

# DIGI-VET

FOSTERING DIGITISATION AND INDUSTRY 4.0 IN  
VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING

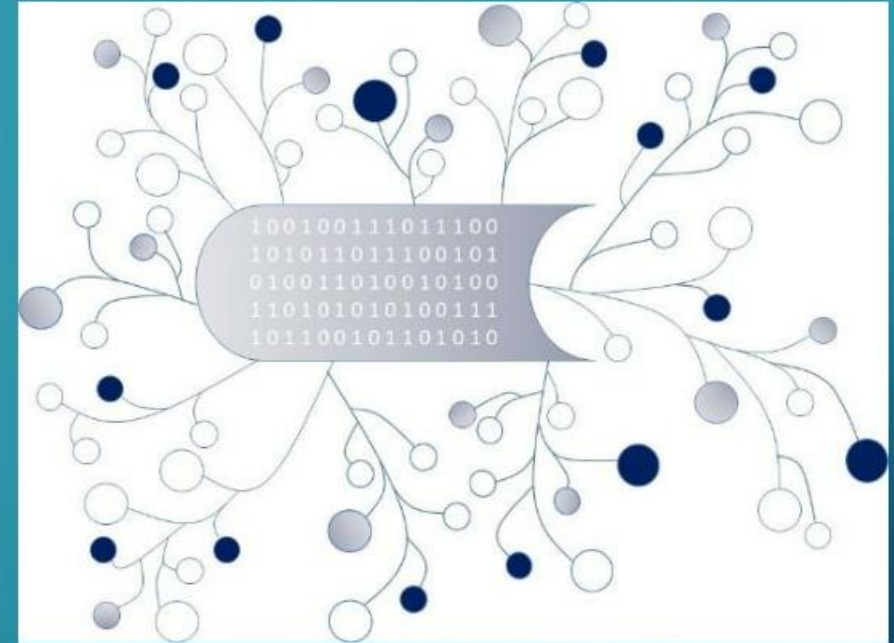
## Teacher Module 19

### Module 19:

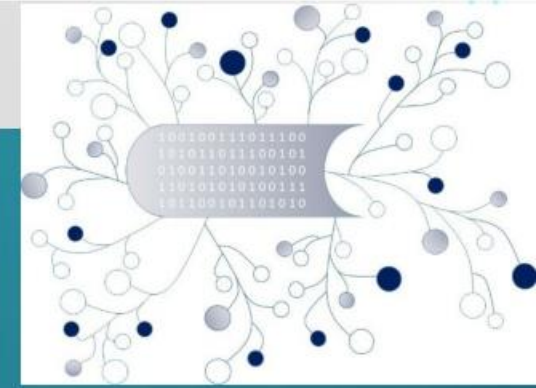
### A general view on the Future of Digitisation

AR Vocational Education and Training Ltd., Gelija Tamulyte and Rajesh Pathak

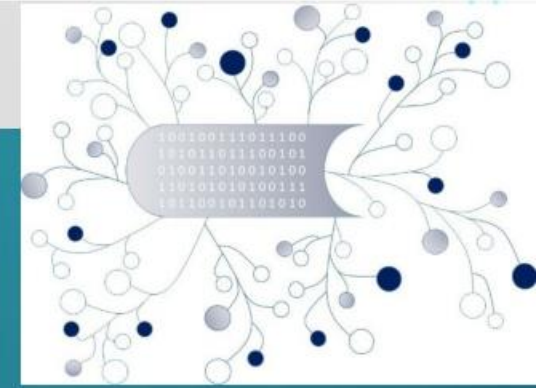
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# Agenda of Module 19: A general view on the future of Digitisation

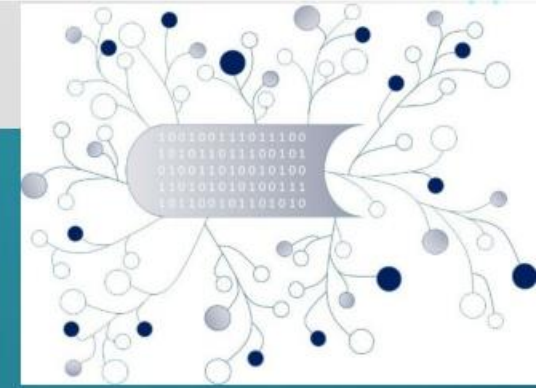


1. Opportunities
2. Innovations and Risks
3. Three Horizons Framework
4. EU approach and UK approach
5. Learner Tasks



‘ [...] if every instrument could accomplish its own work, obeying or anticipating the will of others, like the statues of Daedalus, or the tripods of Hephaestus, which, [...] of their own accord entered the assembly of the Gods; if, in like manner, the shuttle would weave [...] without a hand to guide it, chief workmen would not want servants, nor masters slaves.’

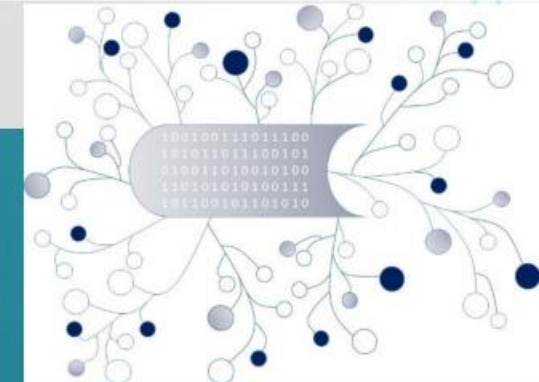
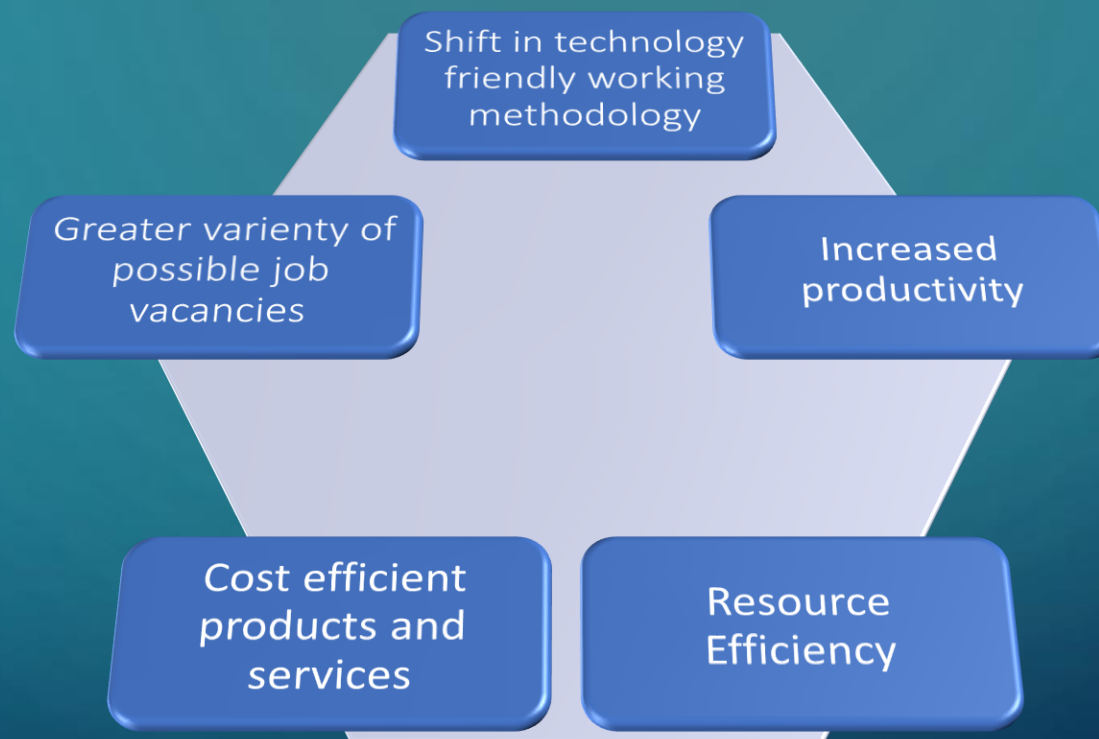
Aristotle



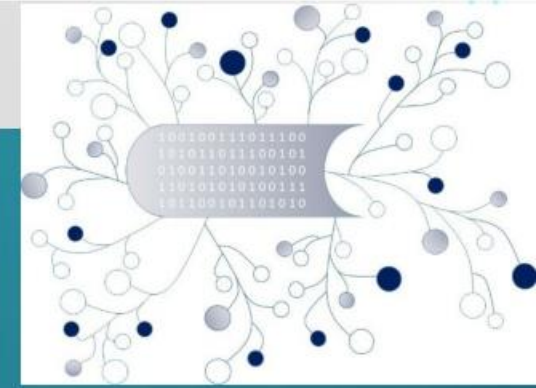
65 % of Future generation will have job vacancies that do not even currently exist.  
(OECD, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development)



# Opportunities



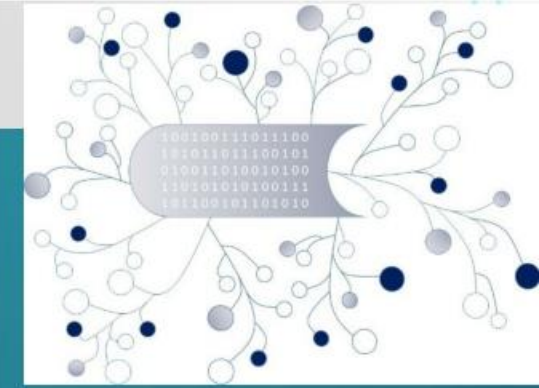
# Opportunities (Examples)



New Zealand project to digitise their museum collections

‘Literatur zur Geschichte des deutschen, österreichischen und schweizerischen Privat- und Prozessrechts des 19. Jahrhunderts’ (‘Literature on the History of German, Austrian and Swiss Private and Procedural Law of the 19<sup>th</sup> century’)

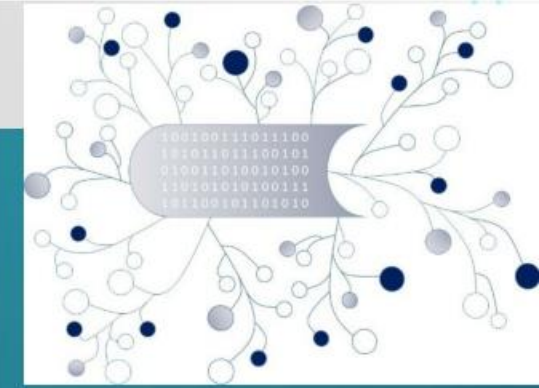
# Risks



*Risk of losing Jobs  
(smaller amount of  
employees required)*

Productivity  
Crisis

Legal pressure to  
keep up with the  
technological  
advancements

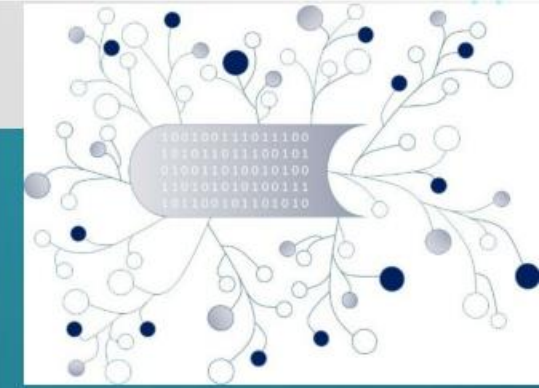


## Current issues:

- Lack of investments (currently research in radio-frequency identification is worthy area of investments)
- *Productivity Crisis*
- Technological transformation takes longer time than expected



# Three Horizons Framework



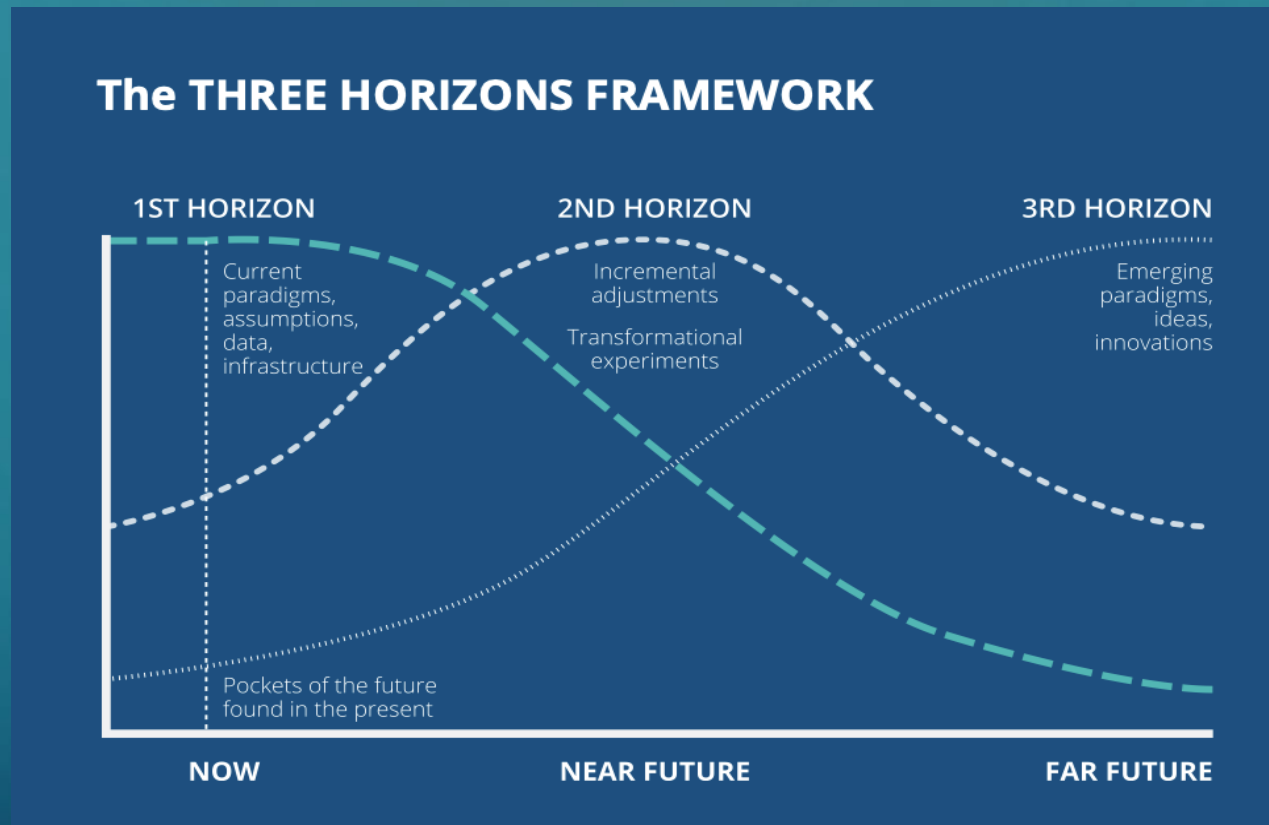
Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy supported by Konrad Adenauer Stiftung in their workshop report discussed their established Three Horizon Framework model describing the future of digitisation.

# Three Horizons Framework

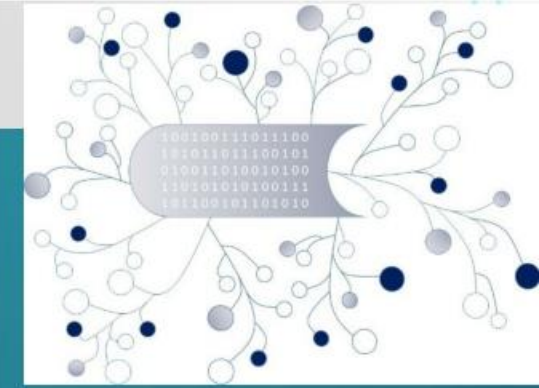
*Horizon 1: the case for change*

*Horizon 2: dilemma between vision and reality, transition*

*Horizon 3: vision, ideal system*



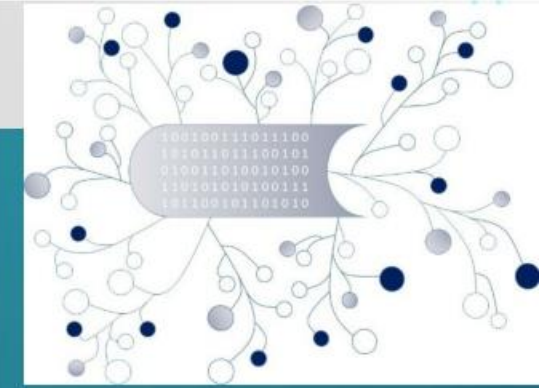
# Three Horizons Framework



Suggests that:

- How horizons can emerge leading to great potential of digitization;
- Digitisation leads to monopolistic structures, e.g. some platforms having dominance over others (e.g. Google, Amazon, Facebook);
- Those platforms encourage investments, innovations and start-ups;
- Adaptation is needed for successful implementation of digitization.

# Rozy and Hazy view on future of digitisation



The research by Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy published in their report two future perspectives of how digitisation can shape our world in the foreseeable future – the rosy and the hazy outlook.



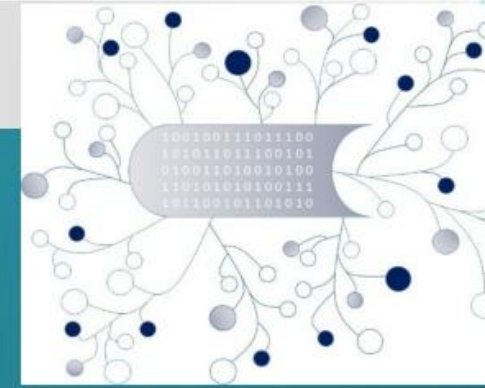
- a world lacking resources
- constant conflicts between technologies and humanity
- extreme inequality
- polarization of income and power
- Personal identity theft due to the lack of security



- solving problems using technology that were impossible to be solved
- the general quality of lives could be improved by prolonging the life of individual
- Inequality could decrease
- technologies would be 100% accurate, allowing easy efficient communication



# EU and UK approach



European Union adopted Council Conclusions emphasizing *systematic approaches to professionalising the early childhood force*. Systematic approaches leading to early child's development providing early education, health, supporting communities lead to better child's abilities to acquire information in the future.

UK participates in boosting and supporting the digitisation as well. In 2001, the government set up funding initiative to provide finances to organisations to collect evidence and documents UK's achievements under New Opportunities Fund (NOF) programme.

# LEARNER TEST

The name of Greek Philosopher who suggested long while ago that technologies could damage the need of human labour \_\_\_\_\_ .

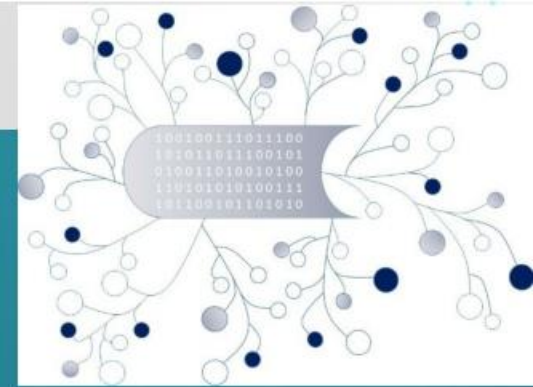
OECD presumed that \_\_\_\_\_ % of future generation will be working jobs that do not exist nowadays.

List at least five opportunities for future led by the process of digitization.

What are the risks in the future that could occur because of digitisation? \_\_\_\_\_.

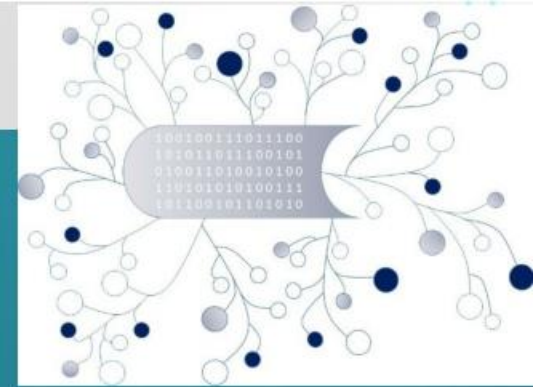
What are the current issues preventing successful digitization in future?

What does Three Horizon Framework Imply?



# Rozy and Hazy view

Describe both view that were suggested by Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy on future of digitisation.



TASK



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