

ADVANCED TOPICS OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING

АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ

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Abstract

Modern professional education has a number of actual problems, which cover the whole educational process in new socio-economic conditions.

The solution of these problems will contribute to improving the quality of personnel training and the growth of the prestige of the working profession.

Key words: secondary vocational education, the Unified State Exam.

Аннотация

Современному профессиональному образованию присущ ряд актуальных проблем, которые охватывают весь воспитательно-образовательный процесс в новых социально-экономических условиях. Решение этих проблем будет способствовать повышению качества подготовки рабочих кадров и роста престижа рабочей профессии.

Ключевые слова: среднее профессиональное образование, Единый государственный экзамен.

The urgent problem of vocational education today is the insufficient interest of students in secondary vocational education - in modern Russian society the prestige of the working profession has been lost. At the same time,

the labor market increases the demand for workers and mid-level specialists, who in the volume of productive forces in various sectors account for 60 to 80% and are the most important factor of innovative economic growth.

However, only 15 percent of students are enrolled in middle-level specialist training programs. This phenomenon is explained by the fact that interest in secondary vocational education among young people is often explained by the simple desire not to pass the Unified State Exam and subsequently receive a higher education. And working specialties themselves are still unattractive for young people, as they are considered low-paid, not prestigious and not very promising in terms of career and personal development.

Another pressing problem is the poor financing of the material and technical base of vocational education organizations. Due to low financial support, college management cannot afford not only the repair of worn out buildings, but also the renewal of material and technical base. For example, a significant part of the equipment used today in many secondary vocational schools does not correspond to the modern level either technically or in production or in scientific terms. Once in production, graduates again learn to work with more advanced technology [2].

In educational institutions, the process of introducing new educational technologies is slowly underway, there is a shortage of elementary devices (electronic boards, projectors), which significantly affects the learning process, as it greatly reduces the visibility of training. There are problems in carrying out practical and laboratory work due to deficiencies in the provision of technical training tools. There are problems with the replenishment of library collections with current textbooks and periodical literature.

The economy and the system of taxation of educational institutions need to be improved. The level of remuneration and scholarships in the middle link is the lowest, which serves as the main brake on the motivation of collectives for innovative development and modernization of the educational process.

In vocational education, there is an acute problem of staffing. The field of education is not prestigious for employment, since the work of teachers is poorly paid. Consequently, in almost all educational institutions there is a shortage of personnel. A presidential decree providing for a wage increase in the system of secondary vocational education until 2018 does not stimulate the rejuvenation of personnel in vocational education. There is an outflow of promising teachers from the vocational education system to alternative segments of the labor market. One should expect an exacerbation of the personnel problem and, as a result, a further decline in the quality level of training specialists with vocational education [1].

Problems in education are obvious and long overdue. The assigned tasks require an immediate solution. Among the most urgent tasks are: attracting investors from various fields of activity to the education system; ensuring the implementation of measures to attract and retain in the science and education of young people (it is necessary to make the areas of science and education attractive to young people); strengthening work on the creation of a modern system of professional development of managerial and pedagogical personnel. The solution of these tasks will create conditions for the development of education [3].

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