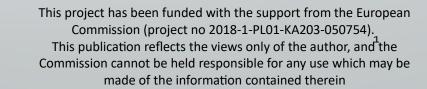


## The system of support for academic teachers in process of shaping soft skills of their students

https://wspaerasmus.wixsite.com/supportsystem





## Course

## The technologies in the process of teaching and learning

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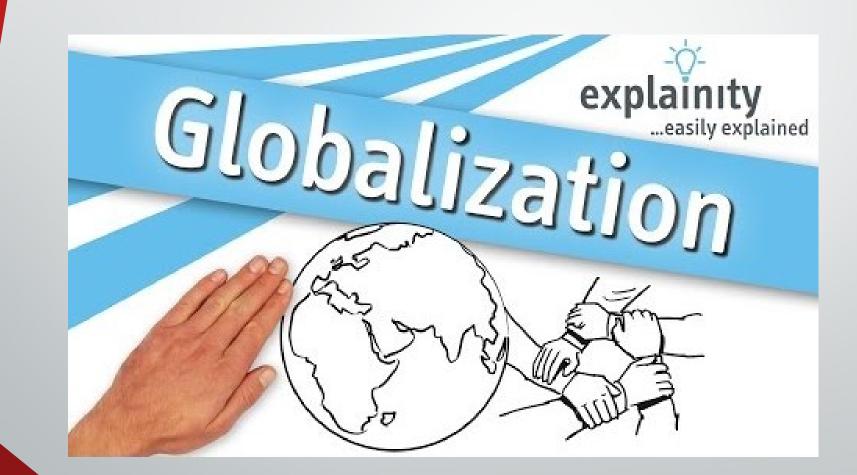
# Technologies in higher education

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2020







## **GLOBALIZATION**









## HOW DO WE SEE GLOBALIZATION



## **GLOBALIZATION**



Globalization is a complex and comprehensive phenomenon

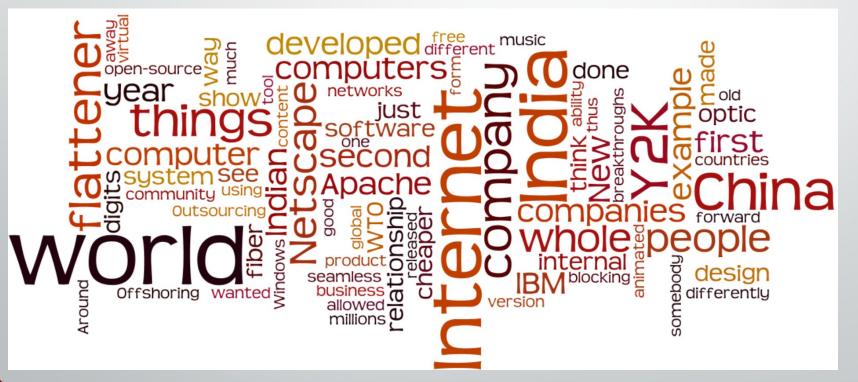
**•t** interferes with our lives in different contexts

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**•** t becomes even clearer when an event in one region of the planet has an impact on the world or in another region.

Pandemics Terrorism Environmental disasters Climate change Discovery of a vaccine / medication





## GLOBALIZATION AND HIGHER EDUCATION





## Knowledge

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Technology

## Globalizatio n

## THE ROLE OF HIGHER EDUCATION



 Climate Change 2. Food Security 3. Loss of Biodiversity 4. Water Shortages 5. Global Population 6.
Education 7. Nuclear Issues 8. Pandemics 9. Ageing 10.
Poverty 11. Terrorism

> Make solar energy economical 2. Provide energy from fusion 3. Develop carbon sequestration methods 4. Manage the nitrogen cycle 5. Provide access to clean water 6. Restore and improve urban infrastructure 7. Advance health informatics 8. Engineer better medicines 9. Reverse-engineer the brain 10. Prevent nuclear terror 11. Secure cyberspace 12. Enhance virtual reality 13. Advance personalized learning 14. Engineer the tools of scientific discovery

#### THE ROLE OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN A GLOBALIZED WORLD



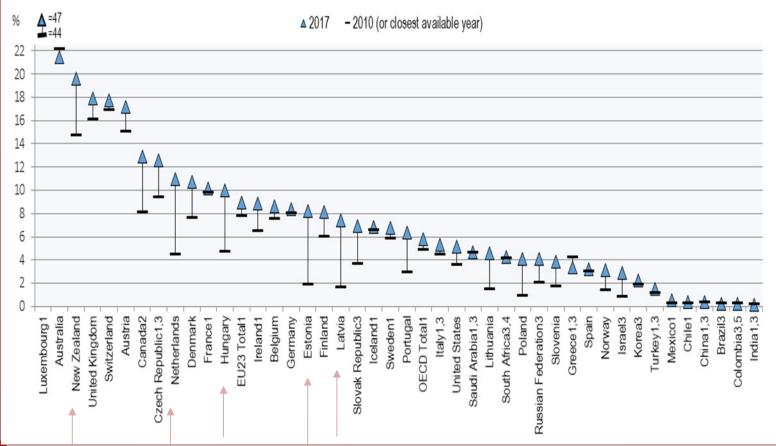




### THE INTERNATIONALIZATION OF HIGHER EDUCATION SITUATION IN THE OECD -INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS



Incoming student mobility in tertiary education in 2010 and 2017 (OCDE, 2019)



## THE INTERNATIONALIZATION OF HIGHER **EDUCATION SITUATION IN THE OECD**



Between 2010 and 2017, the number of international students enrolled in Higher Education in **OECD** countries increased by around 2%. Australia, Canada, the United Kingdom and the USA have more than 40% of the total international students enrolled in OECD countries and partners The largest group of international students belongs to Asia and about two thirds are in Austria, Canada, Japan. United Kingdom and USA.

Economies with a focus on innovation (need for more training)

Improvement in the situation of emerging economies (conditions and support for families)

Student mobility increases with advancing training

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In the next 15 years, a significant part of OCDE-G20 young adults with higher education will be Chinese or Indian.



## THE INTERNATIONALIZATION OF HIGHER EDUCATION CREDIT MOBILITY (OECD, 2019)

	Share of national graduates with credit mobility (1)			Credit-mobile graduates (at least 3 months or 15 ECTS credits)						
		Share of credit-mobile graduates by length of their stay		Distribution by type of credit mobility		Distribution by credit mobility scheme			Share of master's	
(		Less than 3 months (or 15 ECTS credits) (2)	At least 3 months (or 15 ECTS credits) (3)	Study period or study period combined with work placement (4)	Work placement (5)	Under ED programmes (i.e. ERASMUS or other EU programmes	Under other international/ national programmes (7)	Other programmes (8)	and doctoral graduates among credit-mobile graduates (9)	
Countries Austria		10			~~~	50	10			
Austria	17	19	81	77	23	58	19	23	55	
Czech Republic	10	16	84	m	m	85	1	14	67	
Denmark	12	m	m	m	m	21	39	40	40	
Finland	22	11	89	85	15	57	9	35	36	
France	m	m	m	m	m	29	16	55	65	
Germany	13	m	m	81	19	47	1	47	43	
Greece	2	m	m	m	m	99	1	0	3	
Hungary	4	m	m	m	m	95	4	1	52	
Italy	10	m	m	m	m	76	20	4	61	
Latvia	9	4	96	100	8	96	3	1	20	
Lithuania	9	15	85	85	15	83	16	0	24	
Luxembourg	36	а	100	100	a	81	19	0	12	
Netherlands	28	m	m 400	70	30	37	12	50 14	27	
Norway	10	а	100	m	m	3	83	14	44	
Portugal	8	m	m	87	13 9	90	9	1	33	
Slovak Republic	5	54	46	91	-	93	5	3	69	
Slovenia	3	16	84	66	34	95	4	1	40	
Spain	9	'	93	m	m	86		0	23	
Sweden	14	6 23	94	m 80	m 20	28	35	37	50	
Switzerland	14	23	77	76	20	40	31 0	29	48	
United Kingdom	/	38	62	/6	24	50	0	50	8	
Economy							-			
Flemish Comm. (Belgium)	9	18	82	m	m	65	5	30	31	
Average	12	16	84	m	m	64	16	20	39	

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## THE INTERNATIONALIZATION / GLOBALIZAT HIGHER EDUCATION SOME ADVANTAGES OF STUDYING ABROAD

#### For international students

#### For the welcoming country

Access to high quality education

Possibility of acquiring academic skills, increasing language skills and knowledge of societies where they study

Closer to labor markets with higher returns Increase employability in the globalized market Important source of income for the Institution

They contribute to the local economy through their expenses for stay and stay in the country

Foreign students are a reservoir of talent, which in older societies, can ensure the existence of skills in the future and of a younger population.

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#### GLOBALIZATION AND HIGHER EDUCATION: WHAT CAN THE FUTURE BE?



- Higher education and globalization are interconnected.
- Higher education has the function of internationalization, but how can this function be materialized?

What activities? How to make them ? For whom?

Only with globalized higher education can we all respond together to global challenges!





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Thank you for your attention!



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