UPSKILLING AND RESKILLING THE TRANSPORT INDUSTRY FOR CURRENT AND FUTURE CHALLENGES

<u>T RUBEN</u>

University of Namibia; Email: <u>rubenteofilia@gmail.com</u>

ABSTRACT

Our modern society depends heavily on the transportation industry for transporting people and goods over long distances. However, the industry is facing considerable problems due to the market's constant changes and the quick improvements in technology. The transport industry like any other industry is undergoing a profound transformation driven by technical advancements, environmental concerns and evolving client expectations. This essay explores the imperative for upskilling and reskilling within the transport sector to remain competitive. Highlighting the positive impact of investing in workforce development on organizational performance, employee satisfaction and industry innovation. The workforce needs to be prepared to meet the ever-changing demands of the industry, adopt sustainable practices, and harness emerging technologies as handle present difficulties are being handled and plan for the future. Moreover, the paper discusses the potential challenges and barriers to implementing upskilling and reskilling programs in the transport sector, such as cost constraints, etc. Strategies for overcoming these challenges are proposed, emphasizing the need for innovation and leadership commitment. The study concludes by highlighting the significance of upskilling and reskilling programs in preparing the transportation sector for present and upcoming difficulties. The sector can fulfill evolving customer demands, keep up with technology improvements, and support an effective and sustainable transportation system by investing in the training of its personnel. It demands that governments, educational institutions, and industry partners work together to guarantee the success of upskilling and reskilling programs in the transportation industry.

1. INTRODUCTION

Reskilling and upskilling the transportation sector is essential to solving present and upcoming issues. Reskilling is the process of giving employees new skill sets so they may move into developing jobs or industries, whereas upskilling is the process of learning new talents that are distinct from one's current competence. The transportation sector is at a turning point with never-before-seen possibilities and difficulties. A fundamental change in the workforce's skills and capabilities is necessary due to the emergence of digitization, automation, and sustainability activities(Durán-Álvarez et al., 2021). This essay explores the need for upskilling in the transportation sector, focusing on engineering-related factors that will influence the direction of the business. Reskilling in these areas is essential for experts to stay current and support the expansion of the industry, as the need for sustainable transportation sector.

Upskilling is just as vital for professionals to improve their current skill sets as reskilling is for adjusting to new trends and technology (Özer & Suna, 2022). Acquiring new skills and information in one's present field of competence is known as upskilling. Upskilling in the transportation industry can entail enrolling in courses that improve management aptitude,

customer service abilities, and safety protocols (Aduloju, 2014). This essay aims to provide a thorough analysis of how workforce development can enable the transportation sector to overcome current challenges and prepare for future opportunities. To achieve this, it will first examine the current state of the industry, identify key drivers of change, and outline the paper's objectives. The transportation sector, which includes air, sea, rail, and road transportation, is essential to international trade and connectivity. It makes it easier for people and things to travel over great distances, connecting producers with consumers, companies with markets, and local communities with necessary services. Although the industry is not unaffected by change; rather, a combination of internal and external variables are transforming the industry's workplace (Ongom & Business, 2009).

1.1 Current Landscape

It is vital to possess a thorough comprehension of the present condition of the transportation sector examines how changes in technology, the environment, and market dynamics force a reassessment of the competencies required by transport engineers and professionals (Sultana et al., 2022). These forces of change highlight how the transportation sector must embrace creativity, flexibility, and agility in order to be competitive in a setting that is changing quickly.

1.2 Skills Gaps in Engineering

The lack of expertise in the engineering field within the transportation sector cannot be disregarded. We outline the skills engineers must acquire to succeed in the changing environment, from proficiency with sustainable practices to digital literacy. The need for a highly qualified and flexible workforce is growing exponentially as jobs and technologies change (Polydoropoulou et al., 2023).

However, the talent pool that is currently available frequently isn't able to keep up with these changing demands, which causes a mismatch between those with skills that are needed and what the industry requires.

Employers are looking for workers who can solve problems, possess digital literacy, have specialized technical capabilities, and have soft skills like teamwork and communication (Ederer et al., 2015). However, a large number of current workers lack these abilities, and recent graduates find it difficult to close the skills gap between their educational background and the demands of the industry in question.

2. ROLE OF DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION

The transport business is changing, and one of the main reasons for this is digitalization. We look at how digital technologies, such artificial intelligence and data analytics, are influencing engineering techniques in the transportation sector (Le Pira et al., 2021). We also look at how adding digital tools to upskilling programs might improve the quality of training. And this all skills the workforce has to have in order to compete with today's and the tomorrow's demands

3. SUSTAINABLE ENGINEERING PRACTICES

The transportation industry must now prioritize sustainability as a need rather than a luxury. The importance of implementing sustainable engineering practices such as the use of alternative fuels, green logistics, and environmentally friendly transportation techniques

is a topic we should encourage in this evolving world (Evangelista, 2014). Engineers may take the lead in lowering the environmental impact the transportation industry.

4. EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES IN TRANSPORTATION ENGINEERING

Automation and emerging technologies like blockchain are revolutionizing the transport sector. Here we delve into the implications of these advancements for engineering professionals and outline the skills required to navigate the integration of autonomous vehicles, smart infrastructure and blockchain application (Panigrahi et al., 2022).

5. IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES AND CHALLENGES

Creating upskilling and reskilling programs that work is a complex task. We examine a range of implementation tactics, such as working with educational institutions, utilizing digital platforms, and mentoring programs. In the transportation sector, safety is the first priority (Wahab et al., 2021). Workers can receive enhanced training in safety procedures, emergency response, and accident avoidance through upskilling programs (Bromberg, 2021). Professionals that upskill can guarantee passenger safety, reduce accidents, and uphold high standards of safety.

Quality in customer service is also crucial in the transportation sector. Programs for upskilling may concentrate on improving individuals' interpersonal, communication, and problem-solving skills (Ali et al., 2018). This makes it possible for experts to give passengers great service, resulting in a satisfying experience and promoting client loyalty.

Furthermore, it is important for individuals holding leadership roles in the transportation sector to enhance their managerial skills. Training in team leadership, financial management, and strategic planning can be obtained through these programs. Managers that upskill may encourage their people to achieve organizational goals, generate innovation, and handle the obstacles of the industry with effectiveness.

6. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the transportation sector is undergoing substantial transformation as a result of technological improvements. These modifications could boost consumer satisfaction, increase efficiency, and support environmental sustainability. To effectively manage the changes and profit on these improvements, the personnel in the transport business needs to have the necessary abilities and expertise. In order to successfully handle these issues and guarantee the reskilling and upskilling of the workers in the transportation sector, it is imperative to use environmentally friendly solutions and new forms of innovation. The transportation industry may bridge the skills gap by investing in reskilling and upskilling programs, which can yield several benefits such as heightened efficiency, higher employee retention, more innovation, and improved adaptation to change. Furthermore, these efforts can enable staff members to traverse career trajectories, take advantage of new possibilities, and future-proof their talents in a time of rapid change by promoting a culture of lifelong learning and professional development.

7. REFERENCES

Aduloju, SA. 2014. Information technology managerial capabilities and customer service performance among insurance firms in Nigeria. *SAGE Open*, 4(4). Available at: <u>https://doi.org/10.1177/2158244014561198</u>.

Ali, M, Iraqi, KM, Rawat, AS & Mohammad, S. 2018. Role of Customer Service Skills on Customer Satisfaction and Its Effects on Customer Loyalty in Pakistan Banking Industry. *South Asian Journal of Management Sciences*, 12(2):210-223. Available at: <u>https://doi.org/10.21621/sajms.2018122.06</u>.

Bromberg, R. 2021. The pandemic, protests, and social innovation: How can we maintain our progress? *Journal of Community Safety and Well-Being*, 6(3):95-96. Available at: <u>https://doi.org/10.35502/jcswb.223</u>

Durán-Álvarez, JC, Jiménez, B, Rodríguez-Varela, M & Prado, B. 2021. The Mezquital Valley from the perspective of the new Dryland Development Paradigm (DDP): present and future challenges to achieve sustainable development. *Current Opinion in Environmental Sustainability*, 48:139-150. Available at: <u>https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cosust.2021.01.005</u>.

Ederer, P, Nedelkoska, L, Patt, A & Castellazzi, S. 2015. What do employers pay for employees' complex problem solving skills? *International Journal of Lifelong Education*, 34(4):430-447. Available at: <u>https://doi.org/10.1080/02601370.2015.1060026.</u>

Evangelista, P. 2014. Environmental sustainability practices in the transport and logistics service industry: AN exploratory case study investigation. *Research in Transportation Business and Management*, 12:63-72. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rtbm.2014.10.002.

Le Pira, M, Attard, M & Ison, SG. 2021. Urban transport planning and policy in a changing world: Bridging the gap between theory and practice. *Research in Transportation Business and Management*, 39:100634. Available at: <u>https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rtbm.2021.100634</u>.

Ongom, CR & Business, P. 2009. *International (Global) Competition in the modern maritime transport industry - transportation of goods*, 1-14.

Özer, M & Suna, HE. 2022. A New Roadmap for Reskilling and Upskilling (R&U) in Türkiye: Vocational Training Center Skill Development Programs. *Kastamonu Eğitim Dergisi*, 30(4):914-924. Available at: <u>https://doi.org/10.24106/kefdergi.1195691.</u>

Polydoropoulou, A, Thanopoulou, H, Karakikes, I, Pronello, C & Tyrinopoulos, Y. 2023. Adapting to the future: examining the impact of transport automation and digitalization on the labor force through the perspectives of stakeholders in all transport sectors. *Frontiers in Future Transportation*, 4:1-20. June. Available at: https://doi.org/10.3389/ffutr.2023.1173657.

Sultana, S, Akter, S & Kyriazis, E. 2022. How data-driven innovation capability is shaping the future of market agility and competitive performance? *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, 174:121260. April 2021. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.techfore.2021.121260.

Wahab, SN, Rajendran, SD & Yeap, SP. 2021. *LogForum and supply chain industry for the fourth industrial*, 17(3):399-410.