

Development of Higher Education systems to meet the world market demands

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Education system is the back bone of countries development; the reason most developing countries invest heavily on educations. Higher education institutions are the main source of human capital development. All industries rely on higher education as the main feeder to fulfil their human resource need. In recent most industries changing rapidly to cope with technological, political and economic demands. However, higher education systems are lack behind the advancement fast changes in the market place. Most Higher Education programmes are old and does not fit for purpose due to several factors, including lack of knowledge of the need for change, missing link/collaboration between market place and higher education institutions and lack of support from the governments and labour departments. In addition, most higher education institutions are lack of management and academics with both academic and industry expertise. The vast majority of education intuitions manages and academics mind set as academics. As this the main obstacle to actively engage higher education institutions with industries. There are some efforts to overcome this problem, some universities, mostly in developing countries are adopting employability programmes with limited impact. In addition, as most research funds require a close collaboration between higher education institutions and industries. One of the most active initiatives by European commission research funds, including FP7 and Horizon 2020. According to Many businesses, they are struggling to recruit quality graduates who are ready or near ready for the market place. The main problems with higher education programmes are lack of employability/soft skills that is why many businesses developing their own development graduate programmes. These one to two years graduate programmes are costly and time consuming. There is a need for stronger collaborations between all concern parties including, higher education institutions, industries, governments and funding and concern organisations. To bridge the gap, overcome the main problem by improving higher education systems and programmes to cope global market changes. Such collaborations will help to reap mutual benefits by reducing cost and time and providing quality graduates.