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SOME SCIENTIFIC APPROACHES TO PROFESSIONAL TRAINING OF FUTURE SPECIALISTS OF HOTEL AND RESTAURANT BUSINESS

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The problem of preparation of hospitality specialists is one of the most relevant in the theory and methodology of professional education. This is primarily due to the prospects for the development of the hotel and restaurant industry - an important sector of the domestic economy and the need for highly qualified management staff. Professional training in the specialty "Hotel and restaurant business" is based on traditional laws and principles of higher school didactics and requires the definition of theoretical and methodological principles of this process, in particular, a number of methodological approaches that ensure its effectiveness.

Since a certain scientific approach is productive only in the knowledge of a particular aspect of the problem, without other approaches it is not enough to study the holistic pedagogical phenomenon. Therefore, the need to identify a set of scientific approaches, the reliance on which will ensure the successful training of future specialists in the hotel and restaurant business (HRB), capable of solving professional problems and practical problems in the field of hospitality both during training and in the process of work, involving the use of theories and methods of the system of sciences that form the basis of hotel and restaurant activities.

The analysis of scientific sources on the research problem shows that the professional training of future HRB specialists will be effective if it takes place on the basis of

integrated application of a set of certain methodological approaches. In particular, scientists define such approaches as: competence, system, culturology, etc. [1 - 4].

To date, the success of training of specialists in various professional fields, including hospitality, is ensured through a *competence-based approach*. According to N. Nychkalo, this approach assumes learning focused on outputs rather than inputs; the ability to perform practical tasks is mainly taken into account, but knowledge is also taken into account; on-the-job training (at least part of the training takes place in the workplace in a production environment) [1; 2]. In this case, the concept of competence will be understood as an integrated result, which involves shifting the emphasis on the accumulation of normatively defined knowledge, skills and abilities to form and develop students' ability to act, apply the experience of successful activities in a particular field.

Let us emphasize that in modern science, competence is considered as the most important condition for effective activity of the individual, which is manifested in the ability and willingness to work and is based on certain knowledge, skills and abilities. Regarding the practice in the field of hospitality - is an understanding of the subject area and features of placement and use of recreational resources in the world, the ability to assess the development potential of the hospitality industry taking into account the needs of different categories of consumers and types of tourism, ability to analyze trends and prospects of national and world markets, to establish relationships between the development of the hospitality industry and socio-economic processes in the country, to identify risk factors, the ability to use modern management, organizational and economic mechanisms to increase the competitiveness of national accommodation and restaurants, etc. [2].

Thus, the competence approach determines the trajectory of educational training of future specialists of the HRB, which determines the content, forms and methods of training, outlines the expected results, etc.

It should be noted that the training of future specialists of HRB is a complex process, the effectiveness of which is determined by a *systematic approach* to its organization.

According to the definition of domestic scientists, a system is a set of interconnected, ordered components that perform certain functions; it is a set of elements that are interconnected, interdependent and create a certain hierarchical, structured integrity and unity [3]. The pedagogical system is a set of elements and their parts, which when interacting with each other are combined into a single whole and are aimed at creating favorable conditions for development and formation, as well as the impact on the objects of education. The pedagogical system can be general, invariant, characteristic due to the uniqueness and multilevel, the choice of content, methods, tools and organizational forms of educational activities.

The system of professional training of future specialists of HRB is a kind of pedagogical system, since it has all the necessary features: it provides a basis for theoretical understanding and construction of pedagogical activities; contains a set of interconnected tools, methods and processes necessary to create an organized and purposeful pedagogical influence on the formation of the readiness of the specialist to

perform professional activities; ensures the implementation of value-semantic, normative, technological and procedural-effective functions; contributes to the achievement of human development goals.

Thus, the systematic approach presupposes such an organization of professional training of specialists in which all its components are in a certain interdependence, constant reflection and correction of the results; creation of conditions that ensure the achievement of the effectiveness of training, the formation of the personality traits of a future specialist, allowing him to solve professional problems in an unconventional way, to master innovative technologies and methods of professional activity.

Since the sphere of hospitality is very wide and cannot always be clearly delineated, the training of future HRB specialists should be based on a *cultural approach*, which will allow them to carry out activities taking into account the cultural environment where it takes place.

In the modern culturology a fairly complete analysis of the evolution of the concept of "culture" is conducted. Most often, this term is a synonymous with progressive spiritual and material values of both an individual and all mankind, as a process of self-affirmation in the personality of true human qualities.

One of the features of a highly cultured personality is the ability to continuous self-education, self-development. "At a certain level of human culture, self-knowledge is more and more active and most important – more effective; it is self-determined (actualizes those problems that seem more interesting, promising, personally significant to person, it is aimed at continuous development, strives for creative self-realization in any kind of activity" [4].

Thus, the current requirements for competitive hospitality professionals lead to conceptual changes in their training process. The scientific basis of such training in the context of the modern educational paradigm is the synthesis of competence, system and culturological approaches. These approaches allow to conduct the professional training of specialists holistically through the formation of not only professionally significant knowledge, skills and abilities, but also the improvement of important personal qualities, the formation of which depends on productivity and the end result of their professional development as future professionals in the hospitality industry.

Reference

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