

LIFELONG LEARNING AS A COMPONENT OF THE COMPANY'S SAFETY CULTURE

Olga Protasenko

Candidate of Engineering Sciences, Associate Professor, Associate Professor at the Department of Healthy Lifestyle, Technologies and Life Safety

Simon Kuznets Kharkiv National University of Economics, 9-A Nauky ave., Kharkiv, Ukraine, 61166, olha.protasenko@hneu.net

ORCID: 0000-0002-8203-5703

Andrii Ivashura

Candidate of Agricultural Sciences, Associate Professor, Associate Professor at the Healthy Lifestyle, Technologies and Life Safety Department

Simon Kuznets Kharkiv National University of Economics, 9-A Nauky ave., Kharkiv, Ukraine, 61166, ivashura.a@ukr.net

ORCID: 0000-0002-0022-7489

The article aims to explore the importance of implementing a lifelong learning concept in the company's safety culture. Statistical data and literature reviews were used as **methodological tools** for investigating the mentioned problem. The article analyses the pros and cons of the lifelong learning concept and also shows the need to develop a company safety culture. **The findings** show that by actively engaging in education, individuals can adapt to change, acquire new skills, and promote personal and professional development. Employees who enhance their competencies become more productive and effective in their roles. This increased efficiency benefits the company by improving overall performance, reducing mistakes, and streamlining processes. On the other hand, Companies that encourage lifelong learning create a work environment that fosters growth, personal development, and fulfilment. Offering opportunities for continuous learning increases employee satisfaction, which can lead to higher retention rates. Employees are more likely to remain with a company that invests in their ongoing development, reducing turnover and the costs associated with recruiting and training new talent. In addition, employees who are encouraged to engage in continuous learning generate more new, non-standard solutions and demonstrate safer behavior while working. Lifelong learning nurtures a creative and growth-oriented mindset within the organisation. This continuous improvement culture can lead to developing new products, services, and business strategies, giving the company a competitive edge in the market. **The practical value** of investigating consists of the offering to use digital platforms, online education, artificial intelligence, and gamification to present innovative methods to make learning more engaging, accessible, and customised to meet individual needs. The article emphasises the necessity of embedding lifelong learning into a company's safety culture and highlights the advantages of utilising technology and contemporary learning methodologies. Possible ways of implementing the lifelong learning concept into the company's safety culture are also suggested. **In conclusion**, companies can ensure employees are well-prepared for challenges in today's dynamic work landscape by implementing lifelong learning methods and safety culture; they will be more competitive in the labour market.

Key words: lifelong learning, safety culture, online learning, employee, company.

Introduction. The idea of lifelong learning is a crucial component in developing and sustaining a strong safety culture within any company. It reflects the understanding that learning and development are ongoing processes beyond formal education and essential for personal and professional advancement. Lifelong learning promotes a mindset in which individuals are motivated to acquire new skills, refresh their knowledge, and adapt to evolving environments – all vital for maintaining safety in various contexts [1-4].

In cultivating a solid safety culture, lifelong learning is crucial in empowering individuals

to identify potential hazards, comprehend the significance of safety protocols, and actively create a safer work environment. Emphasising safety goes beyond mere compliance with regulations; it involves fostering a proactive mindset that anticipates risks and implements preventative measures. This educational approach aligns with the six key domains of a safety culture, which encompass establishing a compelling vision for safety, valuing trust, respect, and inclusion, and promoting and rewarding a just culture [5-10].

Furthermore, fostering a culture of safety that incorporates lifelong education can yield various advantages, including enhanced employee well-

being, increased efficiency and productivity, and an improved reputation and competitive advantage for the organisation. By embracing a culture of lifelong learning, organisations can effectively respond to the challenges brought about by rapid technological and demographic changes, along with addressing global issues such as the climate crisis and public health emergencies [10-16].

Moreover, lifelong education for sustainable environmental development underscores the connection between safety culture and continuous training. It highlights the significance of ongoing learning in upholding safety standards and encouraging sustainable practices. This approach is essential for achieving sustainable development goals, as it equips individuals to address current and future challenges. Additionally, it fosters a culture of “learning to be”, which is crucial for personal and societal advancement.

In summary, lifelong education is a crucial element of safety culture, laying the groundwork for ongoing improvement and adaptation in response to ever-evolving challenges. It ensures that individuals and organisations stay vigilant and responsive, ultimately fostering a safer and more sustainable world.

The goal is to explore the pros and cons of lifelong learning and assess its impact on a company’s safety culture.

Materials and results. Lifelong learning is a continuous, voluntary, and self-directed pursuit of knowledge to foster personal or professional growth. This concept has gained considerable momentum in recent years, driven by technological advancements, shifts in the global workforce, and the recognition that ongoing education is vital for adapting to a

constantly changing world. Below are several pros of lifelong learning [5-12] (Fig. 1).

Digital Platforms and Online Education. The rise of online learning platforms such as Coursera, edX, LinkedIn Learning, and Udemy has significantly transformed access to education. These platforms offer various courses, ranging from university programs to industry-specific accreditations, enabling individuals to acquire necessary skills at their tempo and convenience. Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs) have democratized the learning process, providing high-quality content that is accessible to anyone.

Microlearning is the practice of delivering educational content in small, easily digestible segments, often through short videos, articles, or quizzes. This approach is particularly beneficial for busy professionals who require learning in manageable portions. Microlearning is a highly effective lifelong learning method that facilitates quickly acquiring and applying new skills.

Artificial Intelligence and Personalized Learning. Artificial intelligence (AI) dramatically improves individualised learning experiences. AI-powered platforms can assess a personal’s powers, frailties, and learning styles, allowing customized content. This technology helps learners progress independently by providing tailored feedback and suggesting courses or resources that align with their goals.

Workplace Learning and Development. Companies are increasingly emphasising employee development programs as the job market evolves rapidly. Companies are fostering a culture of lifelong learning by providing internal training initiatives, mentorship, and opportunities for career advancement. This approach keeps employees relevant and equips them with future opportunities.

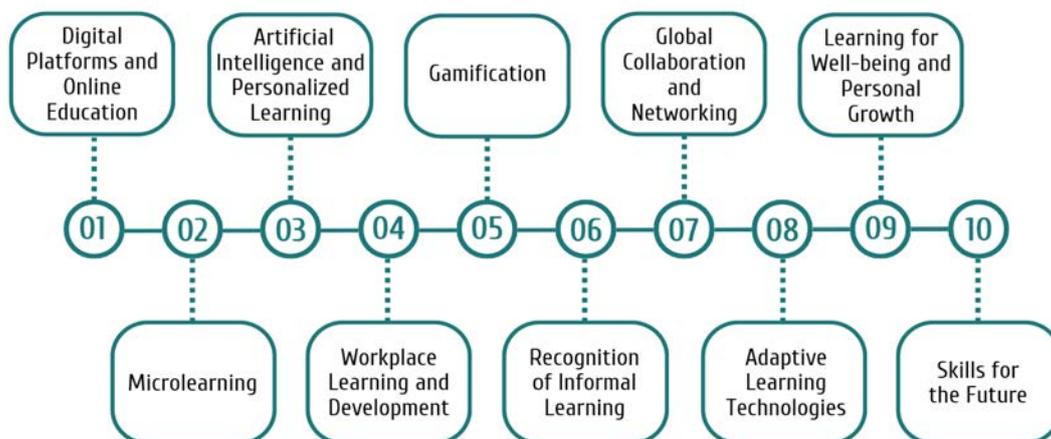


Fig. 1. Pros of lifelong learning

Gamification. Integrating gamification into learning platforms has enhanced the educational experience, making it more engaging and interactive. By incorporating elements typical of games, such as leaderboards, badges, and rewards, learners are motivated to pursue their education further. Gamification promotes a sense of accomplishment and community, increasing retention and a more enjoyable learning experience.

Recognition of Informal Learning. Lifelong learning has transcended the boundaries of formal educational environments. Both employers and academic institutions increasingly acknowledge the value of informal learning, which includes self-directed study, volunteering, and on-the-job experience. Different platforms enable users to showcase these informal skills, thus creating more significant opportunities for individuals to illustrate their ongoing learning journey.

Global Collaboration and Networking. The internet has enabled international collaboration, allowing learners to connect with experts, peers, and mentors across the globe. This worldwide knowledge-sharing network facilitates learning from diverse perspectives, fostering innovation and expanding horizons.

Adaptive Learning Technologies. Adaptive learning systems utilise algorithms to tailor the learning path according to the learner’s progress and comprehension. These systems provide targeted support when necessary, enhancing learners’ retention and mastery of the subject matter. As a result, adaptive learning is becoming increasingly prevalent in K-12 education, higher education, and corporate training environments.

Learning for Well-being and Personal Growth. Lifelong learning transcends the mere advancement

of one’s career; it is pivotal to personal growth and overall well-being. Many individuals pursue learning for self-improvement, delving into language acquisition, creative arts, or mindfulness practices. This dedication to holistic development contributes to enhanced mental stimulation, emotional wellness, and greater life satisfaction.

Skills for the Future. As technology advances rapidly, specific skills are becoming more critical than ever. Lifelong learners are now prioritising the development of competencies in areas like artificial intelligence, data analysis, digital literacy, and emotional intelligence. These “future skills” are essential for success in the changing global economy.

Recent technological advances, learning methodologies, and workplace culture have fostered an environment where lifelong learning can thrive. As the world continues to evolve, the capacity to learn and relearn becomes increasingly vital. Lifelong learning empowers individuals to remain competitive in the workforce, adapt to new challenges, and cultivate personal growth.

Although lifelong learning presents numerous benefits – including personal development, adaptability, and career progression – it has drawbacks [5-12] (Fig. 2).

Time and Energy Demands. Continuously engaging in learning requires significant time and effort. Finding a balance between education, work, family, and personal life can be exhausting and stressful, especially for those juggling multiple responsibilities.

Financial Costs. Lifelong learning, particularly in formal settings such as courses, certifications, and degrees, can incur significant expenses. These costs may include tuition fees, textbooks, training programs, or travel expenses. Only some

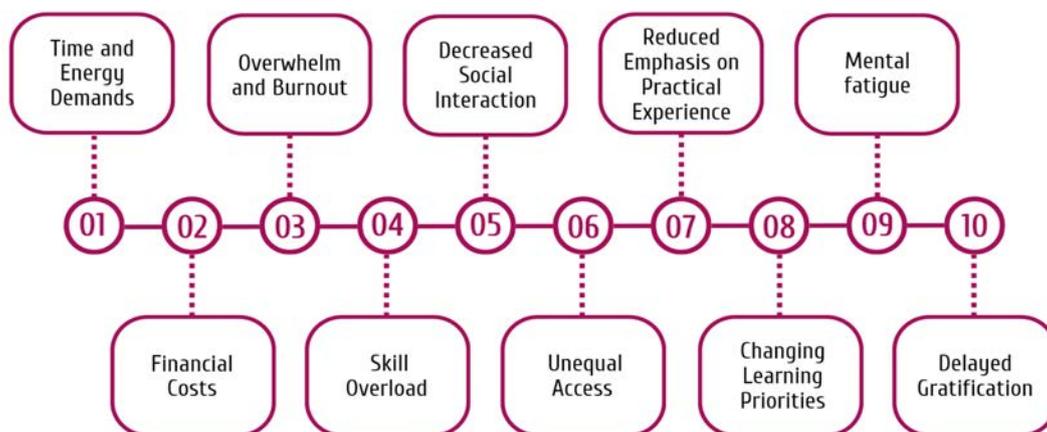


Fig. 2. Cons of lifelong learning

people possess the financial resources to engage in continuous education.

Overwhelm and Burnout. The continuous demand to acquire new skills and adapt to evolving technologies can result in feelings of overwhelm. In specific industries, the rapid pace of change may make it seem impossible to keep up, leading to burnout and frustration.

Skill Overload. Attempting to acquire excessive skills simultaneously can result in individuals possessing a wide-ranging knowledge base without achieving deep expertise in any particular area. This can diminish their effectiveness and make them less competitive for specialised roles.

Decreased Social Interaction. Engaging primarily in online courses or studying in isolation can result in less face-to-face interaction with peers. This diminished social connection may negatively impact collaboration, networking opportunities, and the development of interpersonal skills.

Unequal Access. Some have different access to learning opportunities. Individuals from lower socioeconomic backgrounds or those living in rural areas often face more challenges pursuing lifelong learning than their counterparts in urban centres. This disparity can result in significant inequalities in both personal and professional development.

Reduced Emphasis on Practical Experience. While gaining knowledge is essential, an excessive focus on acquiring new information may compromise practical, hands-on experience. Some fields benefit more from real-world applications than from theoretical learning alone.

Changing Learning Priorities. As industries and technologies evolve, there is often pressure to continually adjust one's learning focus. This shift in priorities can make it challenging for individuals to determine which skills will remain relevant and which ones may become obsolete.

Mental fatigue can result from the constant need to stay updated and learn new information, particularly in rapidly changing fields. This cognitive overload may impact mental health, leading to anxiety, stress, or even depression.

Delayed Gratification. Lifelong learning may only sometimes yield immediate financial or career benefits, which can lead to disillusionment or wasted time, especially when the skills obtained do not result in concrete outcomes.

Although these disadvantages don't disprove the value of lifelong learning, they emphasise the challenges and complexities that must be addressed in its pursuit.

Necessity of lifelong learning for the development of the company's safety culture.

As mentioned above, lifelong learning is crucial to developing and enhancing a company's safety culture [1-4]. A company's safety culture refers to the shared values, beliefs, and practices related to safety within the workplace. It influences how employees perceive, approach, and respond to safety risks, hazards, and protocols. Justifying the importance of lifelong learning for developing a safety culture involves several vital points [3]. Let's consider them.

Lifelong learning allows employees at all levels of an organisation to stay informed about the latest safety standards, techniques, tools, and technologies. This ensures that they are equipped to address emerging risks and challenges. Regular training and learning initiatives can prevent outdated safety procedures and foster an adaptive safety culture where employees consistently strive to improve.

A culture of lifelong learning empowers employees to take ownership of safety in the workplace. When employees are allowed to engage in continuous training, they become more proactive in identifying potential hazards and implementing corrective measures. This sense of empowerment strengthens safety accountability and reduces the likelihood of accidents or incidents.

Workplaces are dynamic, and new challenges often arise due to technological advances, regulatory changes, or shifts in the industry. Lifelong learning helps employees remain adaptable by teaching them how to cope with new safety risks and demands. This ability to continuously adapt supports the creation of a safety culture that is responsive, rather than reactive, to change.

Organisations investing in lifelong learning foster a broader learning culture emphasising collaboration, knowledge-sharing, and innovation. When safety is treated as an ongoing learning process rather than a one-time initiative, employees become more attuned to safety concerns and solutions. This mindset encourages reporting of near misses, involvement in safety committees, and contribution to safety program improvements.

Lifelong learning is especially vital for leadership in an organisation. Managers and safety leaders must continually improve their leadership skills, including motivating and inspiring their teams to prioritise safety. Effective leaders who engage in ongoing learning can influence the safety culture by modelling safe behaviours, promoting safety awareness, and fostering a culture of trust and open communication.

Lifelong learning helps employees better understand and comply with safety regulations and risk management processes. Training in the latest health and safety laws or industry-specific standards ensures the company remains compliant, reducing legal liabilities and the likelihood of costly accidents. Employees up-to-date on safety procedures are less likely to cut corners or engage in unsafe practices, ensuring a safer work environment.

A commitment to lifelong learning promotes the development of communication skills among employees. It encourages them to express safety concerns, report hazards, and share improvement ideas. Open and effective communication is fundamental to a strong safety culture, as it enables issues to be addressed quickly and efficiently, preventing accidents before they occur.

Organisations that prioritise lifelong learning in safety programs often experience fewer workplace accidents. Employees make fewer errors by continually refining safety knowledge and improving practices, leading to a safer work environment. Reducing accidents also improves overall productivity, as fewer disruptions, health-related absences, or financial costs are associated with safety violations.

When integrated into the company culture, lifelong learning reinforces that safety is not a secondary concern but a core organisational value. Continuous training, education, and safety drills should be considered part of an employee's professional development rather than just a requirement. This shift in perception supports long-term cultural change where safety is ingrained in the company's DNA.

Employees acquire technical safety skills through lifelong learning, build a more resilient mindset, and be aware of potential risks. This resilience allows them to respond more effectively to emergencies, accidents, or changes in safety protocols, ensuring that the organisation's safety culture is robust and responsive.

Implementing lifelong learning into a company's safety culture ensures employees continually improve their safety knowledge and practices. A safety culture that fosters continuous learning helps reduce incidents, enhances awareness, and builds a proactive approach to managing risks. Below are several ways to integrate lifelong learning into a company's safety culture.

Continuous Safety Training and Refresher Courses. Ongoing Safety Education. Implement regular training programs and refresher courses to inform employees about the latest safety protocols,

regulations, and best practices. These programs can include workshops, e-learning modules, or in-person sessions. Simulations and Drills. Conduct periodic safety drills and emergency response simulations to reinforce safety procedures and allow employees to practice real-life scenarios in a controlled setting.

Integrate Safety into Onboarding. Thorough Safety Induction. New hires must participate in a comprehensive safety induction during their onboarding process. This integration establishes a strong foundation for their continued understanding of safety protocols. Safety Mentorship. Assign new employees to experienced mentors who prioritise safety. These mentors can guide them in adopting safe work practices and facilitate learning from seasoned colleagues.

Establish a Continuous Feedback Loop. Safety Observations and Reporting. Inspire employees to consistently report any unsafe conditions or behaviours they encounter in the workplace. Implement a straightforward and anonymous reporting system and promptly address feedback. Safety Audits and Inspections. Conduct regular safety audits and inspections. Encourage employee participation or observation during these audits, cultivating a learning environment where they can understand how safety standards are upheld and identify opportunities for improvement.

Utilise Technology and Digital Tools. Mobile Learning Applications. Implement safety applications or mobile learning platforms to provide concise safety training and reminders to employees' smartphones, ensuring that learning is accessible anytime. Safety Learning Management Systems (LMS). Adopt an LMS to monitor safety training, certifications, and progress. Employees can engage with safety courses at their own pace, while the system helps ensure that all employees retain the necessary safety certifications.

Foster Knowledge Sharing and Peer Learning. Safety Knowledge Sharing Sessions. Implement regular "safety talk" sessions where employees can share their experiences, lessons learned, and new safety practices they've discovered. These sessions could also feature guest speakers from safety experts or regulatory companies. Cross-Department Collaboration. Encourage collaborative safety initiatives across departments to facilitate learning and knowledge exchange among employees in various roles and areas, allowing them to benefit from each other's safety practices and innovations.

Integrate Safety into Performance Reviews. Safety as a Key Performance Indicator (KPI).

Incorporate safety-related objectives and educational milestones into employees' performance evaluations. This approach ensures that safety learning remains an ongoing aspect of their career development. Recognition and Rewards. Acknowledge and reward employees or teams who exhibit outstanding safety practices and a dedication to advancing their safety knowledge. This not only honours their efforts but also motivates others to prioritise safety.

Utilise Real-Life Case Studies and Insights Gained. Incident Reviews and Analyses. Consistently conduct reviews of safety incidents, including near-misses, with employees. Analysing these occurrences allows everyone to learn from past mistakes, comprehend potential risks, and enhance proactive measures. Safety Debriefings. Hold a debriefing session with staff after an incident or near-miss. This creates a valuable opportunity for collective learning, emphasising safety's significance and pinpointing improvement areas.

Promote Safety Innovations and Suggestions. Safety Improvement Initiatives. Establish programs encouraging employees to propose safety enhancements, innovations, or best practices. This could involve competition for safety ideas or innovation challenges. Pilot New Safety Procedures. Engage employees in trialling new safety protocols, equipment, or technologies. This hands-on involvement not only cultivates a sense of ownership regarding safety but also offers valuable practical learning experiences.

Cultivate a Safety-First Mindset in Leadership. Safety Leadership Training. Offer continuous training for leaders in safety management and techniques for ongoing improvement. Leaders should be prepared to establish and reinforce a safety culture, serving as role models for their teams. Involve Leadership in Safety Learning. Motivate managers and supervisors to regularly participate in safety training sessions, highlighting their dedication to lifelong learning and the critical importance of safety across all levels of the organisation.

Cultivate Safety Champions or Ambassadors. Designate Safety Champions. Identify and train enthusiastic individuals within teams or departments to serve as "safety champions". These individuals can spearhead safety initiatives, foster a learning culture, and act as valuable resources for their colleagues. Safety Ambassador Programs. Establish a safety ambassador program where employees are selected or volunteer to promote safety awareness, organise educational activities, and serve as mentors in safety practices.

Integrate Safety into Daily Practices. Daily Safety Briefings. Begin each shift with a brief discussion about safety, or a "safety minute," to highlight relevant hazards, reminders, or valuable insights about the day's operations. Microlearning for Safety. Introduce brief, daily learning sessions or quizzes focused on safety topics that employees can complete in just a few minutes. These sessions can cover various subjects, such as proper equipment handling, safe lifting techniques, or using personal protective equipment (PPE) correctly.

Foster Continuous Learning Opportunities. Establish Safety Resource Libraries. Develop a comprehensive and accessible library containing safety materials, including manuals, videos, guidelines, and case studies, to facilitate employee self-directed learning. Ensure Access to Industry Standards and Regulations. To enhance their ongoing education, provide employees with up-to-date resources regarding industry standards, legal regulations, and safety protocols.

Emphasize Wellness and Mental Health. Integration of Safety and Well-being. A safe work environment encompasses physical hazards, mental health, and well-being. Offer training on stress management, mental health awareness, and the significance of emotional well-being in upholding safety standards. Promote Work-Life Balance. Encourage employees to prioritise a healthy work-life balance, as fatigue and stress can increase safety risks.

Incorporate Gamification to Enhance Safety Learning. Interactive Safety Games and Challenges. Implement gamification techniques to make safety education more engaging. This could involve interactive quizzes, competitions, or scenario-based games designed to reinforce safety knowledge and skills enjoyably. Leaderboards and Incentives. Establish leaderboards to monitor participants' progress in safety learning and provide incentives for achieving milestones (e.g., completing a specific number of safety courses or reporting hazards).

By incorporating these strategies, companies can foster a safety culture that prioritises continuous learning, keeps employees informed, and actively engages them in enhancing their safety practices.

Conclusions. Thus, lifelong learning offers employees opportunities to acquire new skills and knowledge directly contributing to their professional growth. Employees who enhance their competencies become more productive and effective in their roles. This increased efficiency benefits the company by improving overall performance, reducing mistakes, and streamlining processes.

Companies that encourage lifelong learning create a work environment that fosters growth, personal development, and fulfilment. Offering opportunities for continuous learning increases employee satisfaction, which can lead to higher retention rates. Employees are more likely to remain with a company that invests in their ongoing development, reducing turnover and the costs associated with recruiting and training new talent.

Moreover, when employees are encouraged to learn continuously, they are more likely to contribute new ideas, solutions, and innovations. Lifelong learning nurtures a creative and growth-oriented mindset within the organisation. This continuous improvement and exploration culture can lead to the developing of new products, services, and business

strategies, giving the company a competitive edge in the market.

Lifelong learning fosters a mindset of critical thinking and problem-solving. Employees who engage in ongoing learning develop the ability to analyse complex situations, make informed decisions, and approach challenges with creative solutions. This improves the company's ability to tackle obstacles, enhance operational efficiency, and achieve long-term success.

By prioritising lifelong learning, a company builds a foundation for sustained growth. Employees' continuous development improves their performance and contributes to the company's ability to thrive in the long run. A learning-driven safety culture can help the company navigate challenges, adapt to evolving market conditions, and secure its future success.

REFERENCES

1. Laal, M., & Salamati, P. (2012). Lifelong learning; why do we need it? *Procedia – Social and Behavioral Sciences*, 31, pp. 399–403.
2. Xhensila, A. (2024). Lifelong Learning. *Interdisciplinary Journal of Research and Development*, 11(1), pp. 27.
3. Protasenko, O. (2024). Digital education in the development of the company's human capital. *Proceedings of Socratic Lectures*, 10, pp. 176–183.
4. Mygal, G., Protasenko, O., & Kobrina, N. (2024). The Eco-Ergonomics Issues of the Digital Workplace. *Lecture Notes in Networks and Systems*, 1008, pp. 40–51.
5. Babenko, O., Koppula, S., Daniels, L., Nadon, L., & Daniels, V. (2017). Lifelong learning along the education and career continuum: meta-analysis of studies in health professions. *Journal of Advances in Medical Education & Professionalism*, 5(4), pp. 157–163.
6. Kuzmenko, A. (2024). Methodological principles of the system for developing future PhD's academic integrity culture. *Transactions of Kremenchuk Mykhailo Ostrohradskyi National University*, Is.1(144), pp. 34–38.
7. DeVahl, J.M., Mulligan, E.P., Simpkins, S.D., & Hynan, L.S. (2020). Physical Therapists' Perspectives on Lifelong Learning. *Journal of Allied Health*, 49(3), pp. 215–220.
8. Zhu, B., Chau, K.T., & Mokmin, N.A.M. (2024). Optimizing cognitive load and learning adaptability with adaptive microlearning for in-service personnel. *Scientific Reports*, 14 (1), p. 25960.
9. Eschenbacher, S., & Fleming, T. (2020). Transformative dimensions of lifelong learning: Mezirow, Rorty and COVID-19. *International Review of Education*, 66 (5-6), pp. 657–672.
10. Bajaber, S. (2024). Factors influencing students willingness to continue online learning as a lifelong learning: A path analysis based on MOA theoretical framework. *International Journal of Educational Research Open*, 7, pp. 100377.
11. Abuhassna, H., Awae, F., Bayoumi, K., Alzitari, D.U., Alsharif, A.H., & Yahaya, N. (2022). Understanding Online Learning Readiness among University Students: A Bibliometric Analysis. *International Journal of Interactive Mobile Technologies*, 16(13), pp. 81–94.
12. Qureshi, M.I., Khan, N., Raza, H., Imran, A., & Ismail, F. (2021). Digital Technologies in Education 4.0. Does it Enhance the Effectiveness of Learning? *International Journal of Interactive Mobile Technologies*, 15 (4), pp. 31–47.
13. Naji, G.M.A., Isha, A.S.N., Mohyaldinn, M.E. et al. (2021). Impact of Safety Culture on Safety Performance; Mediating Role of Psychosocial Hazard: An Integrated Modelling Approach. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, 18(16), pp. 8568.
14. Bautista-Bernal, I., Quintana-García, C., & Marchante-Lara, M. (2024). Safety culture, safety performance and financial performance. A longitudinal study. *Safety Science*, 172, pp. 106409.
15. Tappura, S., Jääskeläinen, A., & Pirhonen, J. (2022). Creation of satisfactory safety culture by developing its key dimensions. *Safety Science*, 154, pp. 105849.
16. Kabiesz, P., & Tutak, M. (2024). Developing a Culture of Safety for Sustainable Development and Public Health in Manufacturing Companies – A Case Study. *Sustainability*, 16(17), pp. 7557.

ОСВІТА ПРОТЯГОМ ЖИТТЯ ЯК КОМПОНЕНТ КУЛЬТУРИ БЕЗПЕКИ КОМПАНІЇ

Ольга Протасенко

кандидат технічних наук, доцент, доцент кафедри здорового способу життя, технологій і безпеки життєдіяльності

Харківський національний економічний університет імені Семена Кузнеця, просп. Науки, 9-А, Харків, Україна, 61166, olha.protasenko@hneu.net

ORCID: 0000-0002-8203-5703

Андрій Івашура

кандидат сільськогосподарських наук, доцент, доцент кафедри здорового способу життя, технологій і безпеки життєдіяльності

Харківський національний економічний університет імені Семена Кузнеця, просп. Науки, 9-А, Харків, Україна, 61166, ivashura.a@ukr.net

ORCID: 0000-0002-0022-7489

Стаття спрямована на дослідження важливості впровадження концепції навчання протягом життя у культуру безпеки компанії. Статистичні дані та огляд літератури використано як **методологічні інструменти** для дослідження зазначеної проблеми. Проаналізовано переваги і недоліки концепції освіти протягом життя, а також показано необхідність розвитку культури безпеки компанії. На підставі цього **встановлено**, що активна участь працівників у безперервній освіті дає їм змогу підвищити адаптивність до змін, здобути нові навички та стимулювати особистісний і професійний розвиток. Також статистика свідчить, що співробітники, які постійно підвищують свої компетенції, стають більш продуктивними та ефективними на своїх посадах. Ця підвищена ефективність приносить користь компанії, що виражено у покращенні загальної продуктивності працівників, зменшенні помилок у роботі та підвищенні їхньої безпеки під час роботи. З іншого боку, компанії, які впроваджують принципи освіти протягом життя, створюють робоче середовище, яке сприяє зростанню, особистісному розвитку та самореалізації працівників. Пропонування можливостей для безперервного навчання підвищує задоволеність працівників, що веде до зниження показників плинності кадрів. У цьому разі у працівників формується зацікавленість залишитися в компанії, яка інвестує в їхній постійний розвиток, зменшуючи витрати, пов'язані з наймом і навчанням нових співробітників. Окрім того, співробітники, яких заохочують до постійного навчання, генерують більше нових нестандартних рішень і демонструють більш безпечну поведінку під час роботи. Навчання впродовж життя виховує творче та орієнтоване на зростання мислення в компанії. Культура безперервного вдосконалення може бути підґрунтям до розроблення нових продуктів, послуг і бізнес-стратегій, надаючи компанії конкурентну перевагу на ринку. **Практична цінність** дослідження полягає у пропозиції використовувати цифрові платформи, онлайн-освіту, штучний інтелект та гейміфікацію для того, щоб зробити концепцію освіти протягом життя більш привабливою, доступною і налаштованою відповідно до індивідуальних потреб працівника. Обґрунтовано необхідність упровадження навчання впродовж життя в культуру безпеки компанії та підкреслено переваги використання технологій і сучасних методологій навчання для підвищення культури безпеки компанії. Також запропоновано можливі шляхи впровадження концепції освіти протягом життя у культуру безпеки компанії. **Маємо висновок**, що співробітники, добре підготовлені до викликів сучасного динамічного робочого середовища за допомогою впровадження методів освіти протягом життя в культуру безпеки компанії, будуть більш конкурентоспроможними на ринку праці.

Ключові слова: освіта протягом життя, культура безпеки, онлайн-навчання, працівник, компанія.

ЛІТЕРАТУРА

1. Laal M., Salamati P. Lifelong learning; why do we need it? *Procedia – Social and Behavioral Sciences*, 2012, 31. P. 399–403.
2. Xhensila A. Lifelong Learning. *Interdisciplinary Journal of Research and Development*, 2024, 11(1). P. 27.
3. Protasenko O. Digital education in the development of the company's human capital. *Proceedings of Socratic Lectures*, 2024, 10. P. 176–183.
4. Mygal G., Protasenko O., Kobrina N. The Eco-Ergonomics Issues of the Digital Workplace. *Lecture Notes in Networks and Systems*, 2024, 1008. P. 40–51.
5. Babenko O., Koppula S., Daniels L., Nadon L., Daniels V. Lifelong learning along the education and career continuum: meta-analysis of studies in health professions. *Journal of Advances in Medical Education & Professionalism*, 2017, 5(4). P. 157–163.
6. Kuzmenko A. Methodological principles of the system for developing future PhD's academic integrity culture. *Transactions of Kremenchuk Mykhailo Ostrohradskyi National University*, 2024, Is.1(144). P. 34–38.

7. DeVahl J.M, Mulligan E.P, Simpkins S.D, Hynan L.S. Physical Therapists' Perspectives on Lifelong Learning. *Journal of Allied Health*, 2020, 49(3). P. 215–220.
8. Zhu B., Chau K.T., Mokmin N.A.M. Optimizing cognitive load and learning adaptability with adaptive microlearning for in-service personnel. *Scientific Reports*, 2024, 14 (1). P. 25960.
9. Eschenbacher S., Fleming T. Transformative dimensions of lifelong learning: Mezirow, Rorty and COVID-19. *International Review of Education*, 2020, 66 (5-6). P. 657–672.
10. Bajaber S. Factors influencing students willingness to continue online learning as a lifelong learning: A path analysis based on MOA theoretical framework. *International Journal of Educational Research Open*, 2024, 7. P. 100377.
11. Abuhassna H., Awae F., Bayoumi K., Alzitari D.U., Alsharif A.H., Yahaya N. Understanding Online Learning Readiness among University Students: A Bibliometric Analysis. *International Journal of Interactive Mobile Technologies*, 2022, 16(13). P. 81–94.
12. Qureshi M.I., Khan N., Raza H., Imran A., Ismail F. Digital Technologies in Education 4.0. Does it Enhance the Effectiveness of Learning? *International Journal of Interactive Mobile Technologies*, 2021, 15 (4). P. 31–47.
13. Naji G.M.A., Isha A.S.N., Mohyaldinn M.E. et al. Impact of Safety Culture on Safety Performance; Mediating Role of Psychosocial Hazard: An Integrated Modelling Approach. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, 2021, 18(16). P. 8568.
14. Bautista-Bernal I., Quintana-García C., Marchante-Lara M. Safety culture, safety performance and financial performance. A longitudinal study. *Safety Science*, 2024, 172. P. 106409.
15. Tappura S., Jääskeläinen A., Pirhonen J. Creation of satisfactory safety culture by developing its key dimensions. *Safety Science*, 2022, 154. P. 105849.
16. Kabiesz P., Tutak M. Developing a Culture of Safety for Sustainable Development and Public Health in Manufacturing Companies – A Case Study. *Sustainability*, 2024, 16(17). P. 7557.

Стаття надійшла 25.11.2024