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CHALLENGES FOR THE GLOBAL HIGHER TECHNICAL EDUCATION UNDER THE POSTINDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGICAL MODE OF PRODUCTION

Rubtsova V.V., Salionovych L.M., Anorboev Mirtemir.
National Technical University "Kharkiv Polytechnic Institute", Kharkiv

The challenges for global higher technical education under the postindustrial technological mode of production (PTMP) are significant, this fact making it difficult for our university to attract and retain students and faculty. But we can address them by tailoring our programs and investing in new technologies and teaching methods. So what could be the ways of coping with those challenges?

Keeping up to changing technological landscapes and rapid technological advancements. One of the biggest challenges for global higher technical education is being in sync with the onrush of technological advancements. It can cause the necessity for us to update our curricula and programs to reflect the latest technologies and trends. **Meeting the demands of a globalized economy, global competition.** The global nature of the PTMP means that we are competing with higher education institutions from all over the world. As the world becomes increasingly interconnected, the students of higher technical education institutions should be prepared to operate in a diverse range of cultural and linguistic backgrounds. In this case a course in cross cultural communication could contribute to shaping necessary cultural and linguistic skills. Moreover, universities need to provide opportunities for lifelong learning to ensure that graduates remain competitive in the job market.

Emphasis on interdisciplinary approach. The PTMP requires professionals who can work across multiple disciplines. Interdisciplinary learning involves collaboration and communication across different fields of study, breaking down traditional disciplinary boundaries, and encouraging students to develop a broader and more holistic understanding of the world.

Addressing the skills gap, changing skill requirements. The PTMP requires a different set of skills than traditional industrial production: digital literacy, critical thinking, communication, adaptability, collaboration, and cultural competence are all important skills for success in the post-industrial society. As a result, universities need to adapt their programs to ensure that students are learning the skills that are in demand in the job market, the soft skills and emotional intelligence being among the most known. Despite high levels of unemployment, many industries are struggling to find qualified candidates to fill technical roles. We could address this skills gap by providing targeted training programs. Incorporating emerging technologies. As new technologies appear, higher technical education institutions must incorporate them into their curricula to ensure graduates are equipped with the latest skills and knowledge.

Ethical Considerations. The PTMP raises a number of ethical issues, such as possible job displacement, data privacy concerns, income inequality, digital divide and the impact of technology on society. We need to ensure that we are teaching students to consider these issues in their work and be aware of the ways to cope with these challenges.