

The Future of Education and Labor: A Book Review

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Introduction

The impact of technological changes on life and business has been profound, creating new demands for enterprises today (1). The concept of labor in the modern era necessitates a workforce with new capabilities (2). Educational institutions address these needs by aligning their programs with labor market demands (3). As the global economy increasingly relies on knowledge, a growing academic focus has been on universities' roles in regional economies (4). This trend acknowledges their role as catalysts for economic development and innovation (5). The current article reviews the book “*The Future of Education and Labor*,” which explores the multifaceted impacts of technological changes, along with their economic and educational effects (6).

Book title: The Future of Education and Labor

Genre: Arts, Research, Innovation and Society

Authors: Gerald Bast, Elias G. Carayannis, and David F. J. Campbell (Editors)

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Statement

“*The Future of Education and Labor*” explores the complex relationship between educational systems and labor markets. The book posits that as automation and technological advancements transform the labor landscape, educational institutions must

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adapt to prepare future workers effectively (6).

The book is divided into 14 chapters across two main sections:

1. The Economic Perspective: This section examines how economic factors shape educational requirements and labor market dynamics.

2. The Arts Perspective: This part highlights the significance of creative disciplines in influencing future educational structures and labor practices.

Each chapter features insights from various experts, offering a comprehensive view of the pertinent issues. The first part includes chapters like the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Learning Framework 2030, the Consequences of Industry 4.0 for the Labor Market and Education, and the Coevolution of Labor and Creativity, along with others. Industry 4.0 is the interaction between analog production and the digital world, incorporating technologies like big data, autonomous systems, cloud computing, social

media, mobile technology, and self-learning systems. It enables intelligent control and planning of production within a company (vertical integration) and beyond the company (horizontal integration), with planning, purchasing, production, and logistics. Part II, comprising chapters 10 to 14, focuses on the future of education, labor, the arts, and their significance. These chapters cover various topics, such as the role of creative technology in art studies and the collaborative creation of beautiful and artistic works in philosophy and art. This book ends with Chapter 14, which summarizes essential information from the previous chapter.

Structure

The Future of Education and Work

The book underscores the essential connection between education and the future of work. As automation, digitalization, and artificial intelligence reshape job roles, educational systems must evolve to prioritize creativity and social intelligence. The Arts, Research, Innovation, and Society (ARIS) initiative provides valuable insights on fostering progress and development. The fourth industrial revolution will affect numerous professions, including medicine, law, and education. To navigate these changes, universities require both emotional and political backing. Cultivating imagination and intuition is vital for achieving success. Historically, the OECD has concentrated on education reform to stimulate economic growth and development. The newly renovated learning framework aims to address contemporary challenges, emphasizing knowledge, skills, attitudes, and values needed in this context. The author demonstrates that the ability referenced in 2030 encompasses a range of expertise, including disciplinary, interdisciplinary, epistemic, procedural, cognitive, metacognitive, social, emotional, physical, and practical skills. Learning is a navigational compass emphasizing information, critical thinking, and reasonable discretion (6).

Industry 4.0 and Its Implications

The text highlights a clear distinction between Industry 4.0 and Economy 4.0. Industry 4.0 emphasizes the integration of digital technologies into production processes, while Economy 4.0 refers to the broader digital transformation of the entire service sector. This transformation demands a workforce equipped with advanced qualifications and IT skills. The book emphasizes the importance of adapting labor market policies to these changes. It recognizes that although automation can lead to job displacement, it also generates new opportunities that require human involvement in design processes. Labor market policies and the education system must evolve in light of these developments, as new challenges will arise in areas like working time regulation and data protection. While robotics and AI are reshaping our world, human involvement in design remains essential for fostering innovation. It's vital to recognize when humans are irreplaceable and consider the ethical implications of these technologies. Open innovation involves a company sharing its ideas with others, including those outside the organization, which encourages new concepts and improvements. The Triple Helix model illustrates how businesses, universities, and the government can collaborate effectively to produce positive outcomes (6).

Creativity in Labor

Labor is a term commonly used across various disciplines; however, creativity is seldom included in definitions of labor and is often viewed as its opposite. This has two-fold repercussions for today's knowledge and creativity-driven economy. The authors argue that fostering organizational creativity is essential to maintaining competitive advantage. They encourage interdisciplinary approaches that go beyond traditional frameworks to promote innovative solutions. Companies must actively encourage and leverage the creative talents of their employees to remain competitive. Creativity requires the ability to shift perspectives,

challenge conventions, disrupt routines, and navigate chaos and order, as well as fantasy and reality. To cultivate new concepts of political action, we must break free from conventional patterns, move beyond binary logic, and recognize overlooked connections. The notion of a “*Creative economy*,” which relies on classifications of “*Creative industries*,” causes challenges, as existing classifications fail to capture its essence adequately. Creativity and innovation are essential to success in all sectors of the current economy. Employees seek experts with interdisciplinary skills, including soft competencies like creative thinking and openness to new ideas. The future of education and labor requires skills to interact with computers; however, human empathic, innovative, and social abilities will be more critical than ever. Artists and designers will be in demand as translators between different fields due to their divergent thinking, entrepreneurial mindset, and collaborative skills. A paradigm shift is necessary to sustain the rapid evolution of art and design, including changing values, interdisciplinary collaboration, and developing new identities for artists and designers (6).

Conclusion

The book “The Future of Education and Labor” offers a timely examination of how the education system can evolve to address the challenges posed by changes in the labor market, which are driven by technological advancements. The information is very valuable for educators, policymakers, and business leaders to understand the complex relationship between education and employment in a rapidly evolving landscape. While the book presents valuable points, it overlooks motivation, a crucial driver of creativity and innovation. Motivation leads to groundbreaking ideas and solutions. Organizations and educational institutions must foster an environment that supports motivation in all its forms. This comprehensive review highlighted key themes from the book and offered critical analysis, making it a valuable resource for

those interested in contemporary discussions surrounding education and labor dynamics. Incorporating creativity, critical thinking, and interdisciplinary skills into curricula will better prepare future generations for success. In closing, “The Future of Education and Labor” serves as a call to action for everyone involved to rethink and reshape the educational landscape to meet the new economy’s demands.

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Authors’ Contribution

M.A. is acknowledged for writing the book review, while Z.K. offered guidance and support. Both authors have reviewed and approved the final version of the manuscript.

Conflict of Interest

The authors reported no conflicts of financial or personal interest that may have influenced the results of this study. Zahra Karimian, as a member of the Editorial Board, was not involved at any stage in handling this manuscript. The Editorial Board has assembled a group of independent experts to evaluate this paper without her knowledge.

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