From the second half of the 19th century, with the development of industrial production, apprentices began to move to industrial enterprises, where the factory training system was already developed. Training workshops began to open at enterprises, where craft technology was systematically taught.

Dual education is a system that provides students with

the opportunity to work and improve their skills in an organization that is relevant to their field, while also receiving education at a higher education institution. In this education, most of the learning takes place in practice, that is, at a designated enterprise.

According to Nazokat Abdukunduzova, head of the information service of the Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Innovation, today there are 689 professional educational institutions in the republic, where 367,293 students are studying. GBPOU "Solikamsk Socio-Pedagogical College" begins to introduce dual education among secondary vocational education institutions in the Perm Territory.

Dual education is a network form based on mutual cooperation between employers and vocational education institutions, that is, coordinated interaction between educational institutions of the Solikamsk urban district and the pedagogical college.

Dual education includes a combination of theoretical and practical training, in which in college the student must master the basics of professional activity (theoretical part), and the practical part of the training is carried out directly at the workplace: in schools, additional educational institutions. city, preschool educational institutions. Dual education programs, which are implemented in specific workplaces in urban educational institutions under the guidance of school teachers and preschool teachers, include three main components:

- 1) educational, production (pedagogical) practice;
- 2) practical and laboratory exercises;
- 3) non-audit activities (excursions, roundtable discussions, seminars).

Goal: to create a system for training qualified workers that meets the needs of employers in terms of the quality of skills and qualifications and the number of graduates necessary to increase the competitiveness of the economy.

CONCLUSION

Vocational pedagogy and the dual education system play an important role in the development of the craft sector today. Through these systems, students are formed not only with theoretical knowledge, but also with practical skills, hard work and creativity. The dual education system inextricably links the educational process with production, which allows young specialists to quickly adapt to the real work environment. Vocational pedagogy introduces a person-oriented, psychological and pedagogical approach to this process.

As a result of strengthening cooperation between educational institutions and manufacturing enterprises in the field of crafts, qualified, competitive personnel

loyal to national values are being produced.

Therefore, further improving vocational pedagogy and the dual education system, and their widespread application in craft areas, is one of the most effective ways to ensure the professional development of young people.

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