

## EDUCATION IN THE FOURTH INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

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Education 4.0 is the ideal way to learn in line with the new Fourth Industrial Revolution. Intelligent technology, artificial intelligence, and robotics are at the heart of this industrial revolution. All of these now affects our daily lives. For schools to continue producing successful graduates, they must prepare students for a world where these cyber-physical systems are ubiquitous across industries. This means that this technology is taught to students as part of the curriculum, learning methods are innovated and this technology is used to enhance the university experience.

By aligning education, teaching and learning with the skills of the future, schools can successfully prepare students for the Fourth Industrial Revolution. One way to do this is by promoting rapid distance learning. The idea is that students use digital media to remotely learn knowledge and acquire practical skills. This is a more flexible way of learning that requires responsibility and good time management. Skills based on the rise of an independent economy. This job transition also requires learning how to quickly adapt to new situations you may face in an evolving career. Project-based learning provides a set of skills and in contrast, it emphasizes the importance of learning a wide range of skills that can be applied to any scenario.

Our technology-driven era means continuously learning and updating skills to meet the changing needs of the workforce. As technology changes rapidly and human lifespans increase, more and more people are working. Well past the classic retirement age. Students are dissatisfied with teaching and learning. Machines can perform many tasks that humans typically do, but they still outperform humans in a creative pursuit,

imagination, critical thinking, social interaction, and physical flexibility. Future education systems must develop these inherent human abilities so that humans can cooperate with machines rather than compete with them.

In a digitized and networked world, the workforce of the future will have to think globally. Schools and educators must adapt learning to this. Schools should not teach the same language they were taught but should take into account international needs and the languages of emerging countries.

As schools around the world grapple with the challenge of fostering global citizenship, globally mobile students will be able to take advantage of the opportunities the workplace of the future offers.

*References:*