

# **Developing dry wall construction training in V4**

**Best practices and competition of trainees**



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# 1. Preface

Dry wall construction is a relative new profession in Central - Eastern Europe but its vocational education system is different in all V4 countries. The aim of our project is to compare the current situation of dry wall construction vocational education in the V4 countries and to organize a trainee competition in this trade. To reach this goal partners first compared the current situation then collected and exchanged existing best practices of their education.

Due to some political and economic reasons dry wall construction appeared a few decades later in the V4 countries than in the Western European countries and the form of its vocational education also differs in all four Visegrad countries. It is a registered profession in some of the countries and the education either started many years ago or just recently. On the other hand in Slovakia dry wall construction is only briefly mentioned as a part of other construction professions. Since technical requirements of this trade are the same all over the world it is essential to harmonise the curriculum and methodology of its education in the V4 countries, too. Otherwise young professionals might have disadvantage in their own county and on the European labour market, as well.

At the first workshop in Liberec partners gave a presentation about DWC education in their country. Then they discussed and finalized all necessary further steps and final goals of the project and finalize the condition of the planned dry wall construction vocational competition (the range of possible participants, age limit, selection process, type of test projects, etc.).

Meetings were held in the different participating countries – in Liberec, in Budapest and in Warsaw - and each time partners also visited a vocational school in that country, too.

Following the kick off meeting in Liberec partners coordinated the selection and preparatory training of their national teams (two trainees) who then took part at the international dry wall constructor competition on 18-20 April 2016 in Budapest.

The dry wall constructor competition was held parallel with the Hungarian National Professional Competition (*Szakma Sztár Fesztivál*) at the EXPO site which was visited by more than 2000 youngsters and VET experts from all over Hungary. Parallel with the competition there was a workshop where partners defined the structure of the final publication.

At the last workshop in Warsaw partners evaluated the project, summarized best practices of dry wall constructor education in the V4 countries and finalized the findings, the structure of video film what was recorded about the competition and the text of the English language publication. Finishing the project partners translated project findings into all four languages and started the dissemination of the project results.

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### 3. Introduction of the partners

#### 3.1 Secondary School of Mechanical, Constructional and Transportation Studies in Liberec

Střední škola strojní, stavební a dopravní Liberec (Secondary School of Mechanical, Constructional and Transportation Studies in Liberec) is a state school and with more than 700 students it is the second largest secondary school in the Liberec region.

At the present time the school provides education in fields of studies focused on machinery, building and transportation engineering in four-year study programmes finished by maturity exam:

- Technical Equipment of Buildings
- Transport Operations and Transport Economics
- Mechanic – Tool Setter (CNC Metal machining)
- Mechanic – Tool Setter (CNC Molding)
- Auto Electrician
- Mechanic of Installations in Buildings
- Business enterprise (extension studies – full-time or evening classes)

and in three-year study programmes finished by vocational certificate:

- Mechanic (Locksmith)
- Toolmaker
- Tinner
- Electromechanic
- Joiner
- Plumber
- Painter and Decorator
- Carpenter
- Bricklayer

The school keeps 120 employees including 80 teachers of theoretical subjects, teachers of vocational training and dorm teachers. The headmaster of the school is Ing. Tomáš Princ. (since 1st October 2016 Mgr. Jan Samšíňák)

The instruction is realized in several buildings located in different parts of the town – two buildings for theoretical instruction, several workshops, a dormitory with the capacity of 280 beds, a school kitchen and a canteen.

The school has participated in a lot of international programmes both for teachers and students, for example projects of the European Union Leonardo da Vinci, later Erasmus+, the Operational programmes of ESF, V4, it cooperates with the Czech-German Fund of the Future. The pedagogical staff make use of the gained experience and knowledge and use it for completion and innovations of the school educational programmes. All these facts contribute to the high level of education and expanding the activities of the school. The school also keeps good relations with many firms in Liberec region and with schools and institutions in Germany, Great Britain, Poland and Slovakia.

In the Czech Republic, the *Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports* is responsible for the development of the education system. The Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports, municipal authorities, regional authorities and the Czech school inspectorate carry out the state administration of education that is governed by the Education Act.

The Czech Education system comprises

- Pre-school education
- Basic/Primary Schools
- Upper-secondary schools
- Universities

Children usually start their pre-school education (which is not compulsory) at the age of three, and carry on to nine-year compulsory school (primary/basic school) at the age of six. After completing the nine-year compulsory education children decide about their career and apply for an upper-secondary school. There are several types of upper-secondary schools:

- Grammar schools prepare students for university studies. Students attend eight-year grammar schools which they start at the age of eleven, starting after the fifth grade at basic school, six-year grammar schools which they start at the age of thirteen, after the seventh grade at basic school or four-year year grammar schools which they start at the age of fifteen, after the ninth grade at basic school.
- Four-year vocational schools prepare students for jobs or tertiary education. These schools specialize in a variety of branches.
- Three-year vocational schools (apprentice programmes) prepare students for jobs. If graduates from this type of school want to go to tertiary education, they can study for two years in an extension programme and after passing the matura exam they can apply for college or university programmes.

This structure of Czech education conforms to the standards of the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) that is approved by UNESCO. Public education in Czech Republic is free.

Dry wall construction is a registered trade in the Czech Republic. The knowledge and skills necessary for this qualification are described in the National System of Qualifications. There are publications which teachers use at schools and courses.

Several Czech schools offer a study programme focusing on Dry-wall Constructions. It is a three-year study programme finished by the final exam and the apprentice certificate in the branch. In this programme, students spend alternatively one week in the workshop doing practical training and one week at school studying theoretical subjects. Other schools offer a course of dry-wall construction as part of study programmes Bricklayer and Carpenter. At the end of the course, the students take an exam and if they pass, they get a certificate.

The cooperation among schools, enterprises and building material manufacturers is rather rare, mainly because there are not many students who are interested in the branch.

The students of the branch Dry-wall Construction spend the first two years of their practical training in school workshops, in the third year of studies they can do their practical training with a business, based on a contract.

The final exam in the Dry-wall Construction branch consists of three parts – written exam, oral exam and practical exam. Requirements are described in the National System of Qualifications. Students who only take a course of dry-wall construction as part of their studies in branches Carpenter and Bricklayer take practical exam.

## 3.2 Secondary School of Architecture in Dunajská Streda

Secondary School of Architecture in Dunajská Streda was established in 1972, which was specialized in a wide range of architecture. In our school students can choose from trainings which last for three years. These programs are: mason, joiner, carpenter, painter, floor tiler, tinner, heating-repairman and florist. After finishing their studies the students receive an Apprenticeship Certificate. Thereafter students can continue their studies in the area of architecture for another two years. If students finish the plus two years long training, they can complete School Leaving Exam for finishing their studies. Our school has four years long programs, which are technical high school and florist-decorator. These trainings finish with graduation. Our school successfully cooperates with other schools abroad. We regularly participate in different competitions (foreign language, sport and professional competition). Our students continuously visit exhibitions in our country or abroad (Bratislava, Nitra, Budapest, Vienna, Brno, Salzburg). We have professional classrooms, own workrooms, college, school canteen, gym, tennis court and library. Beside the theoretical education we emphasise the practical education, too.

The education system in Slovakia:

The school compulsory in Slovakia is ten years, from 6 to 16 years of age. The education is divided into three parts:

- elementary school,
- secondary school,
- University.

The elementary education system is divided in two parts. First part is from the first class to fourth class (from 6 to 10 years of age) and the second part is from fifth class to ninth class (from 10 to 15 years of age).

After the elementary school students can continue their studies in high schools or secondary schools. The high schools prepare students for the university. In secondary schools students acquire different types of professions, but beside the professions they also prepare them for the university. In our country we have three types of university degrees:

- bachelor degree,
- master degree,
- doctor degree.

Dry wall construction is not an independent trade in our Slovakia. Students receive basic information about it only in lessons of technology on the first class. During Visegrad Fund Competition students received more information about dry wall construction and they learnt new things from specialists during preparation. This knowledge helped them to complete the task perfectly.

In the future our school would like to add more lessons connected to dry wall construction, because we have only four lessons in a year and it is not enough to acquire the knowledge. Due to the competition our students received some new information.

### 3.3 Polish Gypsum Association - PSG

#### 17 YEARS for THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY in POLAND

The mission of the Polish Gypsum Association (PSG) is the dissemination of gypsum as a human-friendly material for interior residential and public and indicating the possibilities of its comprehensive application. The Association was established in 1999 and is now its supporting members are: KNAUF, SINIAT (*previously Lafarge*), RIGIPS, NORGIPS and THE INSTITUTE OF CERAMICS AND BUILDING MATERIALS in Krakow.

PSG is the member of EUROGYPSUM (*European Gypsum Association*), whose main objective is to promote the products and systems of plaster used in construction. Since 2005, the Polish Gypsum Association also belongs to the Polish Confederation of Construction and Real Estate.

In the years 2015-2016 was carried out pioneering project for the construction industry in the form of promotion of dry wall systems (SSZ) on the Internet - [www.suchazabudowa.pl](http://www.suchazabudowa.pl).

PSG was founded in order to promote the idea of drywall in Poland. The supporting members are currently four major manufacturers of drywall systems, e.g. the production companies such; KNAUF, NORGIPS, RIGIPS, SINIAT and the Institute of Ceramics and Building Materials in Krakow.

The main objective of PSG is to disseminate knowledge about the plaster and gypsum-derived products, especially for gypsum boards, the use of dry lining the arrangement of residential (single-family and multi-family buildings) and commercial (office, shop and industrial). PSG belongs to several organizations and implements its projects:

- participation in the leading European organization EuroGypsum in Brussels - from 2001,
- participation in the Polish Confederation of Construction & Real Estate - industry organization bringing together organizations Employers related to construction - since 2005,
- ITeE of PB in the sector of education, especially in the field; certification, validation, review of scientific publications since 2010,
- the introduction of a new profession since 2012. "*Building and finishing works installer in construction*" – consist of 3 qualifications, including the Installation of drywall, training of teachers and experts in the field of assembly DWS.
- participation in the projects by the EU; Leonardo da Vinci (2013), Erasmus + (2014) and V4Visegrad (2016),
- In recent years, the Association of promotional activity took different forms.

Most information on Drywall System was established as publication in the trade press and interior design magazines. In the years 2001-2008 created a total of several hundred texts have been published in the most widely read magazines related to the construction industry and finishing.

Once a cyclical with neutral iconography and inserts in the form of e.g. Plaster encyclopedia. Over the years, consistently very popular enjoys, repeatedly rebuilt [www.polskigips.pl](http://www.polskigips.pl) service - dedicated drywall. Annually, the service side of the endorsed by the Association visited approx. 150 thousand unique users. Archival text can be found at [www.polskigips.pl](http://www.polskigips.pl) and were repeatedly used in many sites such. [www.muratorplus.pl](http://www.muratorplus.pl) or [www.budowlaniec.pl](http://www.budowlaniec.pl). In 2003-2005 PSG together with the Association of Polish Architects (SARP) co-organized the Architectural



Competition "*Gypsum - Art of Imagination*" which rewards were design teams and architects for the best architectural projects with significant use of drywall. Similar goals guided PSG in the organization of the competition for installer's companies "*Gypsum - The Art of Editing*" over which the honorary patronage of the Minister of Infrastructure took over in 2004.

In 2008, the Board of PSG decided to cooperate with NOT, Polish organizer of the competition EuroSkills, leading to the establishment of new competition in the form of EuroSkills Dry Wall Installer. In this new competition in 2010 Polish team won a silver medal in Lisbon in 2010. The purpose of propagation of the project in EU member states is the promotion of producing high professional qualifications by young people aged 18 to 24 years needed in the labor market, mainly in the form of values of practical skills. International finals EuroSkills are provided every two years, and the next are planned in Gothenburg from 29 November to 3 December 2016 and in Budapest in 2018. At the national qualifications EuroSkills Hungary, on 04/20/16 PSG team received a silver medal from the DWS assembly in Budapest.

Publishing PSG: In 2011 PSG has prepared a new position for the publishing market investment, contractors named; "*Technical Requirements for Execution and Acceptance of the drywall systems*" This item is called as the industry standard technical environment, contractors and investors. Distribution already has been continued the third edition starting in 2015 by [www.polskigips.pl](http://www.polskigips.pl).

After adjustments related to the new core curriculum, developed and published in 2015 a handbook for construction vocational schools has obtained the grants MEN. More than 300 school libraries

It should be noted that at the request of Ministry of Labour in cooperation with ITeE from Radom, in 2013. Standard of Competence has been developed for 300 professions, including Drywall system installer. In second half of 2014 has entered into an agreement with PSG SSRW and adopted cooperation including in the field to take the training cycle industry in the field of dry lining. Experts SSRW finished in the April 2016 a formal procedure and were

It is worth noting the implementation of the pioneering media campaign [www.suchazabudowa.pl](http://www.suchazabudowa.pl), which lasted on the Internet from 16.04 to 24.10.2015r. The education campaign has been continued from February till September 2016y and as the pioneer project for the construction industry in Poland. The aim of this action was to promote and present the many advantages and features of DWS for many hundreds of thousands of Internet users.

In the last two years **Mr. Jarosław Paruzel** has been served as the President of the Board and Krzysztof Baranowski holds the position of Secretary General. For two-year cadency (2016-2018) has been elected for President, while Mr. Jarosław Milewski for Vice President Position.

### 3.4 National Federation of Building Contractors – ÉVOSZ

National Federation of Building Contractors – ÉVOSZ - was founded in October 1989 and represents the interest of cc. 200 Hungarian building contractors on national and international level. Along the most prestigious Hungarian building contractors, numerous small- and medium-sized enterprises became members of ÉVOSZ, too. ÉVOSZ provides information on a regular basis to its members concerning current issues related to the construction industry and organizes technical presentations, seminars, workshops and takes part at national and international construction exhibitions.

ÉVOSZ promotes the different level of professional construction education. During the last twenty-five years ÉVOSZ took part in several international training projects and in the frame of the Leonardo and Erasmus+ Programs organizes trainer training projects and placement of young construction workers.

ÉVOSZ has different professional sections and one of them is the “Section of Dry Wall Constructors”. The members of this department actively promoted dry wall construction education, applied for the recognition of this trade, elaborated its curriculum and published a school-book called “*Szárazépítési ismeretek*” (Dry wall construction skills).

In Hungary participation in education is mandatory between the ages of 3 and 16. As of 2014, pre-primary school became compulsory from the age of three. All children start their education in a primary school. Traditionally, the primary school has 8 grades, but there are some with 4 or alternatively 6 grades, after which pupils continue their education in another 8-grade or 6-grade secondary school of a type of their choice.

Most pupils who plan to continue their studies in higher education pursue their secondary education in a general secondary school (*gimnázium*), which provides general education and concludes with the so-called maturity examination. General secondary schools offer four; six or eight-year-long courses and have diverse curricula.

Secondary vocational schools (from Sept 2016 *szakgimnázium*) currently provide general and pre-vocational education at upper secondary level in grades 9 to 12 and lead to a secondary school leaving examination, which qualifies for higher education entry. After passing such exams, students can also choose to stay in vocational education and training to pursue further studies in post-secondary non-tertiary education.

Vocational schools (from Sept 2016 *szakközépiskola*) provide vocational education in grades 9 to 11 and lead to a vocational exam. The new Vocational Training Act came into force in September 2013 and introduced the ‘dual model’ of upper secondary vocational education and the reform of the qualification system, which has included reducing the number of vocational qualifications and introducing a new structure of partial and complementary qualifications as well as simplifying the examinations for vocational qualifications. The number of teaching hours devoted to general basic competences was reduced, while practical training has been given greater importance. Graduates of vocational schools are able to obtain the secondary school leaving certificate within two years. Those who concurrently have five years of work experience are able to obtain the master craftsman examination, too.

Schools and kindergartens are established and maintained by the state, local governments, minority local governments, as well as foundations, churches. Overall responsibility lies with the Ministry of Human Capacities, which is in charge of education and. However, school-based VET and adult training is within the competence of the Ministry for National Economy.

Dry wall construction has been recognised as a profession first in 2002 but following a few unfavourable reforms finally it was recognised again as a profession in 2012. Since that time dry wall construction education is provided in some vocational schools throughout the country.

Range of theoretical and practical training in dry wall construction education is 30 % and 70%. According to the dual model in grade 9 practical training is obtained at the workshop of the school and in grade 10 and 11 trainees have to work at a dry wall constructor enterprises upon a trainee contract concluded by the control of the regional Chamber of Industry and Commerce. The school-book “*Szárazépítési ismeretek*” published by the Dry Wall Construction Section of ÉVOSZ fully covers the curricula and exam requirements of the trade.

Vocational education is based on a modular training system. Dry wall constructor training consists of five professional (*Joint construction activities, Interior building structures, Mounted floors, Fire protective casing, Attic ballast and trim*) and three general (*Employment I; Employment II; Occupational health and safety*) modules. At the end of grade 9 trainees have to pass an intermediate exam, and to enter the final exam trainees have to pass an exam from each module.

Cooperation among schools, enterprises and building material manufacturers is promoted by the Dry Wall Construction Section of ÉVOSZ. Members of the Section are requested to employ trainees in grade 10 and 11.

At both school based and adult vocational education final exam is organized by the National Vocational Education and Adult Educational Bureau (NSZFH). Requirement of the final exam of vocational training is elaborated by the experts of the Hungarian Chamber of Industry and Commerce (MKIK) and submitted by the responsible Ministry. For construction professions it is the Ministry for National Economy. According to the new Vocational Training Act since 2013 trainees have to pass a complex final exam that consist of an oral, written and a practical part.

Awfully only 20 % of the pupils finishing the elementary education choose vocational education. Therefore orientation of young people is an essential issue to insure the demand of labour supply of the construction sector. Due to the unfavourable working condition and relative low salary construction sector is not popular among young people.

Vocational guidance is managed by the national and regional Chambers and Industry and Commences and by the regional Labour Offices. These institutions organize regional exhibitions introducing the different school types and professions. Vocational schools also organise events – so called “Open gates presentations” - where they introduce their activity to the grade 7 and 8 pupils of the elementary schools. National Skills Competition (*Szakma Sztár Fesztivál*) is also a good way of promoting vocational education while regional Chamber of Industry and Commences transport elementary school pupils from the country to visit the Competition in Budapest.

Dry Wall Constructor Section upon the permission of the Austrian partner federation translated their video image film and made available at YouTube.

## 4. Competition of dry wall constructor trainees

### 4.1 Participants

The competition of dry wall constructor trainees took place on 18-20 April 2016 in Budapest at the Expo site in Pavilion “F”. It was held parallel with the Hungarian National Skills Competition (*Szakma Sztár Fesztivál*) at the competition area of Construction Trades next to working area of the Hungarian national dry wall construction competition.

From each V4 countries two-member trainees team took part at the competition. The participants were:

#### **Czech Republic** – trainees of “*Střední škola strojní*” Vocational School in Liberec

- Jaroslav Moravec
- Daniel Myslikovjan

*Trainer:* František Wolf

#### **Poland** – trainees of “*Kazimierza Wielkiego*” Vocational School in Radom

- Piotr Kwiatkowski
- Sebastian B. Siara

*Trainer:* Sylwester Wesołowski

#### **Slovakia** – trainees of “*SOŠ Stavebná*” Vocational School in Dunajská Strada

- Nagy István
- Ferenczi László

*Trainer:* Dömény Tibor and Frölich Ferenc

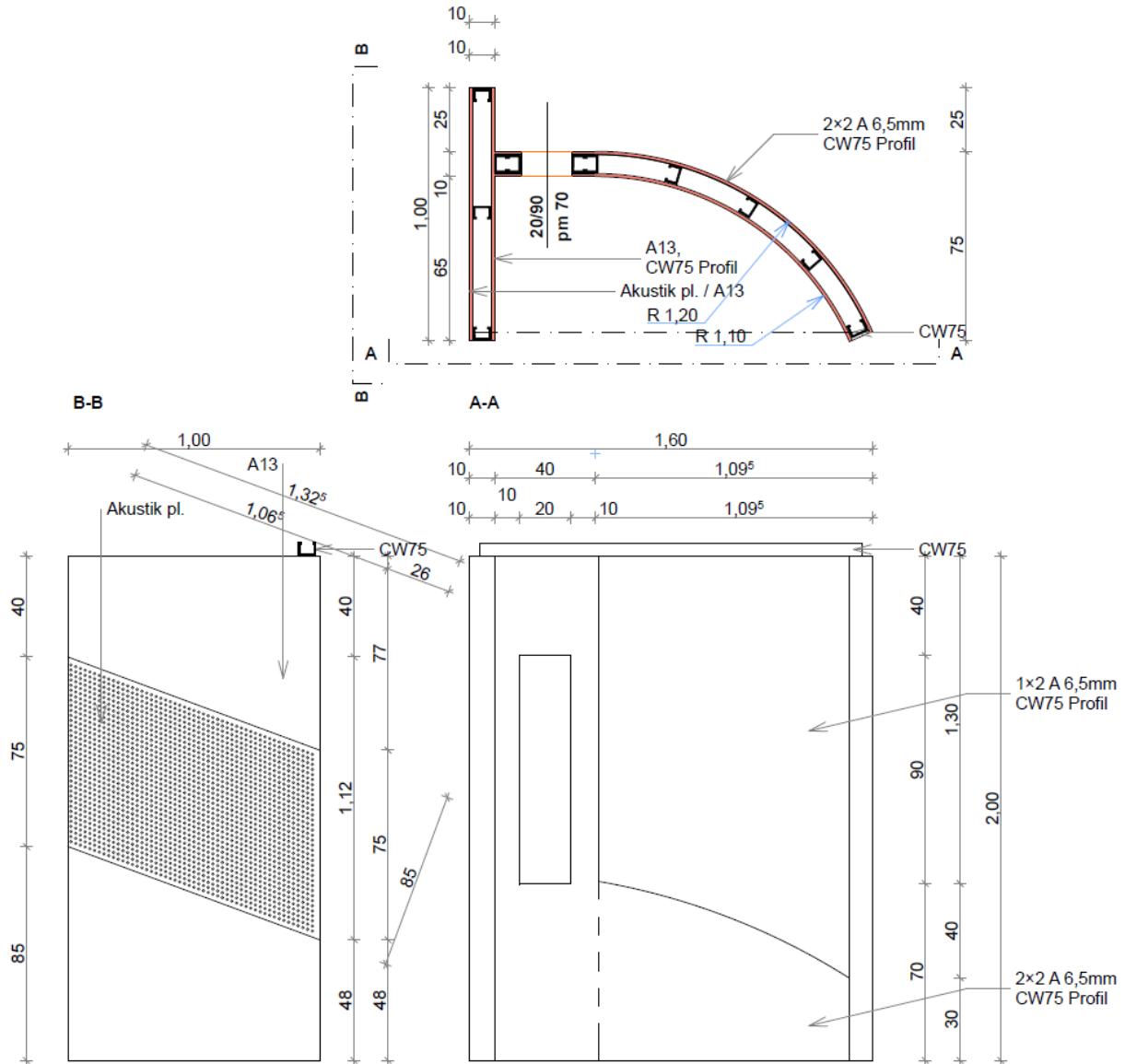
#### **Hungary** – trainees of “*Gáspár András*” Vocational School in Kecskemét

- Halutkai Márk Krisztián
- Novotnik Zoltán

*Trainer:* Peity Márta and Szappanos Mihály

## 4.2 The project

Students in groups of 2 had to build a straight and a curved partition section connected to each other. They had to make an opening in the wall and also had to install a sound absorbing perforated board on one side.



The main challenge was to install the curved profiles and then the boards to form a curved partition which task the students have never done before. However, each group managed to finish the job in time and with great success. The further they got in their projects the more confident they became and they visibly enjoyed the work.

### 4.3 Tools and equipment that the competitors were allowed to use at the competition

#### Tools for measuring and calculating:

tape measure or Zollstock

pencil

paper

square

water level



#### Tools for the work:

plate shears

plasterboard knife

manual driller

plasterboard saw

saw

plasterboard edge smoother

screwdriver machine

extension cord



#### Safety equipment:

shoes

clothes

mask

gloves





## 4.4 Photos of the event



All participants before starting the competition



Preparations – Polish Team



First steps – Czech Team



Structure building – Slovakian Team

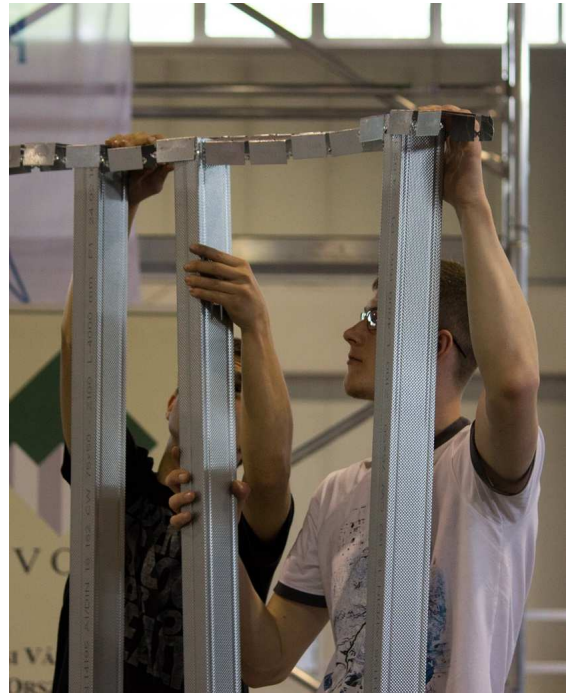


Structure building – Hungarian Team





Structure building

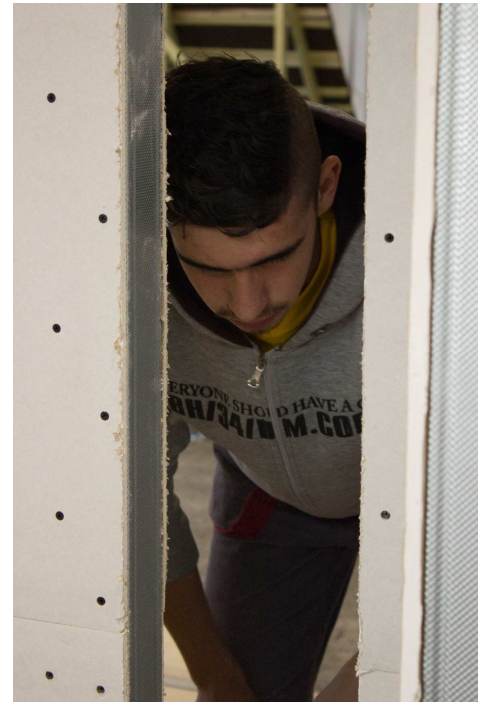


Board installation





Creating the opening



Finalizing





Ready projects with the competing teams and their teachers

**Slovakia**



**Hungary**



**Poland**



**Czech Republic**



## 5. Best practices of dry wall construction training and orienting young people

Dry wall construction is a registered trade only in the Czech Republic, in Hungary and in Poland but not in Slovakia. Therefore best training practices were collected only in these three countries.

### 5.1 Publications:

In Hungary the Dry Wall Constructor Department of ÉVOSZ published a book called “*Szárazépítési ismeretek*” (dry wall construction skills) which were recognised as a school-book by the Ministry of National Economy in 2014. The structure of this schoolbook fully covers the national professional and examination requirements of dry wall construction.

The Dry Wall Constructor Department of ÉVOSZ has already issued some other useful publications that were welcomed by the contractors and architects. The first Hungarian language publication “*Szárazépítő kézikönyv*” (Dry wall construction handbook) were issued in 2000. It was followed by the “*Szárazépítési kiírási szövegek és normák*” (Dry construction tender specifications norms) first in 2002 and then it was updated in 2013. The brochure “*Gipszkarton felületek glettelése*” (jointing and finishing of gypsum board surfaces) that was published in 2003 are widely used in the branch for defining quality requirements of plasterboard wall.

Polish Gypsum Association (PSG) published two booklets in 2015. The one is “*Systemy suchej zabudowy wewnątrz*” (Drywall Systems) and the other is “*Warunki techniczne wykonania I odbioru*” (Technical conditions for the execution and acceptance of dry lining systems). Both publications are widely used as a handbook by the contractors and as a schoolbook at the vocational schools.

Furthermore PSG has started in 2015 and 2016 years promoting campaign for Dry Wall System in internet on the national level ([www.suchazabudowa.pl](http://www.suchazabudowa.pl))

### 5.2 Websites:

Useful information can be seen at different websites in each V4 countries.

Czech Republic:

[www.cechsv.cz/](http://www.cechsv.cz/) - Cech suché výstavby ČR

Hungary:

[www.evosz.hu](http://www.evosz.hu) – ÉVOSZ Szárazépítő tagozata

[www.szarazepites.eu](http://www.szarazepites.eu) - Szárazépítő Tagozat

Poland:

[www.polskigips.pl](http://www.polskigips.pl) - Polskie Stowarzyszenie Gipsu

[www.suchazabudowa.pl](http://www.suchazabudowa.pl) - System Suchej Zabudowy

Slovakia:

[www.cechsv.sk](http://www.cechsv.sk) - Cech suchej výstavby

### 5.3 Teacher training and mobility projects:

Since dry lining is a relative new profession in Hungary and it has been trained only in a few vocational schools for a few years therefore preparing teachers and trainers for teaching this profession was a very important issue. In the frame of the Leonardo and Erasmus+ Projects ÉVOSZ has already organized three trainer training projects. Two of them were accomplished at the Practical training centres of Jena (1999) and Bühl (2012) and the third one took place at Rigips Austria in Bad Aussee in 2015.

PSG was a partner in two international projects:

- SkillsUp - training for low skills person by internet platform (Leonardo in 2013/2014y)
- Certified VET - trainer in the construction sector (Erasmus+) finished in June 2016

### 5.4 Skill competitions:

Regional and national trainee competitions in dry wall construction are organized in most of the V4 countries. In Hungary the Chamber of Industry and Commerce (MKIK) organizes National Skill Competition (*Szakma Sztár Fesztivál*) in each April. National trainee competition in dry wall construction is organized since 2014 as a part of the Szakma Sztár Fesztivál.

International skills competition (WorldSkills, EuroSkills) are organised by turns in each two years in a different country. Polish dry liner team has taken part at EuroSkills 2010 in Lisbon and won silver medal. As a part of the Hungarian national team dry wall constructor competitor will first take part at an international competition in 2017 at WorldSkills Abu Dhabi. The selection and professional preparation of the competitor will be sponsored and coordinated by ÉVOSZ Dry Wall Constructor Department.

### 5.5 Orientation of youngsters:

Extremely low interest for construction profession is not only typical in the V4 country but it is across everywhere in Europe. In each V4 countries vocational schools, industry and craft chambers, labour offices organize exhibitions to introduce construction trades for young pupils. In each year vocational schools organize also exhibitions or presentations themselves where their trainees introduce their profession for the visitors coming from elementary schools. There is an interesting event in Hungary: the “*Night of skills*” (similar to the “*Nights of Museums*”) was held in April 2016 where vocational schools hosted young pupils together with their parents and provided different playful programs for the visitors. Each year the vocational school in Liberec (Czech Republic) organizes presentation for youngsters looking for vocational guidance. In Slovakia vocational schools organize job fairs, too.

Trainee competitions are also a very good possibility to arouse the youngsters’ interest. With the permission of the Austrian Dry Liners’ Federation ÉVOSZ synchronized their campaign video which is available at YouTube at: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DHJgluE2yVQ>

## 6. Conclusion

The partners' main intention was to learn more about dry wall construction technology and to compare dry lining skills of their trainees with the ones from the other participant countries. As a result of this V4 project a strong partnership has been created among the four partners – schools and employers' organizations. By the end of the project partners agreed that cooperation should be maintained in the future. Keeping in touch and have regular information exchange is a base, but mobility of teachers, trainers and trainees is also very important.

The competition organized as part of the project in April 2016 in Budapest has showed that the participating youngsters greatly enjoyed that event. Besides making friendship with each other and travelling abroad they learned a lot of new things in their chosen skill, acquired new competencies and collected new experiences. They didn't only want to solve the task given, but they were interested in the other teams' solutions, too. They found the task challenging and interesting. It was a great pleasure to see how the participants enjoyed the excitement of the competition and how well they were prepared for the competition. Their knowledge was proper and comparable.

A short video about the V4 dry wall construction competition can be seen at the website of ÉVOSZ: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qgTzmbASlBk>

The fulfilment of V4 project by international partners is very important to compare the level of practical education in very modern technology. The result of this competition is very good, because the level was very high and balanced.

DWS technology with its high-quality performance is widely used throughout the European Union and in all V4 countries, as well. For this reason this V4 project was really useful for vocational education dedicated to the construction sector, particularly in the context of mobility of employment in the EU.

Hungarian National Skills Competition greatly impressed the project partners from the other countries. The atmosphere of that event is a bit similar to the international competitions with its great variety of skills and with the great number of competitors and visitors.

Partners will look for the opportunities to get financial support for organizing such mobility project among the V4 countries in the future, as well. The EuroSkills competition that will be held in Budapest in 2018 will be a good opportunity either to take part at the competition or to visit it.

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