



From Apprentice to Instructor: The Impact of Technical Education on Building High-Performance Careers

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Author: Yudi Hayashi

Graduated in Building from the National Industrial Training Service.

Summary:

This article analyzes, from a technical-biographical perspective, how professional education can transform individual trajectories and produce collective impacts on building high-performance careers. Based on the example of young people who began their training at institutions like SENAI and advanced through state, national, and international stages in technical competitions, the article investigates the role of technical education as a driver of inclusion, excellence, and leadership. The text proposes a reflection on the strategic value of knowledge olympiads and the culture of mentoring in consolidating innovation and performance ecosystems. It also discusses how practical and international experiences shape instructors capable of disseminating knowledge, influencing public policy, and inspiring new generations.

Keywords:

Technical Education. Professional Competition. Career. Youth. SENAI. High Performance.

Abstract:

This article explores, from a technical-biographical perspective, how vocational education can transform individual trajectories and create collective impact in building high-performance careers. Based on examples of young professionals who began their training at institutions like SENAI and advanced through local, national, and international stages of technical competitions, the study highlights the strategic role of professional education as a driver of inclusion, excellence, and leadership. The article reflects on the value of skill competitions and mentorship culture in consolidating innovation and performance ecosystems. It also discusses how hands-on and international experiences shape instructors who multiply knowledge, influence public policies, and inspire future generations.

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1. Introduction

Technical and professional education is one of the fundamental pillars of any nation's economic and social development. In Brazil, institutions like SENAI have played a decisive role in training qualified young people, especially in industrial fields.



promoting productive inclusion and technical excellence. But beyond quantitative indicators, there are individual trajectories that profoundly express the transformative power of this type of education. This article takes a technical-biographical approach to analyze the impact of vocational education on young people who follow the path of applied knowledge, transforming from apprentices to high-performance instructors. These stories begin in school workshops and reach global stages, representing Brazil in international competitions.

The aim is to investigate how participation in technical Olympiads, mentoring, and practical training programs directly influences the development of technical, emotional, and pedagogical skills. By analyzing the trajectories of young people who excelled at state and national levels and later took on the role of multipliers and coaches, the article reveals the power of technical education as a strategy for social mobility and leadership. Professional skills championships, such as WorldSkills, are no longer just competitive events; they become laboratories for developing excellence and citizenship.

This topic is particularly relevant in times of technological transition, with the rise of Industry 4.0, which demands professionals prepared not only to operate machines and systems, but also to innovate, lead teams, and continually adapt. In this context, the journey from apprentice to instructor symbolizes a career model based on merit, practice, and continuing education. Young people who receive concrete technical training opportunities and participate in high-performance programs develop not only technical skills but also values such as resilience, collaboration, and responsibility.

The methodology adopted in this work is qualitative, based on a literature review and analysis of real-life experiences documented by institutions such as SENAI, WorldSkills, and the National Confederation of Industry (CNI). The article also engages with studies on education, sociology of work, and pedagogical innovation, seeking to understand the structuring role of vocational education in generating opportunities and strengthening high-performance ecosystems. The author's personal example as a competitor, medalist, and later technical instructor serves as a guiding thread to illustrate the theoretical reflections presented.

In this way, we hope to contribute to the debate on the value of technical training, not only as a path to employability, but also as a field of excellence and leadership. The connection between practice and theory, between local and global, between youth and educational policy is what makes this journey worthy of academic and institutional attention. These trajectories must be recognized and documented so that they serve as a model and inspiration for new generations, public administrators, and educators.

Vocational education, when combined with mentoring strategies and international experiences, proves capable of not only training workers but also developing instructors, leaders, and agents of change. This article, therefore, aims to illuminate the behind-the-scenes nature of this process and highlight the importance of structured policies that value the entire journey—from apprentice to instructor—as key to the future of education and work in Brazil.



2. Technical Training as the Foundation for High-Performance Careers

Technical training, when offered in an integrated, up-to-date, and practical manner, can build professional careers that transcend the simple exercise of a function. The environment of technical schools, especially those linked to the S System, such as SENAI, offers real conditions for young people to develop specific skills while internalizing values such as discipline, commitment, and excellence. This triad of knowledge, attitude, and practice forms the basis of high-performance careers, especially in industrial and technological sectors. The student is not just a recipient of content, but an active participant in workshops, laboratories, and real production challenges.

What sets technical training apart from other educational modalities is its immediate application to the job market. At SENAI, for example, courses are designed based on industry demands, ensuring that young graduates have a high employability rate and, in many cases, quickly advance to technical leadership positions.

According to a survey by the CNI (2022), 83% of SENAI graduates find employment within a year of graduation, and more than half increase their income by up to 50% after six months in the market. This confirms the transformative nature of technical education as a public policy for generating real opportunities.

In addition to job market integration, quality technical training fosters students' sense of belonging and self-esteem. Young people who previously didn't see themselves as capable of achieving professional prominence begin to realize the value of their contributions and envision a promising future through technical knowledge. This symbolic leap—from invisibility to appreciation—is one of the most powerful aspects of vocational education. It allows for the construction of solid identities, committed to work, community, and country. Technical training, in this sense, is not limited to training: it constitutes a life project.

A key aspect of building high-performance careers is exposure to real-world, challenging practices. Technical education stands out in this regard because it includes internships, industrial process simulations, and, most importantly, participation in professional skills competitions. These environments generate healthy pressure, encourage the pursuit of excellence, and create experiences that mirror the world of production. In the case of knowledge olympiads, for example, students are encouraged to think strategically, solve complex problems in real time, and work as a team—essential skills for any 21st-century professional.

The trajectories of young people who participated in competitions and later took on the role of instructors are proof that technical training can and should be considered long-term. It's a virtuous cycle in which the apprentice becomes an expert, and the expert becomes a mentor, multiplying knowledge. This logic of continuity breaks with the narrow view of one-off training and proposes a systemic approach, where education is seen as a continuous process of improvement, valuing practical experience as a legitimate basis for teaching. This is the essence of high-performance training.



Therefore, technical training is not just a stepping stone into the world of work, but the solid foundation on which to build robust, innovative, and socially relevant careers. When combined with challenging methodologies, qualified mentoring, and institutional recognition, it becomes the key to the advancement of young talent who desire to go beyond—from local training to the global stage.

3. The Strategic Value of Professional Technical Competitions

Professional skills competitions, such as those organized by SENAI, WorldSkills, and WorldSkills Americas, are currently one of the most effective strategies for stimulating the development of high-level technical skills among young people in training. They function as laboratories of excellence, where participants are exposed to practical situations, time challenges, pressure, and international quality standards. In these competitions, students cease to be mere students and take on the role of technical athletes, with focus, discipline, and rigor. The pedagogical value of these experiences goes beyond technical aspects: they develop resilient, creative, and results-oriented citizens.

The preparation process for a technical Olympiad involves an intense learning journey, often with a workload greater than that of regular courses, including physical, emotional, and technical training. Instructors act as high-performance coaches, helping students hone their skills. This instructor-mentee relationship is crucial because it establishes a culture of mentorship and trust, where knowledge is transmitted not only through content but also through example and experience. According to the WorldSkills International report (2022), countries that invest in technical competitions have higher rates of innovation and productivity in the industrial sector.

In addition to technical learning, these competitions develop socio-emotional skills essential for the contemporary world of work. Working under pressure, making quick decisions, dealing with adversity, and maintaining excellence under constant review are skills required in any high-performance professional environment. Participation in events like these also increases the employability of young people, who become recognized as promising talents by industries, including international ones. As shown by a study by the Itaú Education and Work Institute (2021), young people who participate in technical competitions have a 40% greater chance of formal employment within the first two years after completing the course.

The international nature of the competitions further enhances their impact. By representing Brazil in technical Olympiads abroad, young people are exposed to global standards of productivity, innovation, and professional culture. This broadens their worldview and strengthens their adaptability and leadership skills. Furthermore, Brazil has achieved impressive results in these competitions, demonstrating the potential of national technical training when accompanied by structured educational policies. The Brazilian delegation at WorldSkills Kazan 2019, for example, was among the top ten in the world, excelling in areas such as mechanics, electronics, and construction.



For young people who move on to the international stage, the impact isn't limited to the medal they win. Returning to the technical school, now as a reference and mentor, marks the beginning of a new cycle: that of the instructor who trains other champions. This transition reveals the multiplier nature of competitions: a single competitor can transform the entire ecosystem of their school or region, influencing curricula, methodologies, and the motivation of new students. International experience, combined with technical knowledge, transforms the competitor into a leader and the apprentice into a trainer.

Therefore, technical competitions should not be seen merely as one-off events, but as an integral part of a strategic educational policy. They raise the standard of professional training, mobilize educational networks, inspire students, and strengthen the role of technical education as a promoter of talent and innovation. The journey from apprentice to instructor necessarily passes through this arena of excellence, where talent meets challenge—and both produce transformation.

4. From the Workshop to the World: Building the Multiplier Instructor

The transition from student to technical instructor is a defining moment in the professional life of any young technical education graduate. In the context of competitions, this transition takes on even greater depth, as it involves a return to the basics, now with a formative mission. The former competitor who assumes the role of instructor brings with them not only advanced technical knowledge, but also experience with real challenges, mastery of international methodologies, and, most importantly, the ability to inspire. This multiplier instructor becomes the link between the past and the future of professional training.

The impact of this transition extends beyond the classroom. Instructors trained through practical experience in competitions often renew the pedagogical approaches of technical schools, bringing updated techniques, simulations more closely reflecting the production environment, and a more empathetic approach to apprentices. Because they know the journey, they are able to identify talent more accurately and develop personalized teaching strategies. Furthermore, they serve as living examples that effort and merit in technical education can open doors nationally and internationally.

The role of the multiplier instructor directly contributes to raising the standards of excellence in educational institutions. By establishing a virtuous cycle of training and retraining, the instructor fosters an institutional culture based on results, innovation, and youth empowerment. This movement also impacts pedagogical management, which begins to place greater emphasis on practice, mentoring, and active learning models. As SENAI (2023) data demonstrates, schools with former competitors serving as instructors perform better in internal and external assessments, in addition to demonstrating greater student engagement.

Another relevant aspect is the social impact of these instructors' work. In many cases, they return to their communities of origin and become local models of success and



overcoming challenges. This generates a multiplier effect that goes beyond the educational field: it stimulates dreams, changes mindsets, and transforms narratives about youth, work, and education. The technical instructor is, in this sense, an agent of territorial development, articulating education, citizenship, and opportunity in regions often lacking effective public policies.

The transformation of former apprentices into instructors also favors the development of public policies more responsive to educational realities. By occupying leadership positions, these professionals can influence institutional decisions and propose improvements based on practical experience. This dialogue between grassroots and management strengthens professional education as a strategic and legitimate field of pedagogical innovation. When listened to, these instructors contribute to more dynamic curricula, more realistic assessment programs, and investments more targeted to the real needs of students.

Therefore, the figure of the multiplier instructor is a powerful symbol of the potential of technical education. They represent the synthesis of knowledge, practice, and transformation. Their journey, which begins in a classroom and reaches international stages, is concrete proof that professional education doesn't just train technicians—it trains leaders. And it is these leaders who, when they return to train others, build a culture of sustainable, inclusive, and innovative excellence.

5. The Importance of Mentoring in the Technical Training Cycle

Mentoring is one of the most powerful pedagogical practices within professional education, especially in the context of training young people for high-performance technical work.

In SENAI schools, mentoring isn't limited to technical supervision: it involves welcoming, emotional development, and strategic monitoring of student development. Instructors who have previously competed or have had intense practical experiences take on the role of mentors not only because of the authority of their knowledge, but also because of the legitimacy of their experience. This relationship strengthens learners' engagement and contributes to their comprehensive development.

The mentor's role is, therefore, multifaceted. They provide technical guidance, but also motivate, listen, correct, and recognize talent. In an environment where mistakes are part of the learning process, the mentor acts as a facilitator of the apprentice's autonomy, allowing them to develop the confidence to make decisions, solve problems, and innovate. Mentoring fosters the building of mutual trust and promotes active learning, in which the student feels responsible for their own development. This active approach is essential for developing resilient and creative professionals, capable of facing the challenges of contemporary industrial environments.

Studies on technical education indicate that structured mentoring programs increase the retention of young people in vocational courses by up to 60% and significantly improve technical performance rates (UNESCO, 2021). In Brazil, the SENAI competition preparation model has adopted a methodology strongly based on mentoring for decades, with significant results in both student performance and



students and their subsequent entry into the job market. The mentor acts as a link between theory and practice, between dreams and execution, between the student and their best professional version.

An important aspect is that mentoring also fosters the instructor's own development. By taking on the responsibility of training another young person, the mentor expands their listening skills, empathy, and ability to systematize knowledge. This creates a virtuous cycle of continuous development, in which the instructor also learns and improves. Furthermore, mentoring strengthens the instructor's ethical commitment to their educational mission, granting them a legitimate leadership role within the institution.

In the accounts of young people who have participated in competitions like WorldSkills, the presence of a good mentor is consistently cited as a decisive factor in technical performance and overcoming emotional challenges. In high-pressure environments, such as intensive training and competition days, it is the mentor who provides stability, clarity, and direction. This emotional dimension of training is often overlooked by educational policies, but it is central to the success of paths that involve high levels of demand and performance.

Therefore, mentoring should be understood as an essential pedagogical strategy in the technical training cycle. It strengthens bonds, reduces dropout rates, develops soft skills, and broadens the horizons of possibilities for young people. When institutionalized and valued, the culture of mentoring transforms schools into communities of practice, where learning also means coexisting, supporting, and growing together. In this context, the instructor ceases to be a mere transmitter of content and becomes a multiplier of futures.

6. Strategies for the Internationalization of Young Technical Talent

The advancement of internationalization in youth technical training represents one of the most promising strategies for strengthening vocational education policies. By allowing young graduates in Brazil to participate in international competitions, exchanges, and global innovation networks, these initiatives expand not only the participants' technical repertoire but also their worldview, adaptability, and professional ambition. Exposure to global standards of excellence raises the level of institutions and promotes the country's alignment with the most advanced trends in the productive sector.

In technical competitions, Brazil has emerged as an international benchmark, with impressive performances at events such as WorldSkills. The presence of young Brazilians in venues such as Abu Dhabi (2017), Kazan (2019), and Lyon (2024) demonstrates that, when well-prepared, our students have technical capabilities equivalent to (and sometimes superior to) those of leading countries. This international visibility contributes to strengthening the image of Brazilian vocational education and expands opportunities for partnerships with foreign institutions, in addition to attracting investment in technology and training.



Preparing for international work, however, requires specific strategies. Technical courses must cover, from the very beginning, content related to international work culture, the use of global technical standards, digital fluency, and communication skills in other languages. The inclusion of technical English, ISO protocols, and Industry 4.0 standards in the curricula of SENAI schools is an example of how to prepare young people to compete (and collaborate) in an increasingly globalized market. This ensures that students have not only technical proficiency but also the ability to work in any professional environment worldwide.

Another key point is the creation of career paths that take into account the stages of preparation, competition, and reward. Young people who participate in international Olympiads should subsequently be welcomed into institutional programs that support them. encourage them to share their experiences, train new competitors, and contribute to improving pedagogical processes. This revaluation of international empirical knowledge within Brazilian schools contributes to the sustainability of high-performance programs and the creation of innovative educational ecosystems.

Internationalization strategies can also include institutional partnerships with technical schools in other countries, instructor exchanges, technical visits, and participation in international fairs and conferences. Such initiatives strengthen students' resumes and promote the circulation of knowledge between different production realities. Furthermore, they make technical education more attractive to young people by demonstrating that it is possible to dream big, travel, represent the country, and build a successful career based on applied knowledge.

It follows, therefore, that the internationalization of young technical talent is a strategic policy for Brazil. It broadens horizons, improves institutions, and strengthens youth self-esteem. More than competition, it's about representation: bringing the best of Brazilian professional training to the world and, upon returning, multiplying this knowledge in every classroom, every laboratory, every workshop. Young Brazilian technicians are increasingly becoming global citizens.

7. Conclusion: The Trajectory that Transforms

The journey from apprentice to instructor represents much more than a logical sequence of professional growth—it symbolizes the implementation of an educational policy that believes in talent, invests in potential, and transforms lives. This journey demonstrates that technical education, when well-structured and connected to practice, is capable of developing not only good workers, but also excellent professionals, engaged citizens, and transformative leaders. It's a cycle that begins with an opportunity and culminates in collective impact.

The example of young people who began their training at SENAI and advanced through state, national and international stages highlights the power of technical training strategies.



based on challenge, mentoring, and practice. By transforming competitors into instructors, the educational system creates a sustainable mechanism for the multiplication of knowledge, innovation, and a culture of high performance. This role transition represents a paradigm shift in the way we understand professional education in Brazil: from recipients of content to protagonists in the training of others.

At the same time, the institutional appreciation of mentoring and international experiences has proven effective in building stronger, more adaptable educational ecosystems committed to the future of work.

Mentoring humanizes technical training, brings generations together, and creates bonds of continuous learning. International experiences broaden young people's worldview and challenge institutions to reinvent themselves, embracing global standards of excellence.

The figure of the instructor who was once an apprentice is emblematic of a new model of technical training: one that is circular, continuous, and based on experience. This professional understands the student's challenges because he or she has been there, understands international standards because he or she has experienced them, and believes in technical education because it has transformed them. This type of professional should be promoted, valued, and documented as a benchmark for Brazilian educational policy.

Building high-performance careers in the technical field depends not only on modern equipment or updated curricula, but also on inspiring paths to follow. By highlighting these stories, this article proposes that Brazil invest less in generic discourse about youth and more in concrete strategies that support, monitor, and accelerate young technical talent. To achieve this, it is necessary to recognize the central role of institutions like SENAI, but also to value the knowledge produced in practice.

Another essential point is the social valorization of technical education. As long as technical education is seen as a second option to traditional higher education, the country will continue to waste talent and reinforce inequalities. Young instructors trained through practice and excellence are living proof that the technical path is a legitimate path to advancement, leadership, and recognition. Promoting them institutionally also transforms the collective mindset about what constitutes professional success.

Finally, technical education should not be seen as a short-term project, but as a long-term investment. It prepares not only for immediate employment, but also for social protagonism. By paving the path from apprentice to instructor, young Brazilians demonstrate that it is possible to transform lives with applied knowledge, solid guidance, and concrete opportunities. These are the paths that build not only careers, but countries.

It can be concluded, therefore, that the technical training model based on challenges, mentoring, and internationalization is a policy of excellence that must be strengthened. It trains well-rounded professionals, expands knowledge, and leaves a collective legacy. The instructor who was



apprentice is the greatest symbol that professional education is, above all, a path to social transformation.

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