



APPLICATION OF DUAL EDUCATION (VOCATIONAL TRAINING) FOR FUTURE SPECIALISTS OF THE OIL AND GAS INDUSTRY

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Abstract: *This article is devoted to the study of the possibilities of dual education in the current education system. In particular, it reveals the prerequisites for creating dual education and the stages of its formation. Moreover, the article presents the outcomes of the comparative analysis of foreign practice in the application of dual education, as well as the prospects for using its elements under conditions of Uzbekistan.*

Keywords: *dual education, vocational training, academic process, academic learning, internship, practice.*

Currently, when in modern society education is considered the most important means of achieving success and a symbol of the social position of a person, there is a need to find new approaches aimed at training highly qualified specialists that meet imperatives of our time.

If at the beginning of XXI century the main focus was on the individual development of the personality of each young person, now there is the need in the economy for qualified personnel required for the technological renewal of many industries. Thus, in this regard, dual education is becoming one of the aspects of the interaction between the manufacturing industry and education.

Dual education is a type of education in which the theoretical part of the study process is implemented on the basis of an educational institution and the practical part goes at the work area. Enterprises and companies place orders with educational institutions for a specific number of specialists, as well as employers are involved in preparing the curriculum. Students do internship at the enterprise without leaving their studies.

In today's Uzbekistan higher education is one of the most rapidly growing areas, since a strong state with an innovation-based market economy, a robust civil society, where all human rights and interests are ensured, cannot be built without creating a decent human resources potential. The training of highly qualified specialists in the most demanded professions with latest knowledge, critical thinking and proficiency in foreign languages is a paramount objective set by the government of the Republic of Uzbekistan.



An efficient solution to this problem requires the search for new approaches to the organization of the educational process, which main aim is to train educate qualified personnel demanded in the current labor market.

If the focus was on the individual development of the personality of each student in the effective organization of the educational process at the beginning of XXI century, nowadays the economy's need for qualified personnel required for the technological renewal of many industries dominates. In this regard, dual education contributes to the effective implementation of the interaction between the real sector and education.

Dual education is a type of education in which the theoretical part of the learning process takes place on the basis of an educational institution and the practical part is held at the workplace.

Enterprises place their orders to educational institutions for a specific number of specialists, as well as employers are engaged in working out the curriculum. Students do internships at the enterprise in combination with part-time education.

The origins of the dual education formation derive from Europe. The dual education model, developed during the second half of XX century in Germany, implies the expenditure of significant enterprise funds to improve the professional qualifications of a future specialist. Germany has been successfully implementing the interaction of education with the production area for several decades and constant analysis of the development trends of such interaction is union has yielded favorable results. Despite the fact that not a single enterprise is obliged to conduct instructions and not a single teenager is obliged to participate in it, nevertheless, about 70% of the age group takes education under this system [1].

Dual education is quite popular in Germany. Dual students acquire during their studies at the university not only theoretical knowledge, but also practical experience. In total, production internship takes minimum 12 months and in some cases field classes last 18 months or more. Practice time can be distributed in completely different ways. In some cases, students go to lectures 2 days a week, and the remaining 3 days work at the enterprise, and after completing "Ausbildung", they go only to lectures. Sometimes firstly it is needed to go through a 12-month "Ausbildung", then the theoretical part follows and the study process ends with working at the enterprise again for 10 months.

It should be noted that efficient experience of dual education is implemented in our country, in particular, at the Branch of Russian State University of Oil and Gas (National Research University) named after I.M. Gubkin in Tashkent. Currently the Branch widely uses dual education, which is one of the aspects of the interaction between the manufacturing industry and education. The need for dual education is also due to the fact that under conditions there is a huge need of the economy for qualified personnel for the technological renewal of many industries, and, in particular,

the oil and gas industry. Dual education is a type of education in which the theoretical part of the study process of future specialists takes place on the basis of an educational institution and the practical part goes at the workplace, that is, students have the opportunity to practice at an enterprise without interrupting their studies and see with their own eyes how the theory is applied in practice.

As part of field classes students have the opportunity to visit a gas condensate well, study aspects of the well watering process, methods for solving the problem, as well as temperature and pressure measurements, get acquainted with the geology of the field.

The study process is worked out with the account of the peculiarities of each specialty, with the involvement of professional specialists of the enterprise, as well as with the participation of the students themselves in the process of work.

In conclusion, the urgency of dual education was also indicated in the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan №163 “On measures to organize dual education in the vocational education system” dated March 29, 2021. According to this statutory act dual education was introduced in the vocational education system from the 2021/2022 academic year. This Resolution is aimed at adjusting the study process in compliance with the requirements of the labor market, link it with production and create an environment in which students can be engaged in self-development.

Introduction of dual education into the educational process of Uzbekistan has occurred relatively recently. In this regard the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers № 163 “On measures to organize dual education in the vocational education system” was adopted on March 29, 2021.

This Resolution provided for the organization of dual education from the 2021/2022 academic year in the vocational education system in compliance with the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On Education”, as well as in order to create broad opportunities to support the interest of young people in acquiring professions and specialties.

In addition, the Regulation on the procedure for organizing dual training in the vocational education system was approved according to this Resolution. This Regulation envisages:

- organization of dual education and its stages;
- the order of the educational process and on-the-job training in dual education;
- determination of duties, rights and responsibilities of participants in dual education.

In reliance upon the study of foreign experience in the field of dual education, today its efficient implementation in the Republic of Uzbekistan is implemented within the framework of the following aspects:



- linking the learning process of an educational institution with the conditions of production at the enterprise (organization);
 - organizing the practical part of training process at enterprises (organizations) and the theoretical part in educational institutions;
 - enhancing investment attractiveness of the regions and improving the training of mid-level personnel with the account of the real needs of the economy;
 - developing the formats and models of cooperation between enterprises (organizations) and educational institutions;
 - developing the competencies in the implementation of educational programs in combination with the professional activities;
 - improving the training program with the account of the requirements of employers and their technological innovations;
 - financing implementation of training and educational programs;
 - improving the forms and methods of industry-based cooperation between enterprises (organizations) and educational institutions;
 - further expansion of the participation of enterprises (organizations) in the grading of alumni;
 - meeting the needs of the population of different ages in acquiring qualifications in relevant professions (specialties).

It should be noted that the advantages of dual education are not only for students who can see with their own eyes how the theory works in practice. The dual education system becomes profitable for enterprises due to the following factors:

- personnel training is carried out for specific technological processes that exactly meet the requirements of the enterprise;
 - increase in productivity, quality of services and products;
 - reduction of terms of adaptation of alumni at the enterprise;
- achieving a greater return on invested capital as a result of their learning efforts in the long term;
 - reduction of the cost of enhanced (extra) training.

In conclusion, it should be noted that successful implementation of dual education will contribute to the further integration of the educational process with practice and production. In addition, some activities will be organized to expand partnerships with leading specialized foreign research centres and educational institutions, optimize areas and specialties of education with the account of the prospects for the integrated development of regions and sectors of the economy, the needs of ongoing territorial and cross-industry programs of the Republic of Uzbekistan.





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