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Kyiv National University of Technologies and Design, Ukraine STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS IN THE POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION OF UKRAINE

The article examines the main directions of strategic development of higher education institutions (HEI) in the post-war recovery of Ukraine. It is established that higher education institutions are one of the key links in the educational system of Ukraine, which form highly qualified personnel for various sectors of the economy and ensure the scientific and cultural potential of society. It is determined that the strategic development of higher education institutions is a key element of the country's post-war recovery, where the main place is occupied by the creation of a new knowledge infrastructure and the introduction of innovative approaches that will contribute to sustainable development and integration of Ukraine into the global educational environment. It is proved that the post-war reconstruction of Ukraine requires a comprehensive approach, where higher education institutions play a central role in the formation of human capital necessary for the reconstruction of the economy and society. It has been established that the need for strategic development of higher education institutions in Ukraine is caused by global trends, internal challenges and transformation in the country's educational system, which must meet the modern requirements of society, the labor market and global standards of quality education: globalization of education and competition at the global level; training for the modern economy; ensuring the quality of education; improving management efficiency; integration of science and innovation into the educational process; social responsibility and development of society; internationalization of education; and so on. It is determined that the strategic directions of development of higher education institutions are key priorities and measures aimed at modernizing and improving the educational system, improving the quality of education, developing scientific activities, strengthening international relations and integrating into the global educational system. The main strategic directions for the development of higher education institutions are the modernization of infrastructure, restoration of human resources, increasing the financial autonomy of higher education institutions, innovative approaches to education, European integration and international cooperation. The process of HEI transformation is studied and it is found that it is based on the following main aspects: digitalization of the educational process; globalization and international cooperation; integration of education and the labor market; personalization of learning. It is proved that the strategic development of higher education institutions in Ukraine in the post-war period is an important stage for ensuring the country's competitiveness in the international arena and adaptation to the requirements of the modern world with a focus on infrastructure modernization, restoration of human resources, increased financial autonomy, introduction of innovative approaches to education and active integration into the European and world educational space. The implementation of these strategic directions will help to increase the competitiveness of Ukrainian education on a global level and will be the key to the country's sustainable development in the future.

Keywords: higher education institutions; strategic development; post-war recovery; sustainable development; infrastructure modernization; transformation of higher education institutions; strategic directions; educational system; integration of education; competitiveness of higher education institutions.

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Київський національний університет технологій та дизайну, Україна СТРАТЕГІЧНИЙ РОЗВИТОК ЗАКЛАДІВ ВИЩОЇ ОСВІТИ В ПІСЛЯВОЄННОМУ ВІДНОВЛЕННІ УКРАЇНИ

Y статті розглянуто основні напрями стратегічного розвитку закладів вищої освіти (3BO) в післявоєнному відновленні України. Встановлено, що 3BO є однією з ключових ланок освітньої системи України, які формують висококваліфіковані кадри для різних галузей економіки та забезпечують науковий і культурний потенціал суспільства. Визначено, що стратегічний розвиток $3BO\ \epsilon$ ключовим елементом післявоєнного відновлення країни, де основне місие посідає створення нової інфраструктури знань та впровадження інноваційних підходів, які сприятимуть сталому розвитку та інтеграції України у глобальне освітнє середовище. Доведено, що післявоєнне відновлення України потребує комплексного підходу, де ЗВО відіграють центральну роль у формуванні людського капіталу, необхідного для відбудови економіки та суспільства. Встановлено, що необхідність стратегічного розвитку ЗВО в Україні викликана глобальними тенденціями, внутрішніми викликами та трансформацією в освітній системі країни, яка повинна відповідати сучасним вимогам суспільства, ринку праці та глобальним стандартам якості освіти: глобалізація освіти та конкуренція на світовому рівні; підготовка кадрів для сучасної економіки; забезпечення якості освіти; підвищення ефективності управління; інтеграція науки та інновацій в освітній процес; соціальна відповідальність та розвиток суспільства; інтернаціоналізація освіти. Визначено, що стратегічні напрямки розвитку ЗВО – це ключові пріоритети та заходи, спрямовані на модернізацію та вдосконалення освітньої системи, підвишення якості освіти, розвитку наукової діяльності, зміцнення міжнародних зв'язків та інтеграцію в глобальну освітню систему. Основними стратегічними напрямами розвитку ЗВО визначено модернізацію інфраструктури, відновлення кадрового потенціалу, підвищення фінансової автономії ЗВО, інноваційні підходи до навчання, європейську інтеграцію та міжнародне співробітництво. Досліджено процес трансформації ЗВО і встановлено, що він базується на таких основних аспектах: цифровізація освітнього процесу; глобалізація та міжнародна співпраця; інтеграція освіти та ринку праці; персоналізація навчання. Доведено, що стратегічний розвиток 3BO в Україні в післявоєнний період ϵ важливим етапом для забезпечення конкурентоспроможності країни на міжнародній арені та адаптації до вимог сучасного світу з орієнтацією на модернізацію інфраструктури, відновлення кадрового потенціалу, підвищення фінансової автономії, впровадження інноваційних підходів до навчання та активну інтеграцію в європейський і світовий освітній простір. Реалізація цих стратегічних напрямків сприятиме підвищенню конкурентоспроможності української освіти на глобальному рівні та стане запорукою сталого розвитку країни у майбутньому.

Ключові слова: заклади вищої освіти; стратегічний розвиток; післявоєнне відновлення; сталий розвиток; модернізація інфраструктури; трансформація закладів вищої освіти; стратегічні напрями; освітня система; інтеграція освіти; конкурентоспроможність закладів вищої освіти.

Statement of the problem. Higher education institutions (HEIs) are one of the key pillars of Ukraine's educational system, forming highly qualified personnel for various sectors of the economy and ensuring the scientific and cultural potential of society. Over the past decades, the Ukrainian higher education system has undergone significant changes under the influence of globalization processes, reforms, and challenges related to political and economic difficulties. Today, the state of higher education in Ukraine remains a subject of active discussion and research, especially with the outbreak of the war that has been going on in Ukraine since 2014 and its active

phase since 2022, which has caused enormous damage to all aspects of public life, including education. Destroyed or damaged educational institutions, the emigration of academics and students, and general economic depletion have created serious challenges for the higher education system. In this context, the strategic development of higher education institutions is becoming an important element of Ukraine's post-war recovery, where it is important not only to rebuild physical facilities but also to create a new knowledge infrastructure and introduce innovative approaches that will contribute to Ukraine's sustainable development and integration into the global educational environment. Ukraine's post-war recovery requires a comprehensive approach, with HEIs playing a central role in shaping the human capital needed to rebuild the economy and society.

Analysis of the latest research. The strategic development of higher education institutions in the postwar period is not only an educational issue, but also an issue of national importance for the successful recovery and further development of Ukraine in the economic, social and political dimensions. The following scholars have devoted special attention to the issues of modernization, transformation, and strategic development: V. Bielova, P. Boichuk, O. Fast, M. Bublyk, L. Zhuk, Kh. Drymalovska, Z. Vakolia, B. Popadych, V. Vasylenko, A. Borsukovska, Yu. Yavorska, Ye. Nikolaiev, H. Rii, I. Shemelynets, V. Kremen, V. Luhovyi, P. Saukh, I. Drach, O. Sliusarenko, Yu. Skyba, O. Zhabenko, S. Kalashnikova, Zh. Talanova, O. Petroie, O. Orzhel, I. Reheilo, M. Nabok, L. Hanushchak-Iefimenko, D. Karamyshev, V. Kovalchuk, V. Dankevych, O. Kravchenko, A. Polianska, D. Tymoshenko, T. Vlasiuk, M. Skydan, N. Stebliuk, Ye. Volosova and others. However, the issue of higher education institutions in the postwar recovery, which is crucial for rebuilding the educational component of the country's overall economic potential, has not been fully explored.

The purpose of research – to research approaches to the strategic development of higher education institutions in Ukraine in the post-war period, taking into account the current obstacles and opportunities that arise in the context of globalization, digitalization and Ukraine's integration into the international educational space.

The main results. Currently, there are 239 higher education institutions in Ukraine, structured by thematic areas: classical universities, technical, agricultural, pedagogical, medical, artistic, private higher education institutions, as well as Kyiv universities, universities in the regions of Ukraine and oblasts. The outbreak of a full-scale war brought a host of challenges that higher education in Ukraine is still facing today, including [1; 4; 6; 8; 14]:

- infrastructure restoration a large number of higher education institutions were damaged or destroyed, which requires not only physical reconstruction but also modernization of infrastructure to meet modern technological standards;
- migration and staff shortage a significant number of scientists and students have left Ukraine, and returning these resources is a difficult task, as without qualified personnel, the restoration of the educational system will be difficult;
- financial instability economic difficulties affect the financing of educational programs, modernization and support of educational institutions;
- the need for new curricula in the context of globalization and digital transformation, it is necessary to update curricula to meet modern labor market requirements;
- integration with European and global educational systems the post-war period opens up opportunities for Ukraine's further integration into the European educational space.

The need for strategic development of higher education institutions (HEIs) in Ukraine is an urgent issue, given global trends, internal challenges and transformations in the country's educational system. The development of higher education institutions should meet the modern requirements of society, the labor market and global standards of education quality, namely (Fig. 1) [2; 5; 7; 13; 19]:

Compliance of HEI development with modern requirements of society, labor market and global standards of education quality

Globalization of education and global competition

Ukrainian universities should integrate into the global educational system and compete on an equal footing with foreign institutions, which requires the introduction of the latest technologies and adaptation to international standards

Ensuring the quality of education

To improve the quality of educational services, it is necessary to implement internal and external quality control systems, in particular through the development of accreditation standards, introduction of educational innovations and professional development of teachers

Integration of science and innovation into the educational process

For higher education institutions to compete globally, they need to pay attention to the development of scientific research, including the implementation of innovative projects, startups and cooperation with industry

Internationalization of education

Higher education institutions should actively attract foreign students and develop international exchanges, which enhances Ukraine's reputation as a country with high-quality higher education

Source: [2; 5; 7; 13; 19].

Training for the modern economy

Changes in the economy, the emergence of new professions, and the development of information technology require universities to be flexible in their curricula and adapt to modern market needs.

Improving management efficiency

Strategic development involves improving the internal management of higher education institutions, including the development of autonomy, efficient use of resources, attraction of external funding, and cooperation with business and international partners.

Social responsibility and social development

Higher education institutions should be active participants in social development, influence the formation of civic values, solve social problems and support local communities

Fig. 1. Main factors of HEI development compliance with modern requirements of society, labor market and global education quality standards

Strategic directions of HEI development are key priorities and measures aimed at modernizing and improving the educational system, taking into account current challenges and global trends. The strategic directions of HEI development are aimed at improving the quality of education, developing research activities, strengthening international relations and integrating into the global education system. Among the strategic directions of HEI development are [3; 9; 11; 15; 18]:

- 1. Modernization of infrastructure. The post-war reconstruction of higher education institutions should include the modernization of the material and technical base, namely the creation of modern laboratories, digital learning platforms, and the integration of innovative technologies such as artificial intelligence and augmented reality into the educational process. An example is investment in smart campuses that use green technologies that also contribute to energy efficiency.
- 2. Restoring human resources. To restore and preserve human resources, it is necessary to create programs to support scientists, including reintegration programs for those who have temporarily moved abroad, which involves the development of international research projects that will encourage the return of specialists and scientists to Ukraine.
- 3. Increase the financial autonomy of higher education institutions. One of the key tasks is to increase the financial autonomy of higher education institutions, including the development of

partnerships with businesses, international organizations and government funds to attract investment in research and innovation. Diversification of funding sources will reduce dependence on the state budget and ensure long-term stability.

- 4. Innovative approaches to education. Modern higher education institutions should actively implement flexible learning models that take into account changes in the labor market. Hybrid learning, distance education, and the use of Open Educational Resources (OER) should become an important part of the educational process. In addition, it is necessary to integrate courses on the latest technologies, such as cybersecurity, artificial intelligence, robotics, etc.
- 5. European integration and international cooperation. Ukraine's higher education institutions should become active participants in European educational programs such as Erasmus+, Horizon Europe, and others. Integration with European universities will not only improve the quality of education, but also attract investments and resources for the development of science and technology. Particular attention should be paid to joint research projects and mobility of students and researchers.

Having studied in more detail the strategic directions of development of Ukrainian higher education institutions, we can offer the following division in the context of post-war recovery (Table 1).

Table 1
Strategic directions and vectors of development of Ukrainian
higher education institutions in the postwar period

3.0	inglier education institutions in the postwar period		
$N_{\underline{0}}$	Direction	Motion vector	
1	Innovative	1. The use of modern information technologies in the educational process.	
	technologies and	2. Development of online education and platforms for distance learning.	
	digitalization	3. Digitalization of administrative processes to improve management	
		efficiency.	
2	International	1. Development of international student and teacher exchange programs.	
	integration and	2. Cooperation with foreign universities and research institutions.	
	cooperation	3. Internationalization of educational programs and attraction of foreign	
		students.	
3	Research and	1. Support for research, particularly in innovative fields.	
	innovation	2. Development of research centers and laboratories.	
		3. Involvement of students in research and startups.	
4	Improving the	1. Implementation of modern methods of teaching and assessment of	
	quality of	knowledge.	
	education	2. Professional development of teachers, in particular through international	
		internships.	
		3. Ensuring that educational programs meet international standards.	
5	Professional	1. Update the curricula to meet the needs of the labor market.	
	training and	2. Create dual education programs that combine study and work at	
	cooperation with	enterprises.	
	the labor market	3. Cooperation with business and industry to provide practical experience for	
		students.	
6	Autonomy and	1. Increasing the autonomy of higher education institutions in managing their	
	effective	financial and human resources.	
	management	2. Implementation of modern models of management and financing of	
	_	educational institutions.	
		3. Optimization of internal processes to increase efficiency.	

End Table 1

$N_{\underline{0}}$	Direction	Motion vector
7	Inclusiveness	1. Creating conditions for access to education for all segments of the
	and equal access	population, including people with disabilities.
	to education	2. Ensuring gender equality and social justice in the educational process.
		3. Creating a barrier-free environment in educational institutions.
8	Entrepreneurship	1. Formation of entrepreneurial skills in students.
	and leadership	2. Support for student initiatives and startups.
	development	3. Developing leadership and management skills.

Source: [10; 12; 16; 17; 20].

Thus, HEIs face the need to adapt to environmental changes in order to train specialists who will meet the requirements of modern society, so the transformation of HEIs is a key aspect of education development in the 21st century. The transformation of higher education institutions is based on the following main aspects:

- 1. Digitalization of the educational process. One of the main areas of transformation is the digitalization of the educational process. The use of digital technologies changes traditional methods of teaching and interaction between students and teachers. Online platforms such as Moodle, Coursera, edX, and others allow for distance learning and expanded access to educational resources, which is especially important during global crises such as the COVID-19 pandemic, when educational institutions were forced to quickly switch to distance learning. Digital tools also allow for more efficient management of educational institutions, automating administrative processes and using analytical data to optimize resources and improve curricula, making them more flexible and adapted to the needs of students.
- 2. Globalization and international cooperation. Globalization of education is another important area of HEI transformation, where interaction between educational institutions from different countries, development of joint curricula, exchange of teachers and students facilitate the development of international partnerships and provide students with access to the best educational practices. International educational programs help to increase the mobility of students and teachers, which stimulates the development of a multicultural educational community. Globalization also places new demands on curricula, which should reflect international trends in science and technology. Teaching of foreign languages, adaptation to international education standards and internationalization of educational programs have become important elements of modern higher education institutions.
- 3. Integration of education and the labor market. Higher education institutions should adapt their programs to the modern requirements of the labor market, where rapid technological development and changes in the economic environment lead to the emergence of new professions and fields of activity. To ensure the competitiveness of graduates in the labor market, higher education institutions should work closely with businesses and industries. Integration of HEIs and the labor market requires the introduction of practice-oriented education programs, internships and vocational training. HEIs should also focus on developing students' soft skills, such as communication, critical thinking, creativity, and teamwork, which will allow graduates to better adapt to changing labor market conditions and employer requirements.
- 4. Personalization of learning. The growing number of students and the diversity of their needs require a more personalized approach to learning. The use of artificial intelligence and big data analytics technologies allows creating individual educational trajectories for each student, which allows better taking into account personal interests, talents and level of training of students, and which contributes to increasing motivation to learn and the effectiveness of the learning

process. Personalization also includes the development of alternative learning formats, such as micro-courses, flexible training programs, and project-based learning. These formats allow students to acquire new knowledge and skills at their own pace, providing flexibility in combining study and work.

Conclusions. The strategic development of higher education institutions in Ukraine in the postwar period is a key element of the country's overall recovery strategy. The current state of higher education institutions in Ukraine reflects both the successes and challenges faced by the system. The ongoing reforms provide a framework for the development and improvement of the education system, but issues of funding, corruption, and intellectual migration need to be addressed to achieve sustainability and international competitiveness. The strategic development of higher education institutions in Ukraine is an important step to ensure the country's international competitiveness and adaptation to the requirements of the modern world. Restoration of infrastructure, integration into the international educational space, digitalization, creation of innovative ecosystems, and support for human capital will form the basis for a competitive and sustainable higher education system. Government policy should facilitate this process through legislative reform, financial support, and international cooperation. The strategic development of higher education institutions should be focused on modernizing infrastructure, restoring human resources, increasing financial autonomy, introducing innovative approaches to education, and actively integrating into the European and global educational space. Implementation of the strategic directions will help to increase the competitiveness of Ukrainian education globally and will be the key to the country's sustainable development in the future. The transformation of higher education institutions is a necessary step in response to the challenges of the modern world, where digitalization, globalization, integration with the labor market and personalization of education are key areas of development of higher education institutions. Implementation of these changes will improve the quality of education and provide students with the necessary knowledge and skills for a successful future in a constantly changing world.

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