

Виконання зазначених завдань розвитку системи освіти, її реформування та постійне удосконалення в контексті Болонського процесу буде сприяти активізації інтеграції освіти України до європейського освітнього простору, дасть можливість визнання дипломів українських вузів у країнах ЄС, а громадянам бути конкурентоспроможними на європейському ринку праці.

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THE ROLE OF MARITIME EDUCATION OF UKRAINE IN THE POST-WAR PERIOD

Seafarers play a significant role in influencing the economy of a country in various ways. Their contributions are especially crucial for nations with significant maritime industries and trade activities.

The maritime industry has a profound impact on a country's economy through their contributions to trade, employment, foreign exchange earnings, infrastructure development, and various associated services. A strong maritime sector can bolster a nation's economic growth and stability, making it an essential component of the global economy.

Ukraine has been increasingly adopting online education in various fields, including maritime education. Online maritime education has become more accessible to individuals seeking to enter or advance their careers in the maritime industry. Kherson State Maritime Academy (KSMA) uses Learning management

system (LMS) Moodle to provide high quality education to future navigators, ship engineers and electrical engineers [1].

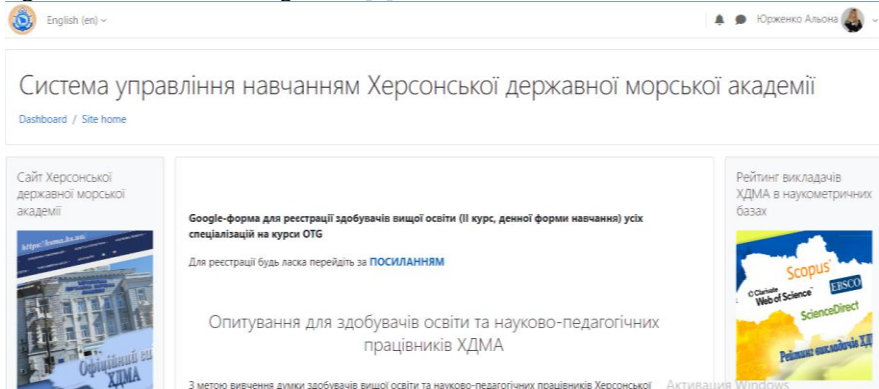


Figure 1 - LMS Moodle page of KSM

Maritime education can have a significant and positive impact on the economy of a country, especially after a period of war in Ukraine. Maritime education programs train individuals in various aspects of the maritime industry, including navigation, marine engineering, maritime law, and management. By producing a skilled workforce, a country will meet the demand for maritime professionals, which is crucial for the recovery of the shipping and maritime sectors [2].

After a war, a nation's merchant fleet may have been severely affected, with ships damaged or destroyed. Maritime education can help train the personnel needed to rebuild and operate a modern and efficient merchant fleet. This can lead to increased participation in global trade and the generation of foreign exchange earnings.

Skilled maritime professionals educated in areas such as port management and logistics can contribute to the development and efficient operation of ports and related infrastructure. This can attract international shipping companies, increase port traffic, and stimulate economic growth in port cities [3].

A well-trained maritime workforce can facilitate and promote international trade by ensuring safe and efficient navigation, cargo handling, and customs procedures. This, in turn, can boost exports and imports, leading to increased economic activity.

Maritime education also supports the growth of maritime services, such as ship repair, marine insurance, and maritime law consulting. These services generate employment opportunities and contribute to the overall economy.

In addition to the shipping industry, maritime education can promote tourism and coastal development. Educated professionals can manage cruise ports, coastal resorts, and other tourism-related ventures, attracting visitors and revenue.

Modern maritime education often includes training in environmental sustainability and compliance with international regulations. This focus can help countries mitigate the environmental impacts of maritime activities, which can be essential for long-term economic sustainability.

Universities, Academies and research institutions with maritime education programs can drive innovation in maritime technology and practices. Research and development in areas like ship design, alternative fuels, and maritime safety can lead to economic opportunities and competitiveness [4].

A country with a well-trained maritime workforce can earn foreign exchange by providing maritime services to international shipping companies. This income can contribute to a country's balance of payments.

The presence of a thriving maritime education sector can attract foreign investment in maritime infrastructure, including shipyards, port facilities, and logistics hubs, leading to economic development.

To conclude, maritime education plays a crucial role in rebuilding and revitalizing a country's economy after a period of war. By producing a skilled workforce and fostering the growth of the maritime industry, maritime education can create jobs, stimulate economic growth, and enhance a nation's participation in the global economy. It is an important component of post-war economic recovery and development.

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