PROJECT 158989 - TEMPUS-1-2009-1-BE -TEMPUS-JPHES

"CREATION OF UNIVERSITY-ENTERPRISE COOPERATION

NETWORKS FOR EDUCATION ON SUSTAINABLE TECHNOLOGIES"





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Course development workshop 1 - Ohrid, MK 17th till 21st January 2011

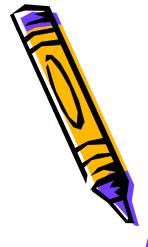
LIFELONG LEARNING KEY QUESTIONS!

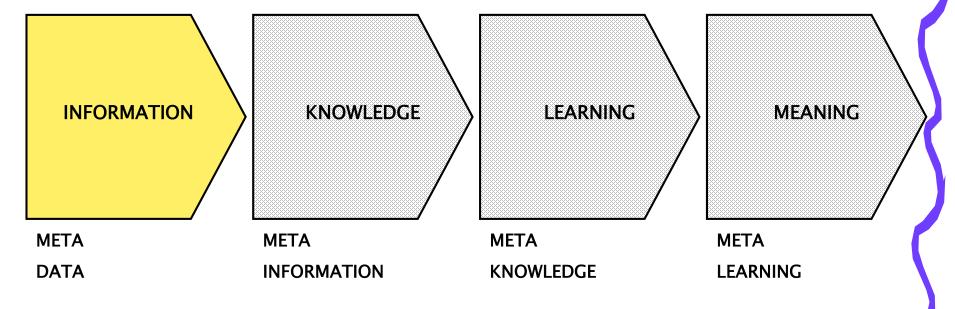


"How much life have we lost in living? How much wisdom have we lost in knowledge? How much knowledge have we lost in technology?"



THE VALUE CHAIN











- WHAT IS LIFELONG LEARNING
- WHY TO STUDY DURING THE ENTIRE LIFE
- NEW PEDAGOGOCAL APPROACHES
- ☐ FINANCING OF LIFELONG LEARNING
- □ CONSTRUCTION OF LIFELONG LEARNING
- STRATEGY FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF LIFELONG LEARNING



WHAT IS LIFELONG LEARNING



LIFELONG LEARNING IS DEFINED AS ALL LEARNING ACTIVITY UNDER TAKEN THROUGHOUT LIFE, WITH THE AIM OF IMPROVING KNOWLEDGE, SKILLS AND COMPETENCE, WITHIN A PERSONAL, CIVIC, SOCIAL AND/OR EMPLOYMENT- RELATED PERSPECTIVE.

Lifelong learning, also known as **LLL**, is the "lifelong, voluntary, and self-motivated" pursuit of knowledge for either personal or professional reasons.

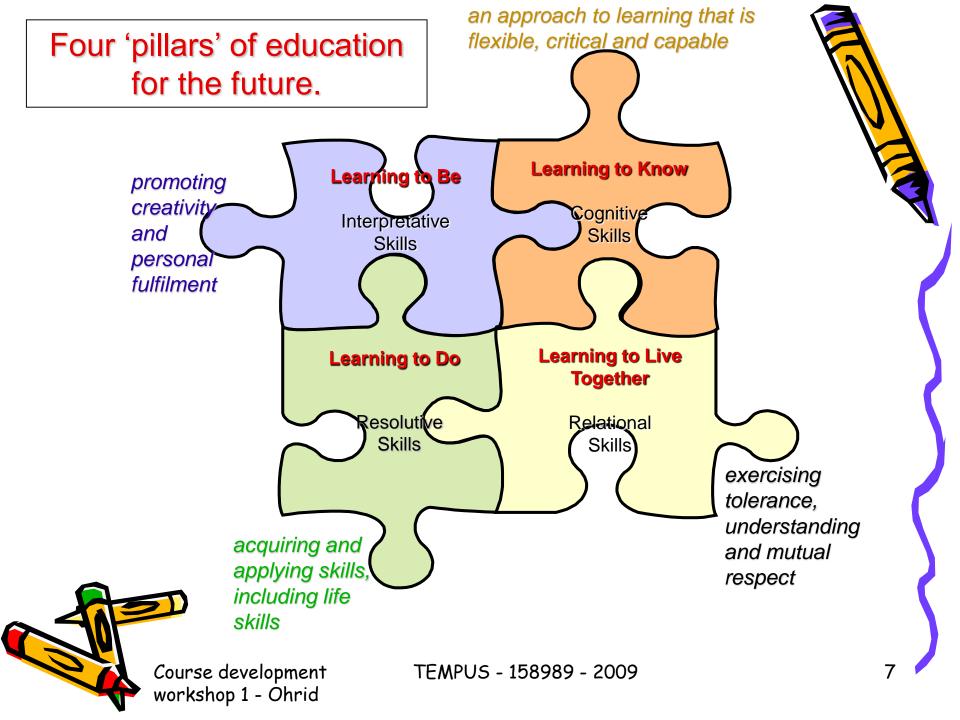
WHAT IS LIFELONG LEARNING



Lifelong Learning (LLL) has the following objectives:

- To promote knowledge, skills and competence,
- To meet the needs of individuals / citizens, the needs of society,
- To increase employment opportunities.





Traditional vs. Lifelong Learning

Traditional learning

- The teacher is the source of knowledge.
- Learners receive knowledge from the teacher.
- Learners work by themselves.
- Tests are given to prevent progress until students have completely mastered a set of skills and to ration access to further learning.
- All learners do the same thing.
- Teachers receive initial training plus ad hoc in-service training.
- "Good" learners are identified and permitted to continue their education.

Lifelong learning

- Educators are guides to sources of knowledge.
- People learn by doing.
- People learn in groups and from one another.
- Assessment is used to guide learning strategies and identify pathways for future learning.
- Educators develope individualized learning plans.
- Educators are lifelong learners. Initial training and ongoing professional development are linked.
- People have access to learning opportunities over a lifetime.



WHY TO STUDY DURING THE ENTIRE LIFE

Lifelong learning's core values of learning, exploring, and serving, realize benefits for the mind, body and spirit and make it an incredibly powerful tool for personal transformation and enhancement !!!!

Lists the top 10 benefits of lifelong learning as such:

- ✓ Lifelong learning helps fully develop natural abilities.
- ✓ Lifelong learning opens the mind.
- ✓ Lifelong learning creates a curious, hungry mind.
- ✓ Lifelong learning increases our wisdom.
- ✓ Lifelong learning makes the world a better place.
- ✓ Lifelong learning helps us to adapt to change.
- ✓ Lifelong learning helps us to find meaning in our lives.
- ✓ Lifelong learning keeps us involved as active contributors to society.
- ✓ Lifelong learning helps us to make new friends and establish valuable relationships.
- ✓ Lifelong learning leads to an enriching life of self-fulfillment.



Knowledge consists of different types: Knowing about - news events, basics of a field, introductory concepts Knowing to do - drive a car, solve a math problem, code a program, conduct research Knowing to be - to embody knowledge with humanity, to be a doctor or psychologist, to be an ethical person, to be compassionate, to relate, to feel Knowing where - to find knowledge when needed, web search, library, database, an organization, knowing who to approach for assistance Knowing to transform - to tweak, to adjust, to recombine, to align with reality, to innovate



THE WAY TO INCLUSIVE KNOWLEDGE



NEW APPROACH

What to teach How to teach



Where to learn When to learn

Initial Education for a lifetime



Flexible Learning throughout life

Status-ridden Knowledge



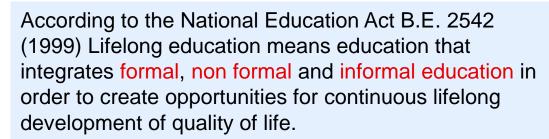
Inclusive Knowledge





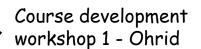


- ☐ Cyclical approach to learning throughout life
- New equipment for teaching



It is a continuous lifelong process from birth to end of our lives, starting with learning in families, communities, schools, institutions, jobs, etc..

Never too late to learn!





FORMAL LEARNING

NON FORMAL LEARNING

INFORMAL LEARNING

learning of 6-24 age

in educational institutions, from primary and secondary to higher levels.

The purpose of learning in this period: physical, intellectual, social, emotional and mental development of students.

Learning during the working life of 25-60 age

informally through the use of instructional media, mostly from their professions, jobs, colleagues, media, information technology, environment and nature.

Learning in old age (over 60 years)

Elderly people can learn a lot from the activities appropriate to their age, i.e. art, music, sport for the elderly, handicrafts and social work.











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METHODS OF LIFELONG LEARNING

- Face to face / distance learning / mixed methods
- Self Learning
- Interactive learning
- Learning to work
- Team learning





CATEGORIES OF HUMAN ADVANCEMENT NEEDS

- 1. PERSONAL AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT
- 2. SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
- 3. PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND SUSTAINABLE EMPLOYABILITY







LIFELONG LEARNING FOR ALL FOUR STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENTS

STUDY-TIME

ENTITLEMENTS

SCHOOLING

THE DUAL SYSTEM:
OVERCOMING THE
"TRUST GAP" BETWEEN
COMPANIES AND
SCHOOLS

TEACHERS AT THE
CENTRE OF
LEARNING
OPPORTUNITIES

NETWORKED
LEARNING AND
PARTNERSHIPS FOR
LIFELONG
EDUCATION



ELEMENTS OF STRATEGY FOR LIFELONG LEARNING

- 1. Partnership working
- 2. Insight into the demand for learning
- 3. Adequate resourcing
- 4. Facilitating access to learning opportunities
- 5. Creating a learning culture
- 6. Striving for excellence



ADAPTIVE AND GENERATIVE LEARNING

ADAPTIVE "OLD" LEARNING

- Responding to environmental change
- Coping with threats
- Reacting to symptoms
- Capturing trends and incorporating early signs of change
- Eliciting flexibility as prime value

GENERATIVE "NEW" LEARNING

- Expanding capabilities
- Enhancing creativity
- New ways of looking at the environment
- Adressing underlying causes
- Thinking differently
- Anticipating futures



THE THREE "EYES" OF LEARNING

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION

• EYE OF SENSE

* perception, empirical, subject to "expansion"

• EYE OF REASON

* rational, conceptual, subject to "perfectioning"

• EYE OF CONTEMPLATION

* intuititive, emotional, subject to "deepening"



LIFELONG LEARNING

A SENSE OF PURPOSE: CULTIVATING HUMANITY

Three kinds of progress are significant for culture: progress in knowledge and technology; progress in the socialisation of man; progress in spirituality.

The last is the most important...technical progress, extension of knowledge, does indeed represent progress, but not in fundamentals.

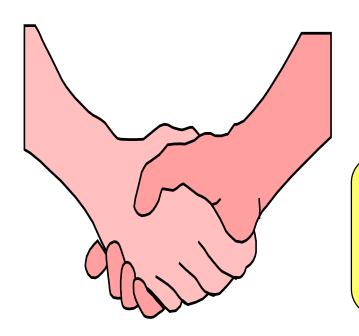
The essential thing is that we become more finely and deeply human.



RIGHTS AND DUTIES

EDUCATION AS A RIGHT

LEARNING OR STUDY CREDITS



LEARNING AS
A DUTY

WORK
AND
LEARNING
CONTRACTS





Sustainable future for the country can be provided if the citizens have the key skills and functional literacy that determine global competitiveness, social cohesion and healthy environment.



"Not the strongest species survive, nor the most intelligent, but those who respond quickly to change" - Charles Darwin

Only nations acquire knowledge and effective use can be winners in the modern world.





