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In-Service Training Programme and Toolkit for Validation of Skills

**Part B: models for the identification, recognition
and communication of transversal skills**

Module A: Models for the identification of transversal skills



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INTERFACE

A

Introduction

B

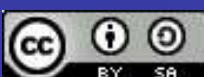
Training phase

About the topic

**Models for the identification of
transversal skills**

Group work

**Evaluating the profile of candidates
to skills recognition processes**



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A:

About the topic

Models for the identification of transversal skills



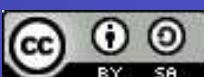
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A1: What are transversal skills?

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What are **transversal skills**?

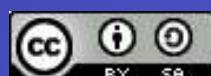
Transversal skills, also known as soft skills, are the skills that individuals possess that can be applied to various situations, roles, and contexts. These skills are not specific to a particular job or industry but are instead general and applicable in many different settings.

Transversal skills are highly valued by employers as they are essential for success in the workplace and in life in general. They are also transferable across different industries and can help individuals navigate changes in their career paths.

www.skillsandeducationgroup.co.uk/transversal-skills-what-are-they-and-why-are-they-so-important/



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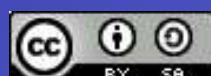




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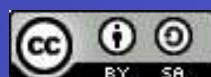
What are **transversal skills**?

For the INTERFACE project, these 10 transversal skills will be considered.

- **Digital literacy** - the ability to use and navigate digital technologies effectively and responsibly.
- **Entrepreneurial spirit** - the mindset and skills necessary to identify and pursue opportunities, take calculated risks, and innovate in order to create value.
- **Critical and creative thinking** - the ability to analyse and evaluate information to make sound decisions and solve problems, as well as the ability to generate new and innovative ideas and solutions.



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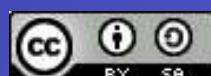
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What are **transversal skills**?

- **Leadership** - the ability to motivate, inspire, and guide others towards a common goal.
- **Innovation** - the ability to generate new and creative ideas and solutions, often by combining existing ideas in novel ways.
- **Problem solving** - the ability to identify, analyse, and solve problems effectively and efficiently.
- **Teamwork** - the ability to work effectively with others and to contribute to a team.



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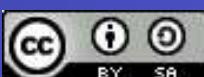




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What are **transversal skills**?

- **Work ethic** - a set of values and behaviors related to the quality and quantity of work, including diligence, reliability, responsibility, and professionalism.
- **Communication** - the ability to convey information effectively, both verbally and in writing, and to listen actively.
- **Inter-generational relationships** - the ability to build and maintain positive relationships with people of different ages and backgrounds, often involving mutual respect, understanding, and learning.



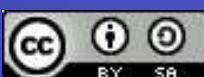
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A2: The difference between **formal, non-formal and informal skills development contexts**

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The difference between **formal, non-formal and informal skills development contexts**

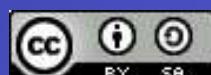
Formal, non-formal, and informal skills development contexts differ in their structure, objectives, and approach to learning. While formal education provides structured learning and recognised qualifications, non-formal education offers targeted learning activities outside of formal institutions, and informal learning occurs through everyday experiences and interactions.

Next, the three skills development contexts are presented in detail.

www.coe.int/en/web/lang-migrants/formal-non-formal-and-informal-learning



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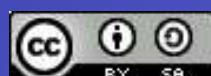
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The difference between **formal, non-formal and informal skills development contexts**

Formal skills development refers to structured and institutionalised learning that takes place in formal educational settings such as schools, universities, and vocational training institutions. These programmes often lead to recognised qualifications or certifications and follow a curriculum with a set of learning outcomes.



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The difference between **formal, non-formal and informal skills development contexts**

Non-formal skills development, refers to structured learning activities that take place outside of formal educational institutions. These may include training programmes, workshops, and other organised learning activities that are designed to develop specific skills. Non-formal education does not necessarily lead to a formal qualification, but it may provide recognition of skills gained through a certificate or other documentation.



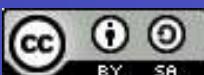
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The difference between **formal**, **non-formal** and **informal skills development contexts**

Informal skills development refers to learning that occurs in everyday life through experiences, interactions, and observations. This type of learning is often unintentional and unstructured, and may occur in settings such as the workplace, home, or community. Informal learning is not structured around specific learning objectives or outcomes but may result in the acquisition of valuable knowledge and skills.



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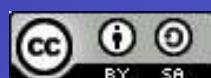


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A3: Examples of lifelong learning



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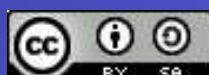
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Examples of lifelong learning

Lifelong learning refers to the ongoing process of acquiring competences throughout life. It can take many different forms and can occur in a variety of contexts. Any activity that involves learning, growth, and development can be considered a form of lifelong learning. To learn throughout life, it is important to stay curious, open-minded, and have a willingness to learn.

Next are presented some examples of lifelong learning.

www.valamis.com/hub/lifelong-learning



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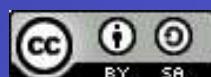
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Examples of lifelong learning

1. Enrolling in formal courses or training programmes, such as continuing training or degree programmes.
2. Participating in workshops, seminars, or conferences to develop new skills or expand knowledge in a specific area.
3. Reading books, articles, or other materials on a variety of topics.
4. Joining a professional association or organisation to network and gain new insights and perspectives



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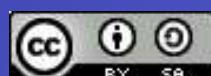
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Examples of lifelong learning

5. Volunteering or participating in community service activities to develop new skills and contribute to society.
6. Pursuing hobbies or personal interests, such as learning a new language, playing an instrument, or taking up a new sport.
7. Engaging in self-directed learning, such as through online tutorials, videos, or podcasts.



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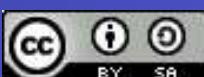


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Why you need to be a lifelong learner?



www.youtube.com/watch?v=DekAMet0qA8



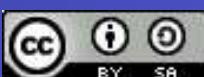
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A4: Identifying acquired **school and professional** **transversal skills through** **documentation**

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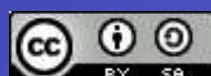
Identifying acquired school and professional transversal skills through documentation

Acquired educational and professional transversal skills can be identified through a variety of documents such as resumes, cover letters, job descriptions, performance evaluations, academic transcripts, and certificates of achievement.

Next, we present some tips on how to identify acquired school and professional transversal skills through documentation.



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Identifying acquired **school and professional transversal skills through documentation**

1. **Review job descriptions and performance evaluations:** Job descriptions typically list the skills required for a particular job. Performance evaluations often list the skills that were demonstrated by an individual in their work. Look for skills such as communication, problem-solving, teamwork, leadership, and adaptability.
2. **Review academic transcripts and certificates of achievement:** Look for courses and training programmes that are related to the skills you are interested in. For example, if you are interested in communication skills, look for courses in public speaking or interpersonal communication.



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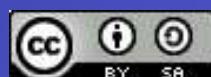
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Identifying acquired **school and professional transversal skills through documentation**

3. Look for evidence of extracurricular activities: Extracurricular activities can provide evidence of skills such as leadership, teamwork, and communication. Look for activities such as team sports, volunteer work, or participation in clubs or organisations.
4. Review resumes and cover letters: Resumes and cover letters often highlight the skills and experience that a candidate has acquired. Look for keywords related to the skills you are interested in, such as "problem-solving," "critical thinking," "leadership," and "adaptability."



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A5: Referring individuals to a training or skills recognition processes according to documentation analysis

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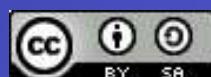


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Referring individuals to training or skills recognition processes according to documentation analysis

By following the next steps - based on documentation analysis, you can refer individuals to training programmes or to skills recognition programmes, taking into consideration, their current skills and qualifications, as well as their desired job or career path.

www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_emp/---ifp_skills/documents/publication/wcms_532417.pdf



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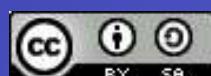
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Referring individuals to training or skills recognition processes according to documentation analysis

1. Identify the individual's current skills and qualifications: Review the individual's academic transcripts, certificates, resumes, and job descriptions to identify their current skills and qualifications.
2. Identify the skills that are required for their desired job or career path: Review job descriptions or industry requirements to identify the skills that are required for their desired job or career path.



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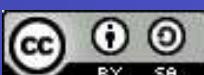




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Referring individuals to training or skills recognition processes according to documentation analysis

3. Determine if there are any gaps in the individual's skills and qualifications: Compare the individual's current skills and qualifications to the skills required for their desired job or career path. Identify any gaps in their skills and qualifications.
4. Recommend training or skills recognition programmes: Based on the gaps identified in their skills and qualifications, recommend relevant training programmes or skills recognition programmes that can help the individual acquire the necessary skills. For example, if the individual lacks skills in a particular software programme, recommend a training programme that focuses on that software.



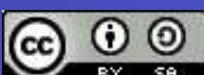
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Referring individuals to training or skills recognition processes according to documentation analysis

5. Provide information on how to access training programmes or skills recognition programmes: Once you have identified relevant training programmes or skills recognition programmes, provide the individual with information on how to access those programmes. This could include information on how to register for a course or how to apply for recognition of prior learning.
6. Follow up to ensure that the individual has successfully completed the training or skills recognition programme: Check in with the individual to ensure that they have successfully completed the training or skills recognition programme and that they have acquired the necessary skills.



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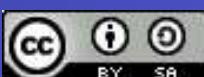


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Training or skills recognition process?



www.freepik.com/free-photo/stylish-blonde-wrinkled-woman-thinks-deeply-about-something-holds-chin-wears-spectacles-knitted-orange-sweater_14269271.htm



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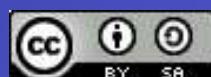


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B:

Group work

Evaluating the profile of candidates with the skills recognition processes



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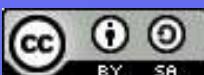
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Group work

- In this activity, you will use the knowledge gained during this module to evaluate some of the ten transversal skills mentioned in it. Join one of your colleagues and work together on the steps presented next.
- You have 90 minutes to complete this activity.
- At the end of this activity, everyone must share with the group the challenges that they encountered throughout this activity, also the opportunities it provided for the evaluation of skills.



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Group work

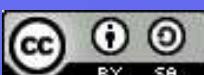
1. Define a role and the skills required for it

Firstly, identify which skillset you are evaluating. For example, is it training for a role you provided for your core group. Select the main transversal skills needed for that role from the content provided in the ten skills mentioned in this module. This can be supported by looking at the job description and researching industry trends.

2. Create an evaluation frame

Develop a clear and concise evaluation frame that outlines the criteria for assessing the candidate skills. This can include:

- descriptions of each level of performance.
- specific examples of what constitutes each level.
- a scoring system.



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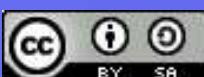
Group work

3. Role play - interview

In this role play, one person will act as an evaluator and the other as a candidate. The evaluator will conduct a five-minute interview asking evaluation questions to assess the candidate's skills. The candidate must outline his/her qualifications and experience for the role.

4. Conduct skills assessments

Depending on the role, it may be necessary to conduct skill's assessments to evaluate the candidate's technical abilities. Is this the case for the role you chose? If yes, list some of the tasks the candidate would need to perform to be assessed.



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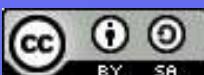
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Group work

5. Make a final decision

Based on the information gathered during the evaluation of skills, make a final decision about the candidate's ability, do they have the skills to fit the role, or is further training needed.

By following these steps, you can ensure that you are thoroughly evaluating a candidate's skills, so that they can be referred to a formal skills recognition process or to further training.



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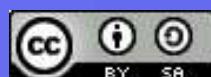


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Congratulation!

You mastered part B - module A
on models for the identification
of transversal skills!



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INTERFACE



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INTERFACE

**Fortbildungsprogramm
und Toolkit für die Validierung von Fertigkeiten**

**Teil B: Modelle für die Identifizierung, Anerkennung
und Vermittlung von übergreifenden Kompetenzen**

Modul A: Modelle zur Ermittlung von Querschnittskompetenzen



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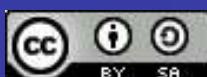


INTERFACE

- A** **Einführung**
- B** **Ausbildungsphase**

Über das Thema
Modelle für die Identifizierung von
Querschnittskompetenzen

Gruppenarbeit
Bewertung des Profils von
Bewerbern im Rahmen von
Kompetenzanerkennungsverfahren

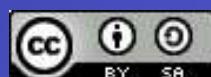


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A: Zum Thema Modelle für die Identifizierung transversaler Fähigkeiten



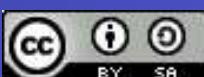
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A1: Was sind transversale Fähigkeiten?

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Was sind **transversale Fähigkeiten**?

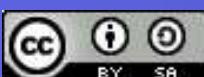
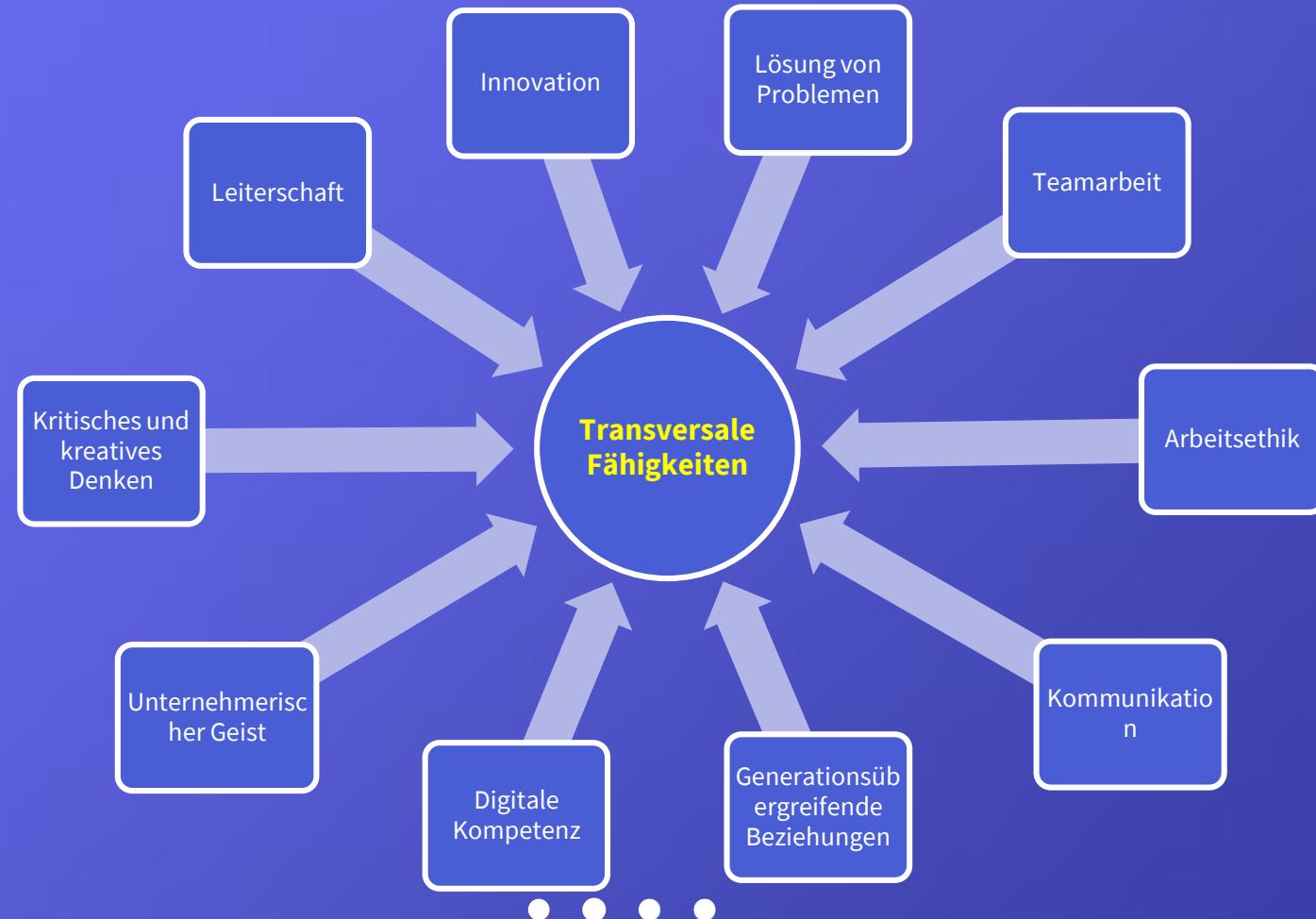
Transversale Fähigkeiten, auch als Soft Skills bezeichnet, sind Fähigkeiten, die der Einzelne besitzt und die in verschiedenen Situationen, Rollen und Kontexten angewendet werden können. Diese Fähigkeiten sind nicht spezifisch für einen bestimmten Beruf oder eine bestimmte Branche, sondern allgemein und in vielen verschiedenen Situationen anwendbar.

Querschnittskompetenzen werden von Arbeitgebern sehr geschätzt, da sie für den Erfolg am Arbeitsplatz und im Leben im Allgemeinen unerlässlich sind. Sie sind auch über verschiedene Branchen hinweg übertragbar und können dem Einzelnen helfen, Veränderungen in seiner beruflichen Laufbahn zu bewältigen.





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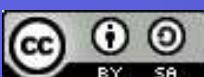


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Was sind **transversale Fähigkeiten**?

Für das INTERFACE-Projekt werden diese **10 transversalen Fähigkeiten** berücksichtigt.

- **Digitale Kompetenz** - die Fähigkeit, digitale Technologien effektiv und verantwortungsbewusst zu nutzen und damit umzugehen.
 - **Unternehmergeist** - die Denkweise und die Fähigkeiten, die erforderlich sind, um Chancen zu erkennen und zu verfolgen, kalkulierte Risiken einzugehen und innovativ zu sein, um Werte zu schaffen.
 - **Kritisches und kreatives Denken** - die Fähigkeit, Informationen zu analysieren und zu bewerten, um fundierte Entscheidungen zu treffen und Probleme zu lösen, sowie die Fähigkeit, neue und innovative Ideen und Lösungen zu entwickeln.
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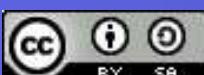
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Was sind **transversale Fähigkeiten**?

- **Leadership** - die Fähigkeit, andere zu motivieren, zu inspirieren und auf ein gemeinsames Ziel hinzuführen.
- **Innovation** - die Fähigkeit, neue und kreative Ideen und Lösungen zu entwickeln, oft durch die Kombination bestehender Ideen auf neuartige Weise.
- **Problemlösung** - die Fähigkeit, Probleme effektiv und effizient zu erkennen, zu analysieren und zu lösen.
- **Teamarbeit** - die Fähigkeit, effektiv mit anderen zusammenzuarbeiten und einen Beitrag zu einem Team zu leisten.



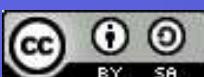
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Was sind **transversale Fähigkeiten**?

- **Arbeitsethik** - eine Reihe von Werten und Verhaltensweisen in Bezug auf die Qualität und Quantität der Arbeit, einschließlich Fleiß, Zuverlässigkeit, Verantwortung und Professionalität.
- **Kommunikation** - die Fähigkeit, Informationen sowohl mündlich als auch schriftlich effektiv zu vermitteln und aktiv zuzuhören.
- **Generationenübergreifende Beziehungen** - die Fähigkeit, positive Beziehungen zu Menschen unterschiedlichen Alters und Hintergrunds aufzubauen und zu pflegen, was häufig mit gegenseitigem Respekt, Verständnis und Lernen einhergeht.



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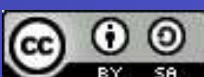


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A2:

Der Unterschied zwischen **formalen, nicht-formalen** **und informellen Kontexten** **der Kompetenzentwicklung**

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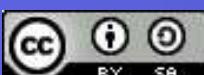
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Der Unterschied zwischen **formalen, nicht-formalen und informellen Kontexten der Kompetenzentwicklung**

Formale, nicht-formale und informelle Kontexte der Kompetenzentwicklung unterscheiden sich in ihrer Struktur, ihren Zielen und ihrem Lernansatz. Während die formale Bildung strukturiertes Lernen und anerkannte Qualifikationen vermittelt, bietet die nicht-formale Bildung gezielte Lernaktivitäten außerhalb formaler Einrichtungen, und informelles Lernen erfolgt durch alltägliche Erfahrungen und Interaktionen.

Anschließend werden die drei Kontexte für die Entwicklung von Fertigkeiten im Detail vorgestellt.

www.coe.int/en/web/lang-migrants/formal-non-formal-and-informal-learning



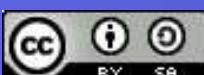
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Der Unterschied zwischen formalen, nicht-formalen und informellen Kontexten der Kompetenzentwicklung

Formale Kompetenzentwicklung bezieht sich auf strukturiertes und institutionalisiertes Lernen, das in formalen Bildungseinrichtungen wie Schulen, Universitäten und Berufsbildungseinrichtungen stattfindet. Diese Programme führen oft zu anerkannten Qualifikationen oder Zertifizierungen und folgen einem Lehrplan mit einer Reihe von Lernergebnissen.



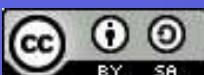
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Der Unterschied zwischen **formalen, nicht-formalen und informellen Kontexten der Kompetenzentwicklung**

Die **nicht-formale** Kompetenzentwicklung bezieht sich auf strukturierte Lernaktivitäten, die außerhalb von formalen Bildungseinrichtungen stattfinden. Dazu können Ausbildungsprogramme, Workshops und andere organisierte Lernaktivitäten gehören, die auf die Entwicklung bestimmter Fähigkeiten abzielen. Nicht-formale Bildung führt nicht notwendigerweise zu einer formalen Qualifikation, aber sie kann die Anerkennung der erworbenen Fähigkeiten durch ein Zertifikat oder eine andere Dokumentation ermöglichen.



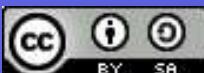
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Der Unterschied zwischen **formalen, nicht-formalen und informellen Kontexten der Kompetenzentwicklung**

Die **informelle** Kompetenzentwicklung bezieht sich auf das Lernen, das im Alltag durch Erfahrungen, Interaktionen und Beobachtungen stattfindet. Diese Art des Lernens ist oft unbeabsichtigt und unstrukturiert und kann in Umgebungen wie dem Arbeitsplatz, zu Hause oder in der Gemeinde stattfinden. Informelles Lernen ist nicht auf bestimmte Lernziele oder -ergebnisse ausgerichtet, kann aber zum Erwerb wertvoller Kenntnisse und Fähigkeiten führen.



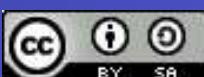
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A3: Beispiele für lebenslanges Lernen

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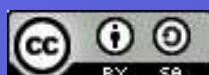
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Beispiele für lebenslanges Lernen

Lebenslanges Lernen bezieht sich auf den kontinuierlichen Prozess des Erwerbs von Kompetenzen während des gesamten Lebens. Es kann viele verschiedene Formen annehmen und in einer Vielzahl von Kontexten stattfinden. Jede Aktivität, die Lernen, Wachstum und Entwicklung beinhaltet, kann als eine Form des lebenslangen Lernens betrachtet werden. Um ein Leben lang zu lernen, ist es wichtig, neugierig und aufgeschlossen zu sein und die Bereitschaft zum Lernen zu haben.

Im Folgenden werden einige Beispiele für lebenslanges Lernen vorgestellt.

www.valamis.com/hub/lifelong-learning



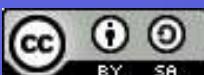
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Beispiele für lebenslanges Lernen

1. Teilnahme an formalen Kursen oder Ausbildungsprogrammen, wie z. B. Weiterbildungs- oder Studiengängen.
2. Teilnahme an Workshops, Seminaren oder Konferenzen, um neue Fähigkeiten zu entwickeln oder das Wissen in einem bestimmten Bereich zu erweitern.
3. Lesen von Büchern, Artikeln oder anderen Materialien zu einer Vielzahl von Themen.
4. Beitritt zu einem Berufsverband oder einer Organisation, um Kontakte zu knüpfen und neue Erkenntnisse und Perspektiven zu gewinnen



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Beispiele für lebenslanges Lernen

5. Freiwilligenarbeit oder Teilnahme an gemeinnützigen Aktivitäten, um neue Fähigkeiten zu entwickeln und einen Beitrag zur Gesellschaft zu leisten.
6. Ausübung von Hobbys oder persönlichen Interessen, wie das Erlernen einer neuen Sprache, das Spielen eines Instruments oder das Betreiben einer neuen Sportart.
7. Selbstgesteuertes Lernen, z. B. durch Online-Tutorials, Videos oder Podcasts.



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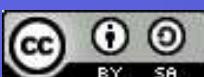


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Warum müssen Sie ein lebenslanges Lernprogramm absolvieren?



www.youtube.com/watch?v=DekAMet0qA8



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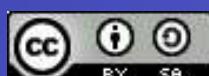


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A4: Identifizierung der erworbenen **schulischer und beruflicher** **Querschnittskompetenzen** **durch Dokumentation**

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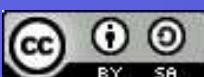


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Ermittlung der erworbenen schulischen und beruflichen Querschnittskompetenzen durch Dokumentation

Erworбene bildungs- und berufsбergreifende Fбigkeiten kбnnen anhand einer Vielzahl von Dokumenten wie Lebenslбufen, Anschreiben, Stellenbeschreibungen, Leistungsbewertungen, akademischen Zeugnissen und Leistungsnachweisen ermittelt werden.

Als Nбchstes stellen wir einige Tipps vor, wie die erworbenen schulischen und beruflichen Querschnittskompetenzen durch Dokumentation ermittelt werden kбnnen.



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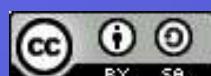


Ermittlung der erworbenen schulischen und beruflichen Querschnittskompetenzen durch Dokumentation

1. Überprüfen Sie Stellenbeschreibungen und Leistungsbeurteilungen: In Stellenbeschreibungen werden in der Regel die für eine bestimmte Tätigkeit erforderlichen Fähigkeiten aufgeführt. In Leistungsbeurteilungen werden häufig die Fähigkeiten aufgeführt, die eine Person bei ihrer Arbeit unter Beweis gestellt hat. Achten Sie auf Fähigkeiten wie Kommunikation, Problemlösung, Teamarbeit, Führung und Anpassungsfähigkeit.
2. Prüfen Sie akademische Zeugnisse und Leistungsnachweise: Suchen Sie nach Kursen und Ausbildungsprogrammen, die sich auf die Fähigkeiten beziehen, an denen Sie interessiert sind. Wenn Sie sich zum Beispiel für Kommunikationsfähigkeiten interessieren, suchen Sie nach Kursen in öffentlichem Reden oder zwischenmenschlicher Kommunikation.



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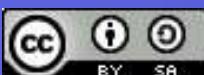




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Ermittlung der erworbenen **schulischen und beruflichen Querschnittskompetenzen durch Dokumentation**

3. Achten Sie auf Nachweise für außerschulische Aktivitäten: Außerschulische Aktivitäten können Nachweise für Fähigkeiten wie Führungsqualitäten, Teamarbeit und Kommunikation liefern. Achten Sie auf Aktivitäten wie Mannschaftssport, ehrenamtliche Arbeit oder die Teilnahme an Vereinen oder Organisationen.
4. Prüfen Sie Lebensläufe und Anschreiben: Lebensläufe und Anschreiben heben oft die Fähigkeiten und Erfahrungen hervor, die ein Bewerber erworben hat. Achten Sie auf Schlüsselwörter, die sich auf die Fähigkeiten beziehen, an denen Sie interessiert sind, z. B. "Problemlösung", "kritisches Denken", "Führung" und "Anpassungsfähigkeit".



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A5: Verweisung von Personen an eine Ausbildung oder ein Anerkennungsverfahren **nach** **Analyse der Dokumentation**

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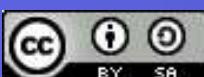


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Weiterleitung von Personen an Schulungen oder Verfahren zur Anerkennung von Fähigkeiten entsprechend der Analyse der Dokumentation

In den nächsten Schritten können Sie auf der Grundlage der Dokumentationsanalyse Einzelpersonen an Ausbildungsprogramme oder Programme zur Anerkennung von Qualifikationen verweisen, wobei Sie ihre derzeitigen Fähigkeiten und Qualifikationen sowie ihren gewünschten Arbeitsplatz oder Karriereweg berücksichtigen.

www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_emp/---ifp_skills/documents/publication/wcms_532417.pdf



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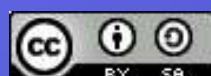
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Weiterleitung von Personen an Schulungs- oder Qualifikationsanerkennungsprozesse entsprechend der Dokumentationsanalyse

1. Ermitteln Sie die aktuellen Fähigkeiten und Qualifikationen der Person: Überprüfen Sie die akademischen Zeugnisse, Zertifikate, Lebensläufe und Stellenbeschreibungen der Person, um ihre aktuellen Fähigkeiten und Qualifikationen zu ermitteln.
2. Identifizieren Sie die Fähigkeiten, die für den gewünschten Beruf oder Karriereweg erforderlich sind: Prüfen Sie Stellenbeschreibungen oder Branchenanforderungen, um die Fähigkeiten zu ermitteln, die für die gewünschte Tätigkeit oder den gewünschten Karriereweg erforderlich sind.



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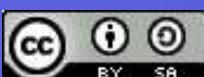




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Weiterleitung von Personen an Schulungen oder Verfahren zur Anerkennung von Fähigkeiten entsprechend der Analyse der Dokumentation

3. **Stellen Sie fest, ob es Lücken in den Fähigkeiten und Qualifikationen der Person gibt:** Vergleichen Sie die derzeitigen Fähigkeiten und Qualifikationen der Person mit den Fähigkeiten, die für die gewünschte Tätigkeit oder den gewünschten Karriereweg erforderlich sind. Ermitteln Sie etwaige Lücken in den Fähigkeiten und Qualifikationen.
4. **Empfehlung von Ausbildungs- oder Qualifikationsanerkennungsprogrammen:** Empfehlen Sie auf der Grundlage der festgestellten Lücken in den Fähigkeiten und Qualifikationen relevante Schulungsprogramme oder Programme zur Anerkennung von Fähigkeiten, die der Person helfen können, die erforderlichen Fähigkeiten zu erwerben. Wenn der Person zum Beispiel Kenntnisse in einem bestimmten Softwareprogramm fehlen, empfehlen Sie ein Schulungsprogramm, das sich auf diese Software konzentriert.



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Weiterleitung von Personen an Schulungen oder Verfahren zur Anerkennung von Fähigkeiten entsprechend der Analyse der Dokumentation

5. Stellen Sie Informationen über den Zugang zu Ausbildungsprogrammen oder Programmen zur Anerkennung von Qualifikationen bereit: Sobald Sie relevante Ausbildungsprogramme oder Programme zur Anerkennung von Qualifikationen ermittelt haben, stellen Sie der Person Informationen über den Zugang zu diesen Programmen zur Verfügung. Dies könnte Informationen darüber beinhalten, wie man sich für einen Kurs anmeldet oder wie man die Anerkennung früherer Kenntnisse beantragt.
6. Nachfassen, um sicherzustellen, dass die Person die Ausbildung oder das Programm zur Anerkennung von Fähigkeiten erfolgreich abgeschlossen hat: Melden Sie sich bei der Person, um sicherzustellen, dass sie die Ausbildung oder das Programm zur Anerkennung von Qualifikationen erfolgreich abgeschlossen und die erforderlichen Fähigkeiten erworben hat.



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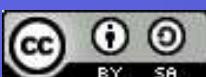


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Ausbildung oder Verfahren zur Anerkennung von Fähigkeiten?



www.freepik.com/free-photo/stylish-blonde-wrinkled-woman-thinks-deeply-about-something-holds-chin-wears-spectacles-knitted-orange-sweater_14269271.htm



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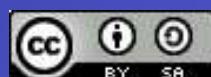


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B:

Gruppenarbeit

Bewertung des Profils von Bewerbern mit Hilfe der Verfahren zur Anerkennung von Fähigkeiten



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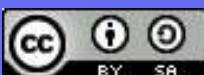
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Gruppenarbeit

- In dieser Aktivität werden Sie das in diesem Modul erworbene Wissen nutzen, um einige der zehn im Modul erwähnten transversalen Fähigkeiten zu bewerten. Setzen Sie sich mit einem Ihrer Kollegen zusammen und bearbeiten Sie gemeinsam die folgenden Schritte.
- Sie haben 90 Minuten Zeit, um diese Aufgabe zu lösen.
- Am Ende dieser Aktivität muss jeder mit der Gruppe über die Herausforderungen sprechen, auf die er während dieser Aktivität gestoßen ist, aber auch über die Möglichkeiten, die sie für die Bewertung der Fähigkeiten bot.



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Gruppenarbeit

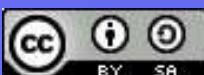
1. Definieren Sie eine Rolle und die für sie erforderlichen Fähigkeiten

Ermitteln Sie zunächst, welche Fähigkeiten Sie bewerten. Handelt es sich beispielsweise um eine Schulung für eine Rolle, die Sie für Ihre Kerngruppe vorgesehen haben? Wählen Sie die wichtigsten übergreifenden Fähigkeiten, die für diese Rolle benötigt werden, aus dem Inhalt der zehn in diesem Modul erwähnten Fähigkeiten aus. Dies kann durch einen Blick auf die Stellenbeschreibung und die Recherche von Branchentrends unterstützt werden.

2. Erstellen Sie einen Bewertungsrahmen

Entwickeln Sie einen klaren und präzisen Bewertungsrahmen, der die Kriterien für die Beurteilung der Fähigkeiten des Bewerbers festlegt. Dies kann Folgendes beinhalten:

- Beschreibungen der einzelnen Leistungsniveaus.
- konkrete Beispiele dafür, was die einzelnen Stufen ausmacht.
- ein Punktesystem.





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Gruppenarbeit

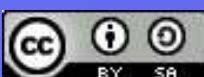
3. Rollenspiel - Interview

In diesem Rollenspiel übernimmt eine Person die Rolle des Bewerters und die andere die des Bewerbers.

Der Bewerter führt ein fünfminütiges Gespräch, in dem er Bewertungsfragen stellt, um die Fähigkeiten des Bewerbers zu beurteilen. Der Bewerber muss seine Qualifikationen und Erfahrungen für die Stelle darlegen.

4. Durchführung von Kompetenzbewertungen

Je nach Aufgabe kann es erforderlich sein, die fachlichen Fähigkeiten des Bewerbers zu bewerten. Ist dies bei der von Ihnen gewählten Rolle der Fall? Wenn ja, führen Sie einige der Aufgaben auf, die der Bewerber zur Beurteilung durchführen müsste.



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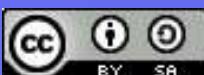
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Gruppenarbeit

5. Treffen Sie eine endgültige Entscheidung

Treffen Sie auf der Grundlage der bei der Bewertung der Fähigkeiten gesammelten Informationen eine endgültige Entscheidung über die Fähigkeiten des Bewerbers, ob er über die für die Stelle erforderlichen Fähigkeiten verfügt oder ob eine weitere Ausbildung erforderlich ist.

Wenn Sie diese Schritte befolgen, können Sie sicherstellen, dass Sie die Fähigkeiten eines Bewerbers gründlich bewerten, so dass er in ein formales Verfahren zur Anerkennung von Fähigkeiten oder in eine Weiterbildung aufgenommen werden kann.



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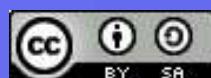


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Herzlichen Glückwunsch!

**Sie haben Teil B gemeistert - Modul A
zu Modellen für die Identifizierung
der transversalen Fähigkeiten!**



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INTERFACE



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INTERFACE

**Program doskonalenia zawodowego
i zestaw narzędzi do walidacji umiejętności**

**Część B: modele identyfikacji, rozpoznawania
i komunikacja umiejętności przekrojowych**

Moduł A: Modele identyfikacji umiejętności przekrojowych



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INTERFACE

A

Wprowadzenie

B

Faza treningowa

Informacje o temacie

**Modele identyfikacji umiejętności
przekrojowych**

Praca grupowa

**Ocena profilu kandydatów do
procesów rozpoznawania
umiejętności**



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A: O temacie Modele do identyfikacji umiejętności przekrojowych



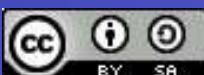
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A1: Czym są umiejętności przekrojowe?

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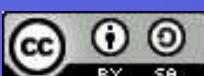
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Czym są umiejętności przekrojowe?

Umiejętności przekrojowe, znane również jako umiejętności miękkie, to umiejętności posiadane przez jednostki, które można zastosować w różnych sytuacjach, rolach i kontekstach. Umiejętności te nie są specyficzne dla konkretnej pracy lub branży, ale są ogólne i mają zastosowanie w wielu różnych środowiskach.

Umiejętności przekrojowe są wysoko cenione przez pracodawców, ponieważ są niezbędne do odniesienia sukcesu w miejscu pracy i ogólnie w życiu. Można je również przenosić między różnymi branżami i mogą pomóc jednostkom w poruszaniu się po zmianach na ścieżkach kariery.

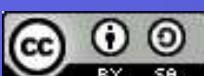
www.skillsandeducationgroup.co.uk/transversal-skills-what-are-they-and-why-are-they-so-important/



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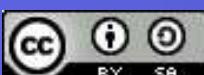


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Czym są umiejętności przekrojowe?

W projekcie INTERFACE uwzględnionych zostanie 10 umiejętności przekrojowych.

- **Umiejętności cyfrowe** - zdolność do efektywnego i odpowiedzialnego korzystania z technologii cyfrowych i poruszania się po nich.
 - **Duch przedsiębiorczości** - sposób myślenia i umiejętności niezbędne do identyfikowania i wykorzystywania szans, podejmowania skalkulowanego ryzyka i wprowadzania innowacji w celu tworzenia wartości.
 - **Krytyczne i kreatywne myślenie** - umiejętność analizowania i oceniania informacji w celu podejmowania rozsądnych decyzji i rozwiązywania problemów, a także zdolność do generowania nowych i innowacyjnych pomysłów i rozwiązań.
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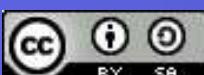
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Czym są umiejętności przekrojowe?

- **Przywództwo** - umiejętność motywowania, inspirowania i prowadzenia innych do wspólnego celu.
- **Innowacyjność** - zdolność do generowania nowych i kreatywnych pomysłów i rozwiązań, często poprzez łączenie istniejących pomysłów w nowatorski sposób.
- **Rozwiązywanie problemów** - umiejętność identyfikowania, analizowania i rozwiązywania problemów w sposób skuteczny i efektywny.
- **Praca zespołowa** - umiejętność efektywnej współpracy z innymi i wnoszenia wkładu w pracę zespołu.



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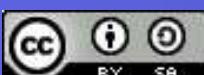


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Czym są umiejętności przekrojowe?

- **Etyka pracy** - zestaw wartości i zachowań związanych z jakością i ilością pracy, w tym pracowitość, rzetelność, odpowiedzialność i profesjonalizm.
- **Komunikacja** - umiejętność skutecznego przekazywania informacji, zarówno ustnie, jak i pisemnie, oraz aktywnego słuchania.
- **Relacje międzypokoleniowe** - umiejętność budowania i utrzymywania pozytywnych relacji z osobami w różnym wieku i z różnych środowisk, często obejmujących wzajemny szacunek, zrozumienie i naukę.

<https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/escape%20room>



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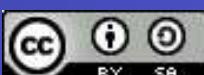


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A2:

Różnica między formalnymi, pozaformalnymi i nieformalnymi kontekstami rozwoju umiejętności

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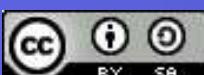
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Różnica między formalnymi, pozaformalnymi i nieformalnymi kontekstami rozwoju umiejętności

Formalne, pozaformalne i nieformalne konteksty rozwoju umiejętności różnią się pod względem struktury, celów i podejścia do uczenia się. Podczas gdy edukacja formalna zapewnia ustrukturyzowaną naukę i uznanie kwalifikacje, edukacja pozaformalna oferuje ukierunkowane działania edukacyjne poza formalnymi instytucjami, a nieformalne uczenie się odbywa się poprzez codzienne doświadczenia i interakcje.

Następnie szczegółowo przedstawiono trzy konteksty rozwoju umiejętności.

www.coe.int/en/web/lang-migrants/formal-non-formal-and-informal-learning



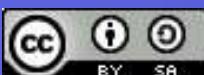
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Różnica między **formalnymi, pozaformalnymi i nieformalnymi kontekstami rozwoju umiejętności**

Rozwój umiejętności **formalnych** odnosi się do ustrukturyzowanego i zinstytucjonalizowanego uczenia się, które odbywa się w formalnych środowiskach edukacyjnych, takich jak szkoły, uniwersytety i instytucje szkolenia zawodowego. Programy te często prowadzą do uzyskania uznanych kwalifikacji lub certyfikatów i są zgodne z programem nauczania z zestawem efektów uczenia się.



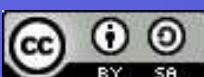
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Różnica między **formalnymi, pozaformalnymi i nieformalnymi kontekstami rozwoju umiejętności**

Rozwój umiejętności **pozaformalnych** odnosi się do zorganizowanych działań edukacyjnych, które odbywają się poza formalnymi instytucjami edukacyjnymi. Mogą one obejmować programy szkoleniowe, warsztaty i inne zorganizowane działania edukacyjne, które mają na celu rozwijanie określonych umiejętności. Edukacja pozaformalna niekoniecznie prowadzi do formalnych kwalifikacji, ale może zapewnić uznanie zdobytych umiejętności poprzez certyfikat lub inną dokumentację.



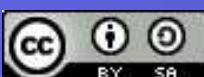
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Różnica między **formalnymi, pozaformalnymi i nieformalnymi kontekstami rozwoju umiejętności**

Nieformalny rozwój umiejętności odnosi się do uczenia się, które ma miejsce w życiu codziennym poprzez doświadczenia, interakcje i obserwacje. Ten rodzaj uczenia się jest często niezamierzony i nieustrukturyzowany i może występować w miejscach takich jak miejsce pracy, dom lub społeczność. Nieformalne uczenie się nie jest zorganizowane wokół konkretnych celów lub wyników uczenia się, ale może skutkować nabyciem cennej wiedzy i umiejętności.



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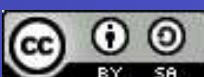


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A3:

Przykłady uczenia się przez całe życie

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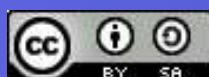
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Przykłady uczenia się przez całe życie

Uczenie się przez całe życie odnosi się do ciągłego procesu nabywania kompetencji przez całe życie. Może ono przybierać różne formy i odbywać się w różnych kontekstach. Każde działanie, które obejmuje uczenie się, wzrost i rozwój, można uznać za formę uczenia się przez całe życie. Aby uczyć się przez całe życie, ważne jest, aby pozostać ciekawym, otwartym i mieć chęć do nauki.

Następnie przedstawiono kilka przykładów uczenia się przez całe życie.

www.valamis.com/hub/lifelong-learning



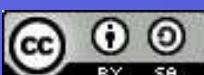
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Przykłady uczenia się przez całe życie

1. Zapisanie się na formalne kursy lub programy szkoleniowe, takie jak kształcenie ustawiczne lub studia.
2. Udział w warsztatach, seminariach lub konferencjach w celu rozwijania nowych umiejętności lub poszerzania wiedzy w określonym obszarze.
3. Czytanie książek, artykułów lub innych materiałów na różne tematy.
4. Dołączenie do profesjonalnego stowarzyszenia lub organizacji w celu nawiązania kontaktów i zdobycia nowych spostrzeżeń i perspektyw.



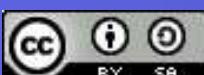
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Przykłady uczenia się przez całe życie

5. Wolontariat lub udział w pracach społecznych w celu rozwijania nowych umiejętności i wnoszenia wkładu w życie społeczne.
6. Realizowanie hobby lub osobistych zainteresowań, takich jak nauka nowego języka, gra na instrumentie lub uprawianie nowego sportu.
7. Angażowanie się w samodzielną naukę, np. poprzez samouczki online, filmy wideo lub podcasty.



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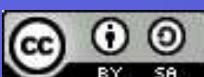


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Dlaczego warto uczyć się przez całe życie?



www.youtube.com/watch?v=DekAMet0qA8



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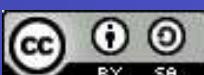


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A4:

Identyfikacja nabytych szkolnych i zawodowych umiejętności przekrojowych poprzez dokumentację

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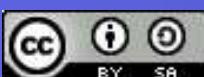


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Identyfikacja nabytych szkolnych i zawodowych umiejętności przekrojowych poprzez dokumentację

Nabyte edukacyjne i zawodowe umiejętności przekrojowe można zidentyfikować za pomocą różnych dokumentów, takich jak CV, listy motywacyjne, opisy stanowisk, oceny wyników, transkrypcje akademickie i certyfikaty osiągnięć.

Następnie przedstawiamy kilka wskazówek, jak zidentyfikować nabyte szkolne i zawodowe umiejętności przekrojowe poprzez dokumentację.



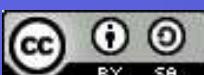
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Identyfikacja nabytych szkolnych i zawodowych umiejętności przekrojowych poprzez dokumentację

1. **Przejrzyj opisy stanowisk i oceny wyników:** Opisy stanowisk zazwyczaj zawierają listę umiejętności wymaganych na danym stanowisku. Oceny wyników często zawierają listę umiejętności, które dana osoba wykazała w swojej pracy. Poszukaj umiejętności takich jak komunikacja, rozwiązywanie problemów, praca zespołowa, przywództwo i zdolność adaptacji.
2. **Przejrzyj transkrypcje akademickie i certyfikaty osiągnięć:** Poszukaj kursów i programów szkoleniowych, które są związane z interesującymi Cię umiejętnościami. Na przykład, jeśli interesują Cię umiejętności komunikacyjne, poszukaj kursów z zakresu wystąpień publicznych lub komunikacji interpersonalnej.



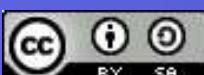
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Identyfikacja nabytych szkolnych i zawodowych umiejętności przekrojowych poprzez dokumentację

3. Poszukaj dowodów na działalność pozalekcyjną: Zajęcia pozalekcyjne mogą stanowić dowód umiejętności takich jak przywództwo, praca zespołowa i komunikacja. Poszukaj aktywności takich jak sporty zespołowe, wolontariat lub uczestnictwo w klubach lub organizacjach.
4. Przegląd życiorysów i listów motywacyjnych: Życiorysy i listy motywacyjne często podkreślają umiejętności i doświadczenie zdobyte przez kandydata. Poszukaj słów kluczowych związanych z interesującymi Cię umiejętnościami, takimi jak "rozwiązywanie problemów", "krytyczne myślenie", "przywództwo" i "zdolność adaptacji".



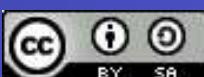
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A5: Kierowanie osób do szkolenia lub umiejętności procesów uznawania umiejętności **zgodnie z** **analizy dokumentacji**

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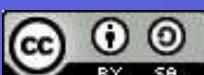


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Kierowanie osób na szkolenia lub procesy uznawania umiejętności zgodnie z analizą dokumentacji

Wykonując kolejne kroki - w oparciu o analizę dokumentacji, można skierować osoby do programów szkoleniowych lub programów uznawania umiejętności, biorąc pod uwagę ich obecne umiejętności i kwalifikacje, a także pożadaną pracę lub ścieżkę kariery.

www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_emp/---ifp_skills/documents/publication/wcms_532417.pdf



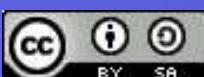
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Kierowanie osób na szkolenia lub procesy uznawania umiejętności zgodnie z analizą dokumentacji

1. Określenie aktualnych umiejętności i kwalifikacji danej osoby: Przejrzyj transkrypcje akademickie, certyfikaty, życiorysy i opisy stanowisk danej osoby, aby zidentyfikować jej aktualne umiejętności i kwalifikacje.
2. Określenie umiejętności wymaganych do wykonywania pożądanej pracy lub ścieżki kariery: Przejrzyj opisy stanowisk lub wymagania branżowe, aby zidentyfikować umiejętności wymagane do pożądanej pracy lub ścieżki kariery.



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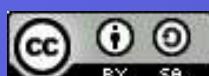
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Kierowanie osób na szkolenia lub procesy uznawania umiejętności zgodnie z analizą dokumentacji

3. **Ustalenie, czy istnieją jakiekolwiek luki w umiejętnościach i kwalifikacjach danej osoby:**
Porównanie obecnych umiejętności i kwalifikacji danej osoby z umiejętnościami wymaganymi na pożądanym stanowisku lub ścieżce kariery. Zidentyfikuj wszelkie luki w umiejętnościach i kwalifikacjach.
4. **Rekomendowanie szkoleń lub programów uznawania umiejętności:** W oparciu o zidentyfikowane luki w umiejętnościach i kwalifikacjach, zarekomenduj odpowiednie programy szkoleniowe lub programy uznawania umiejętności, które mogą pomóc danej osobie w zdobyciu niezbędnych umiejętności. Na przykład, jeśli danej osobie brakuje umiejętności w zakresie określonego oprogramowania, zalecamy program szkoleniowy, który koncentruje się na tym oprogramowaniu.



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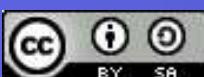




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Kierowanie osób na szkolenia lub procesy uznawania umiejętności zgodnie z analizą dokumentacji

5. Zapewnienie informacji na temat dostępu do programów szkoleniowych lub programów uznawania umiejętności: Po zidentyfikowaniu odpowiednich programów szkoleniowych lub programów uznawania umiejętności, należy zapewnić danej osobie informacje na temat dostępu do tych programów. Może to obejmować informacje o tym, jak zarejestrować się na kurs lub jak ubiegać się o uznanie wcześniejszej nauki.
6. Monitorowanie, aby upewnić się, że dana osoba pomyślnie ukończyła szkolenie lub program uznawania umiejętności: Sprawdzenie, czy dana osoba pomyślnie ukończyła szkolenie lub program uznawania umiejętności i czy nabyła niezbędne umiejętności.



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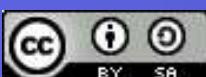


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Szkolenie czy proces rozpoznawania umiejętności?



www.freepik.com/free-photo/stylish-blonde-wrinkled-woman-thinks-deeply-about-something-holds-chin-wears-spectacles-knitted-orange-sweater_14269271.htm



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B:

Praca w grupach

Ocena profilu kandydatów za pomocą procesów rozpoznawania umiejętności



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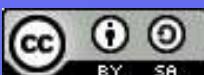
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Praca grupowa

- W tym ćwiczeniu wykorzystasz wiedzę zdobytą podczas tego modułu, aby ocenić niektóre z dziesięciu umiejętności przekrojowych wymienionych w tym module. Dołącz do jednego ze swoich kolegów i pracujcie razem nad kolejnymi krokami.
- Na wykonanie tego zadania masz 90 minut.
- Na koniec tego ćwiczenia każdy musi podzielić się z grupą wyzwaniem, które napotkał podczas tego ćwiczenia, a także możliwościami oceny umiejętności.



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Praca

grupowa

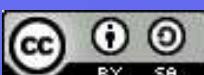
1. Zdefiniowanie roli i wymagań dla niej umiejętności

Po pierwsze, określ, który zestaw umiejętności oceniasz. Na przykład, czy jest to szkolenie dla roli, którą zapewnیłeś dla swojej głównej grupy. Wybierz główne umiejętności przekrojowe potrzebne do tej roli z treści zawartych w dziesięciu umiejętnościach wspomnianych w tym module. Może to być wspierane przez spojrzenie na opis stanowiska i badanie trendów branżowych.

2. Utwórz ramkę oceny

Opracuj jasne i zwięzłe ramy oceny, które określają kryteria oceny umiejętności kandydata. Może to obejmować:

- opisy każdego poziomu wydajności.
- konkretne przykłady tego, co składa się na każdy poziom.
- system punktacji.





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Praca grupowa

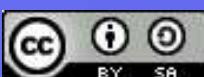
3. Odgrywanie ról - rozmowa kwalifikacyjna

W tym scenariuszu jedna osoba będzie działać jako oceniający, a druga jako kandydat.

Oceniający przeprowadzi pięciominutową rozmowę kwalifikacyjną, zadając pytania oceniające umiejętności kandydata. Kandydat musi przedstawić swoje kwalifikacje i doświadczenie na danym stanowisku.

4. Przeprowadzanie ocen umiejętności

W zależności od stanowiska może być konieczne przeprowadzenie oceny umiejętności w celu oceny zdolności technicznych kandydata. Czy dotyczy to wybranej roli? Jeśli tak, wymień niektóre z zadań, które kandydat musiałby wykonać, aby zostać ocenionym.



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Praca grupowa

5. Podjęcie ostatecznej decyzji

W oparciu o informacje zebrane podczas oceny umiejętności, podejmij ostateczną decyzję o umiejętnościach kandydata, czy posiada on umiejętności pasujące do stanowiska, czy też potrzebne jest dalsze szkolenie.

Postępując zgodnie z tymi krokami, możesz upewnić się, że dokładnie oceniasz umiejętności kandydata, dzięki czemu można go skierować do formalnego procesu uznawania umiejętności lub do dalszego szkolenia.



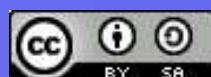
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Gratulacje!

Opanowałeś część B - moduł A
na modelach identyfikacji
umiejętności przekrojowych!



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INTERFACE



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**Ενδοϋπηρεσιακό πρόγραμμα κατάρτισης
και εργαλεία για την επικύρωση των δεξιοτήτων**

**Μέρος Β: μοντέλα για τον εντοπισμό, την αναγνώριση
και επικοινωνία των εγκάρσιων δεξιοτήτων**

**Ενότητα Α: Μοντέλα για τον προσδιορισμό των εγκάρσιων
δεξιοτήτων**



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INTERFACE

A

Εισαγωγή

B

Φάση κατάρτισης

Σχετικά με το θέμα

**Μοντέλα για τον προσδιορισμό των
εγκάρσιων δεξιοτήτων**

Ομαδική εργασία

**Αξιολόγηση του προφίλ των
υποψηφίων στις διαδικασίες
αναγνώρισης δεξιοτήτων**



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A:

Σχετικά με το θέμα

Μοντέλα

για τον προσδιορισμό
εγκάρσιων δεξιοτήτων



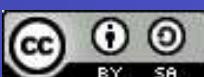
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ΑΙ: Τι είναι οι εγκάρσιες δεξιότητες;



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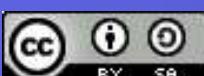
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Οι εγκάρσιες δεξιότητες, γνωστές και ως κοινωνικές δεξιότητες, είναι οι δεξιότητες που διαθέτουν τα άτομα και μπορούν να εφαρμοστούν σε διάφορες καταστάσεις, ρόλους και πλαίσια. Οι δεξιότητες αυτές δεν είναι ειδικές για μια συγκεκριμένη εργασία ή κλάδο, αλλά είναι γενικές και εφαρμόσιμες σε πολλά διαφορετικά περιβάλλοντα.

Οι εγκάρσιες δεξιότητες εκτιμώνται ιδιαίτερα από τους εργοδότες, καθώς είναι απαραίτητες για την επιτυχία στον εργασιακό χώρο και στη ζωή γενικότερα. Είναι επίσης μεταβιβάσιμες σε διάφορους κλάδους και μπορούν να βοηθήσουν τα άτομα να πλοηγηθούν σε αλλαγές στην πορεία της καριέρας τους.

www.skillsandeducationgroup.co.uk/transversal-skills-what-are-they-and-why-are-they-so-important/



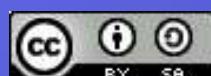
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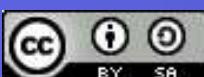


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Για το έργο INTERFACE, θα εξεταστούν αυτές οι 10 εγκάρσιες δεξιότητες.

- **Ψηφιακός γραμματισμός** - η ικανότητα αποτελεσματικής και υπεύθυνης χρήσης και πλοήγησης στις ψηφιακές τεχνολογίες.
- **Επιχειρηματικό πνεύμα** - η νοοτροπία και οι δεξιότητες που απαιτούνται για τον εντοπισμό και την αναζήτηση ευκαιριών, την ανάληψη υπολογισμένων κινδύνων και την καινοτομία με σκοπό τη δημιουργία αξίας.
- **Κριτική και δημιουργική σκέψη** - η ικανότητα ανάλυσης και αξιολόγησης πληροφοριών για τη λήψη ορθών αποφάσεων και την επίλυση προβλημάτων, καθώς και η ικανότητα παραγωγής νέων και καινοτόμων ιδεών και λύσεων.



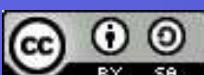
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- **Ηγεσία** - η ικανότητα να παρακινείς, να εμπνέεις και να καθοδηγείς τους άλλους προς έναν κοινό στόχο.
- **Καινοτομία** - η ικανότητα παραγωγής νέων και δημιουργικών ιδεών και λύσεων, συχνά συνδυάζοντας υπάρχουσες ιδέες με νέους τρόπους.
- **Επίλυση προβλημάτων** - η ικανότητα εντοπισμού, ανάλυσης και επίλυσης προβλημάτων αποτελεσματικά και αποδοτικά.
- **Ομαδική εργασία** - ικανότητα αποτελεσματικής συνεργασίας με άλλους και συμβολής σε μια ομάδα.



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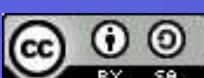


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- **Εργασιακή ηθική** - ένα σύνολο αξιών και συμπεριφορών που σχετίζονται με την ποιότητα και την ποσότητα της εργασίας, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της επιμέλειας, της αξιοπιστίας, της υπευθυνότητας και του επαγγελματισμού.
- **Επικοινωνία** - ικανότητα αποτελεσματικής μετάδοσης πληροφοριών, τόσο προφορικά όσο και γραπτά, και ενεργητικής ακρόασης.
- **Διαγενεακές σχέσεις** - η ικανότητα οικοδόμησης και διατήρησης θετικών σχέσεων με άτομα διαφορετικών ηλικιών και υποβάθρων, που συχνά συνεπάγονται αμοιβαίο σεβασμό, κατανόηση και μάθηση.

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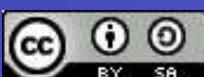


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A2:

Η διαφορά μεταξύ τυπικών,
μη τυπικών και άτυπων
πλαισίων ανάπτυξης
δεξιοτήτων

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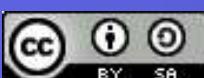
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Η διαφορά μεταξύ τυπικών, μη τυπικών και άτυπων πλαισίων ανάπτυξης δεξιοτήτων

Τα τυπικά, μη τυπικά και άτυπα πλαίσια ανάπτυξης δεξιοτήτων διαφέρουν ως προς τη δομή, τους στόχους και την προσέγγιση της μάθησης. Ενώ η τυπική εκπαίδευση παρέχει δομημένη μάθηση και αναγνωρισμένα προσόντα, η μη τυπική εκπαίδευση προσφέρει στοχευμένες μαθησιακές δραστηριότητες εκτός των τυπικών ιδρυμάτων και η άτυπη μάθηση πραγματοποιείται μέσω καθημερινών εμπειριών και αλληλεπιδράσεων.

Στη συνέχεια, παρουσιάζονται λεπτομερώς τα τρία πλαίσια ανάπτυξης δεξιοτήτων.

www.coe.int/en/web/lang-migrants/formal-non-formal-and-informal-learning



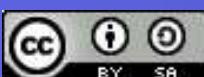
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Η διαφορά μεταξύ τυπικών, μη τυπικών και άτυπων πλαισίων ανάπτυξης δεξιοτήτων

Η **τυπική** ανάπτυξη δεξιοτήτων αναφέρεται στη δομημένη και θεσμοθετημένη μάθηση που λαμβάνει χώρα σε επίσημα εκπαιδευτικά πλαίσια, όπως σχολεία, πανεπιστήμια και ιδρύματα επαγγελματικής κατάρτισης. Τα προγράμματα αυτά συχνά οδηγούν σε αναγνωρισμένα προσόντα ή πιστοποιήσεις και ακολουθούν ένα πρόγραμμα σπουδών με ένα σύνολο μαθησιακών αποτελεσμάτων.



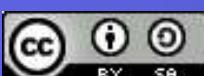
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Η διαφορά μεταξύ τυπικών, μη τυπικών και άτυπων πλαισίων ανάπτυξης δεξιοτήτων

Η μη τυπική ανάπτυξη δεξιοτήτων, αναφέρεται σε δομημένες μαθησιακές δραστηριότητες που λαμβάνουν χώρα εκτός των επίσημων εκπαιδευτικών ιδρυμάτων. Αυτές μπορεί να περιλαμβάνουν προγράμματα κατάρτισης, εργαστήρια και άλλες οργανωμένες μαθησιακές δραστηριότητες που αποσκοπούν στην ανάπτυξη συγκεκριμένων δεξιοτήτων. Η μη τυπική εκπαίδευση δεν οδηγεί απαραίτητα σε τίτλους εκπαίδευσης, αλλά μπορεί να παρέχει αναγνώριση των δεξιοτήτων που αποκτώνται μέσω ενός πιστοποιητικού ή άλλων εγγράφων.



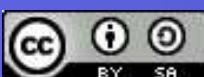
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Η διαφορά μεταξύ τυπικών, μη τυπικών και άτυπων πλαισίων ανάπτυξης δεξιοτήτων

Η **άτυπη** ανάπτυξη δεξιοτήτων αναφέρεται στη μάθηση που λαμβάνει χώρα στην καθημερινή ζωή μέσω εμπειριών, αλληλεπιδράσεων και παρατηρήσεων. Αυτός ο τύπος μάθησης είναι συχνά ακούσιος και μη δομημένος και μπορεί να συμβεί σε περιβάλλοντα όπως ο χώρος εργασίας, το σπίτι ή η κοινότητα. Η άτυπη μάθηση δεν είναι δομημένη γύρω από συγκεκριμένους μαθησιακούς στόχους ή αποτελέσματα, αλλά μπορεί να οδηγήσει στην απόκτηση πολύτιμων γνώσεων και δεξιοτήτων.



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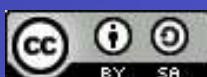


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A3: Παραδείγματα δια βίου μάθησης

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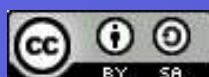
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Παραδείγματα δια βίου μάθησης

Η δια βίου μάθηση αναφέρεται στη συνεχή διαδικασία απόκτησης ικανοτήτων καθ' όλη τη διάρκεια της ζωής. Μπορεί να λάβει πολλές διαφορετικές μορφές και να λάβει χώρα σε διάφορα πλαίσια. Οποιαδήποτε δραστηριότητα που περιλαμβάνει μάθηση, ανάπτυξη και εξέλιξη μπορεί να θεωρηθεί μορφή δια βίου μάθησης. Για να μαθαίνετε καθ' όλη τη διάρκεια της ζωής σας, είναι σημαντικό να παραμένετε φιλοπερίεργοι, ανοιχτόμυσαλοι και να έχετε διάθεση για μάθηση.

Στη συνέχεια παρουσιάζονται ορισμένα παραδείγματα δια βίου μάθησης.

www.valamis.com/hub/lifelong-learning



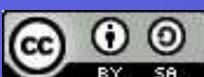
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Παραδείγματα δια βίου μάθησης

1. Εγγραφή σε επίσημα μαθήματα ή προγράμματα κατάρτισης, όπως προγράμματα συνεχιζόμενης κατάρτισης ή πτυχιακά προγράμματα.
2. Συμμετοχή σε εργαστήρια, σεμινάρια ή συνέδρια για την ανάπτυξη νέων δεξιοτήτων ή τη διεύρυνση των γνώσεων σε έναν συγκεκριμένο τομέα.
3. Ανάγνωση βιβλίων, άρθρων ή άλλου υλικού για διάφορα θέματα.
4. Συμμετοχή σε μια επαγγελματική ένωση ή οργάνωση για να δικτυωθείτε και να αποκτήσετε νέες γνώσεις και προοπτικές



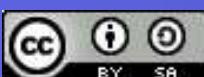
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Παραδείγματα δια βίου μάθησης

5. Εθελοντισμός ή συμμετοχή σε κοινωφελείς δραστηριότητες για την ανάπτυξη νέων δεξιοτήτων και τη συμβολή στην κοινωνία.
6. Ακολουθώντας χόμπι ή προσωπικά ενδιαφέροντα, όπως η εκμάθηση μιας νέας γλώσσας, το παίξιμο ενός οργάνου ή η ενασχόληση με ένα νέο άθλημα.
7. Συμμετοχή σε αυτοκατευθυνόμενη μάθηση, όπως μέσω διαδικτυακών σεμιναρίων, βίντεο ή podcasts.



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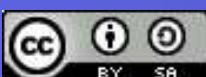


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Γιατί πρέπει να είστε δια βίου μαθητής;



www.youtube.com/watch?v=DekAMet0qA8



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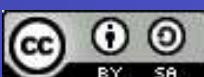


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A4:

**Προσδιορισμός των αποκτηθέντων
σχολικών και επαγγελματικών
εγκάρσιων δεξιοτήτων μέσω της
τεκμηρίωσης**

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Προσδιορισμός των αποκτηθέντων σχολικών και επαγγελματικών εγκάρσιων δεξιοτήτων μέσω τεκμηρίωσης

Οι αποκτηθείσες εκπαιδευτικές και επαγγελματικές εγκάρσιες δεξιότητες μπορούν να προσδιοριστούν μέσω μιας ποικιλίας εγγράφων, όπως Βιογραφικά σημειώματα, συνοδευτικές επιστολές, περιγραφές θέσεων εργασίας, αξιολογήσεις απόδοσης, ακαδημαϊκά πιστοποιητικά και πιστοποιητικά επιτευγμάτων.

Στη συνέχεια, θα παρουσιάσουμε ορισμένες συμβουλές για τον εντοπισμό των αποκτηθέντων σχολικών και επαγγελματικών εγκάρσιων δεξιοτήτων μέσω της τεκμηρίωσης.



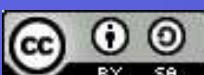
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Προσδιορισμός των αποκτηθέντων σχολικών και επαγγελματικών εγκάρσιων δεξιοτήτων μέσω τεκμηρίωσης

1. Επανεξέταση των περιγραφών θέσεων εργασίας και των αξιολογήσεων απόδοσης: Οι περιγραφές θέσεων εργασίας συνήθως απαριθμούν τις δεξιότητες που απαιτούνται για μια συγκεκριμένη θέση εργασίας. Οι αξιολογήσεις απόδοσης συχνά απαριθμούν τις δεξιότητες που επέδειξε ένα άτομο στην εργασία του. Αναζητήστε δεξιότητες όπως η επικοινωνία, η επίλυση προβλημάτων, η ομαδική εργασία, η ηγεσία και η προσαρμοστικότητα.
2. Επανεξέταση των ακαδημαϊκών μεταγραφών και των πιστοποιητικών επιτευγμάτων: Αναζητήστε μαθήματα και προγράμματα κατάρτισης που σχετίζονται με τις δεξιότητες που σας ενδιαφέρουν. Για παράδειγμα, αν σας ενδιαφέρουν οι επικοινωνιακές δεξιότητες, αναζητήστε μαθήματα δημόσιας ομιλίας ή διαπροσωπικής επικοινωνίας.



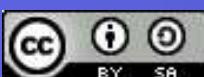
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Προσδιορισμός των αποκτηθέντων σχολικών και επαγγελματικών εγκάρσιων δεξιοτήτων μέσω τεκμηρίωσης

3. Αναζητήστε στοιχεία για εξωσχολικές δραστηριότητες: Οι εξωσχολικές δραστηριότητες μπορούν να παρέχουν αποδείξεις για δεξιότητες όπως η ηγεσία, η ομαδική εργασία και η επικοινωνία. Αναζητήστε δραστηριότητες όπως ομαδικά αθλήματα, εθελοντική εργασία ή συμμετοχή σε συλλόγους ή οργανώσεις.
4. Επανεξέταση βιογραφικών σημειωμάτων και συνοδευτικών επιστολών: Συχνά τα βιογραφικά σημειώματα και οι συνοδευτικές επιστολές αναδεικνύουν τις δεξιότητες και την εμπειρία που έχει αποκτήσει ένας υποψήφιος. Αναζητήστε λέξεις-κλειδιά που σχετίζονται με τις δεξιότητες που σας ενδιαφέρουν, όπως «επίλυση προβλημάτων», «κριτική σκέψη», «ηγεσία» και «προσαρμοστικότητα».



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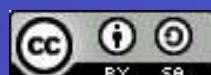


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A5:

Παραπομπή ατόμων σε διαδικασίες κατάρτισης ή αναγνώρισης δεξιοτήτων σύμφωνα με την ανάλυση τεκμηρίωσης

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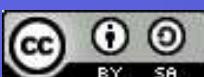


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Παραπομπή ατόμων σε διαδικασίες κατάρτισης ή αναγνώρισης δεξιοτήτων σύμφωνα με την ανάλυση τεκμηρίωσης

Ακολουθώντας τα επόμενα βήματα - με βάση την ανάλυση της τεκμηρίωσης, μπορείτε να παραπέμψετε τα άτομα σε προγράμματα κατάρτισης ή σε προγράμματα αναγνώρισης δεξιοτήτων, λαμβάνοντας υπόψη τις τρέχουσες δεξιότητες και τα προσόντα τους, καθώς και την επιθυμητή θέση εργασίας ή την πορεία σταδιοδρομίας τους.

www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/-/-ed_emp/-/-ifp_skills/documents/publication/wcms_532417.pdf



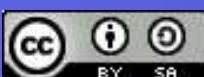
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Παραπομπή ατόμων σε διαδικασίες κατάρτισης ή αναγνώρισης δεξιοτήτων σύμφωνα με την ανάλυση τεκμηρίωσης

1. Προσδιορίστε τις τρέχουσες δεξιότητες και τα προσόντα του ατόμου: Εξετάστε τα ακαδημαϊκά πιστοποιητικά, τις βεβαιώσεις, τα βιογραφικά σημειώματα και τις περιγραφές θέσεων εργασίας του ατόμου για να προσδιορίσετε τις τρέχουσες δεξιότητες και τα προσόντα του.
2. Προσδιορίστε τις δεξιότητες που απαιτούνται για την επιθυμητή θέση εργασίας ή επαγγελματική σταδιοδρομία: Ανασκόπηση των περιγραφών θέσεων εργασίας ή των απαιτήσεων του κλάδου για τον εντοπισμό των δεξιοτήτων που απαιτούνται για την επιθυμητή θέση εργασίας ή επαγγελματική σταδιοδρομία.



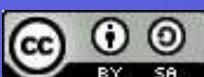
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Παραπομπή ατόμων σε διαδικασίες κατάρτισης ή αναγνώρισης δεξιοτήτων σύμφωνα με την ανάλυση τεκμηρίωσης

3. Καθορίστε εάν υπάρχουν κενά στις δεξιότητες και τα προσόντα του ατόμου:
Συγκρίνετε τις τρέχουσες δεξιότητες και τα προσόντα του ατόμου με τις δεξιότητες που απαιτούνται για την επιθυμητή θέση εργασίας ή επαγγελματική σταδιοδρομία. Προσδιορίστε τυχόν κενά στις δεξιότητες και τα προσόντα τους.
4. Σύσταση προγραμμάτων κατάρτισης ή αναγνώρισης δεξιοτήτων: Με βάση τα κενά που εντοπίστηκαν στις δεξιότητες και τα προσόντα τους, προτείνετε σχετικά προγράμματα κατάρτισης ή προγράμματα αναγνώρισης δεξιοτήτων που μπορούν να βοηθήσουν το άτομο να αποκτήσει τις απαραίτητες δεξιότητες. Για παράδειγμα, εάν το άτομο δεν διαθέτει δεξιότητες σε ένα συγκεκριμένο πρόγραμμα λογισμικού, προτείνετε ένα πρόγραμμα κατάρτισης που επικεντρώνεται σε αυτό το λογισμικό.



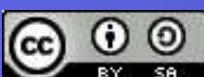
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Παραπομπή ατόμων σε διαδικασίες κατάρτισης ή αναγνώρισης δεξιοτήτων σύμφωνα με την ανάλυση τεκμηρίωσης

5. Παρέχετε πληροφορίες σχετικά με τον τρόπο πρόσβασης σε προγράμματα κατάρτισης ή προγράμματα αναγνώρισης δεξιοτήτων: Αφού εντοπίσετε τα σχετικά προγράμματα κατάρτισης ή αναγνώρισης δεξιοτήτων, δώστε στο άτομο πληροφορίες σχετικά με τον τρόπο πρόσβασης σε αυτά τα προγράμματα. Αυτό θα μπορούσε να περιλαμβάνει πληροφορίες σχετικά με τον τρόπο εγγραφής σε ένα μάθημα ή τον τρόπο υποβολής αίτησης για αναγνώριση προηγούμενης μάθησης.
6. Παρακολουθήστε για να διασφαλίσετε ότι το άτομο έχει ολοκληρώσει επιτυχώς το πρόγραμμα κατάρτισης ή αναγνώρισης δεξιοτήτων: Ελέγχτε το άτομο για να βεβαιωθείτε ότι έχει ολοκληρώσει επιτυχώς το πρόγραμμα κατάρτισης ή αναγνώρισης δεξιοτήτων και ότι έχει αποκτήσει τις απαραίτητες δεξιότητες.

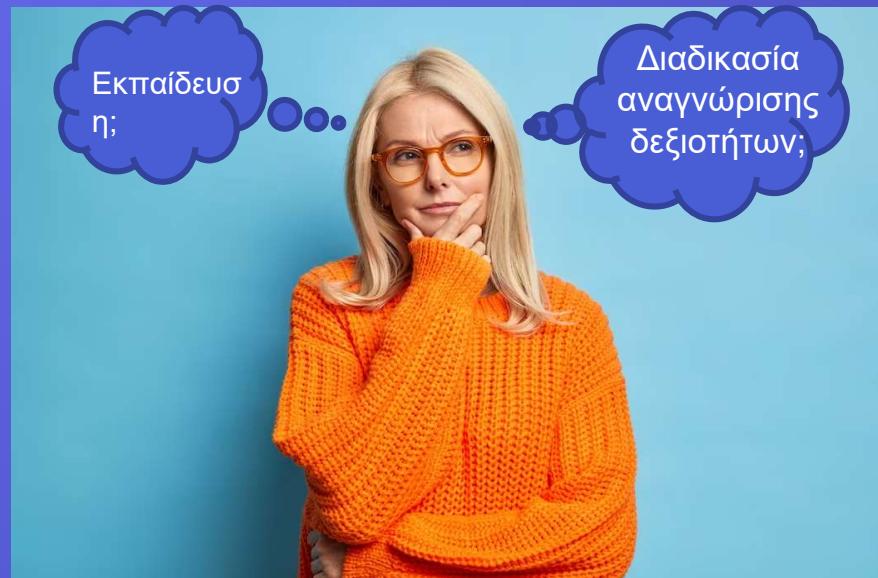


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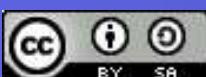


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Διαδικασία κατάρτισης ή αναγνώρισης δεξιοτήτων;



www.freepik.com/free-photo/stylish-blonde-wrinkled-woman-thinks-deeply-about-something-holds-chin-wears-spectacles-knitted-orange-sweater_14269271.htm



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B:

Ομαδική εργασία Αξιολόγηση του προφύλ των υποψηφίων με τις διαδικασίες αναγνώρισης δεξιοτήτων



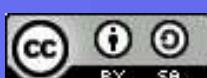
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Ομαδική εργασία

- Σε αυτή τη δραστηριότητα, θα χρησιμοποιήσετε τις γνώσεις που αποκτήσατε κατά τη διάρκεια αυτής της ενότητας για να αξιολογήσετε ορισμένες από τις δέκα εγκάρσιες δεξιότητες που αναφέρονται σε αυτήν. Συνεργαστείτε με έναν από τους συναδέλφους σας στα βήματα που παρουσιάζονται στη συνέχεια.
 - Έχετε 90 λεπτά για να ολοκληρώσετε αυτή τη δραστηριότητα.
 - Στο τέλος αυτής της δραστηριότητας, ο καθένας πρέπει να μοιραστεί με την ομάδα τις προκλήσεις που αντιμετώπισε κατά τη διάρκεια αυτής της δραστηριότητας, καθώς και τις ευκαιρίες που παρείχε για την αξιολόγηση των δεξιοτήτων.
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Ομαδική εργασία



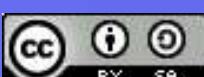
1. Καθορισμός ενός ρόλου και των δεξιοτήτων που απαιτούνται για αυτόν

Κατ' αρχάς, προσδιορίστε ποιο σύνολο δεξιοτήτων αξιολογείτε. Για παράδειγμα, πρόκειται για εκπαίδευση για έναν ρόλο που παρείχατε στη βασική σας ομάδα. Επιλέξτε τις κύριες εγκάρσιες δεξιότητες που απαιτούνται για τον εν λόγω ρόλο από το περιεχόμενο που παρέχεται στις δέκα δεξιότητες που αναφέρονται σε αυτή την ενότητα. Αυτό μπορεί να υποστηριχθεί με την εξέταση της περιγραφής εργασίας και την έρευνα των τάσεων του κλάδου.

2. Δημιουργήστε ένα πλαίσιο αξιολόγησης

Αναπτύξτε ένα σαφές και συνοπτικό πλαίσιο αξιολόγησης που περιγράφει τα κριτήρια αξιολόγησης των δεξιοτήτων των υποψηφίων. Αυτό μπορεί να περιλαμβάνει:

- περιγραφές κάθε επιπέδου απόδοσης.
- συγκεκριμένα παραδείγματα για τι συνιστά κάθε επίπεδο.
- ένα σύστημα βαθμολόγησης.



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Ομαδική εργασία

3. Παιχνίδι ρόλων - συνέντευξη

Σε αυτό το παιχνίδι ρόλων, το ένα άτομο θα ενεργεί ως αξιολογητής και το άλλο ως υποψήφιος.

Ο αξιολογητής θα διεξάγει μια πεντάλεπτη συνέντευξη με ερωτήσεις αξιολόγησης για να αξιολογήσει τις δεξιότητες του υποψηφίου. Ο υποψήφιος πρέπει να περιγράψει τα προσόντα και την εμπειρία του/της για τον ρόλο.

4. Διεξαγωγή αξιολογήσεων δεξιοτήτων

Ανάλογα με τον ρόλο, μπορεί να είναι απαραίτητη η διεξαγωγή αξιολογήσεων δεξιοτήτων για την αξιολόγηση των τεχνικών ικανοτήτων του υποψηφίου. Ισχύει αυτό για τον ρόλο που επιλέξατε; Εάν ναι, απαριθμήστε ορισμένες από τις εργασίες που θα πρέπει να εκτελέσει ο υποψήφιος για να αξιολογηθεί.



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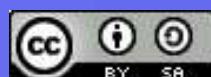
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Ομαδική εργασία

5. Πάρτε μια τελική απόφαση

Με βάση τις πληροφορίες που συγκεντρώθηκαν κατά την αξιολόγηση των δεξιοτήτων, λάβετε μια τελική απόφαση σχετικά με την ικανότητα του υποψηφίου, διαθέτει τις δεξιότητες που απαιτούνται για τον ρόλο ή χρειάζεται περαιτέρω κατάρτιση.

Ακολουθώντας αυτά τα βήματα, μπορείτε να διασφαλίσετε ότι αξιολογείτε διεξοδικά τις δεξιότητες ενός υποψηφίου, ώστε να τον παραπέμψετε σε επίσημη διαδικασία αναγνώρισης δεξιοτήτων ή σε περαιτέρω κατάρτιση.



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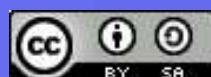


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Συγχαρητήρια!

Ολοκληρώσατε το μέρος Β - ενότητα Α
σχετικά με τα μοντέλα για τον
προσδιορισμό
των εγκάρσιων δεξιοτήτων!



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INTERFACE



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Formação contínua de formadores e Manual para validação de competências

**Parte B: Modelos de reconhecimento e validação
de competências transversais**

Módulo A: Identificação das competências transversais



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INTERFACE

A

Introdução

B

Fase de formação

Sobre o tema

Identificação das competências transversais

Trabalho em grupo

Avaliação do perfil dos candidatos aos processos de reconhecimento de competências

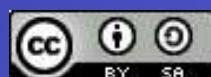


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A: Introdução ao tema **Identificação das competências transversais**



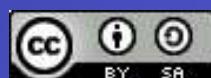
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A1: O que são competências transversais?



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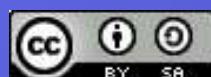
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O que são **competências transversais?**

As *soft skills*, também conhecidas como competências transversais, são as competências que os indivíduos possuem e que podem ser aplicadas a várias situações, papéis e contextos. Estas competências não são específicas de um determinado emprego ou setor, sendo antes gerais e aplicáveis em muitos contextos diferentes.

As competências transversais são muito valorizadas pelos empregadores, uma vez que são essenciais para o sucesso no local de trabalho e na vida em geral. São também transferíveis entre diferentes setores e podem ajudar os indivíduos nas mudanças dos seus percursos profissionais.

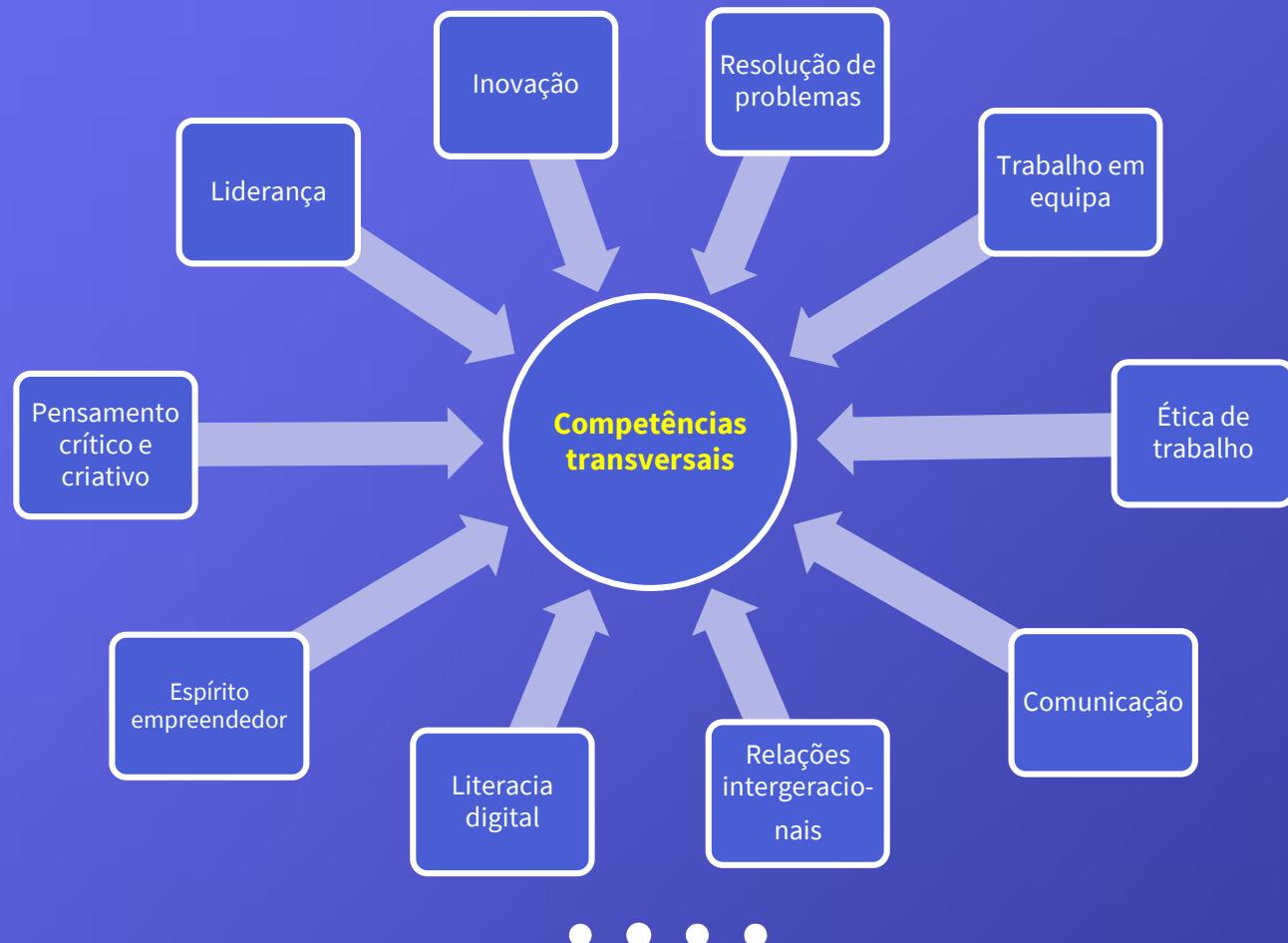
www.skillsandeducationgroup.co.uk/transversal-skills-what-are-they-and-why-are-they-so-important/



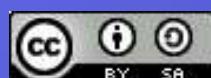
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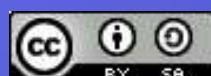


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O que são competências transversais?

No projeto INTERFACE, são consideradas as seguintes dez competências transversais

- **Literacia digital** - a capacidade de utilizar e navegar nas tecnologias digitais de forma eficaz e responsável.
- **Espírito empreendedor** - a mentalidade e as competências necessárias para identificar e procurar oportunidades, assumir riscos calculados e inovar para criar valor.
- **Pensamento crítico e criativo** - capacidade para analisar e avaliar informações para tomar decisões corretas e resolver problemas, bem como de gerar ideias e soluções inovadoras.



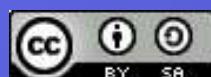
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O que são **competências transversais**?

- **Liderança** - capacidade de motivar, inspirar e orientar os outros para um objetivo comum.
- **Inovação** - capacidade de gerar ideias e soluções novas e criativas, frequentemente através da combinação de ideias existentes de formas inovadoras.
- **Resolução de problemas** - capacidade de identificar, analisar e resolver problemas de forma eficaz e eficiente.
- **Trabalho em equipa** - capacidade de trabalhar eficazmente com os outros e de contribuir para uma equipa.



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O que são **competências transversais**?

- **Ética profissional** – conjunto de valores e comportamentos relacionados com a qualidade e a quantidade de trabalho produzido, incluindo diligência, fiabilidade, responsabilidade e profissionalismo.
- **Comunicação** – capacidade de transmitir informações de forma eficaz, tanto verbalmente, como por escrito e de ouvir ativamente.
- **Relações intergeracionais** – capacidade de construir e manter relações positivas com pessoas de diferentes idades e origens, frequentemente envolvendo respeito mútuo, compreensão e aprendizagem.



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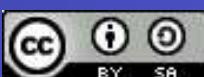


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A2:

Diferença entre contextos formais, não formais e informais de desenvolvimento de competências

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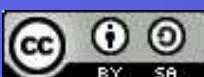


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Diferença entre contextos formais, não formais e informais de desenvolvimento de competências

Os contextos formais, não formais e informais de desenvolvimento de competências diferem na sua estrutura, objetivos e abordagem à aprendizagem. Enquanto a educação formal proporciona uma aprendizagem estruturada e qualificações reconhecidas, a educação não formal oferece atividades de aprendizagem específicas fora das instituições formais e a aprendizagem informal ocorre através de experiências e interações diárias.

Em seguida, são apresentados, em pormenor, os três contextos de desenvolvimento de competências.



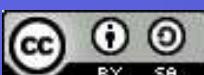
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Diferença entre **contextos formais, não formais e informais de desenvolvimento de competências**

O desenvolvimento de competências **formais** refere-se à aprendizagem estruturada e institucionalizada que tem lugar em contextos educativos formais, como escolas, universidades e instituições de formação profissional. Estes programas conduzem frequentemente a qualificações ou certificações reconhecidas e seguem um currículo com um conjunto de resultados de aprendizagem.



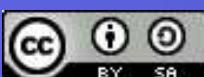
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Diferença entre contextos formais, não formais e informais de desenvolvimento de competências

O desenvolvimento de competências **não formais**, por outro lado, refere-se a atividades de aprendizagem estruturadas que têm lugar fora das instituições de ensino formais. Podem incluir programas de formação, *workshops* e outras atividades de aprendizagem organizadas, concebidas para desenvolver competências específicas. A educação não formal não conduz necessariamente a uma qualificação formal, mas pode proporcionar o reconhecimento das competências adquiridas através de um certificado ou outra documentação.



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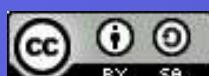
Diferença entre contextos formais, não formais e informais de desenvolvimento de competências

O desenvolvimento **informal** de competências refere-se à aprendizagem que ocorre na vida quotidiana através de experiências, interações e observações. Este tipo de aprendizagem é frequentemente não intencional e não estruturado e pode ocorrer em contextos como o local de trabalho, a casa ou a comunidade. A aprendizagem informal não está estruturada em torno de objetivos ou resultados de aprendizagem específicos, mas pode resultar na aquisição de conhecimentos e competências valiosos.

www.coe.int/en/web/lang-migrants/formal-non-formal-and-informal-learning



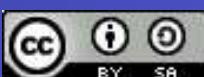
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A3: **Exemplos de aprendizagem ao longo da vida**



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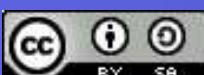


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Exemplos de aprendizagem ao longo da vida

A aprendizagem ao longo da vida refere-se ao processo contínuo de aquisição de competências ao longo da vida. Pode assumir muitas formas diferentes e ocorrer numa variedade de contextos. Qualquer atividade que envolva aprendizagem, crescimento e desenvolvimento pode ser considerada uma forma de aprendizagem ao longo da vida. Para aprender ao longo da vida, é importante manter a curiosidade, a abertura de espírito e a vontade.

Em seguida, são apresentados alguns exemplos de aprendizagem ao longo da vida.



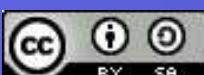
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Exemplos de aprendizagem ao longo da vida

- Inscrever-se em cursos ou programas de formação formais, tais como formação contínua ou programas de licenciatura.
- Participar em *workshops*, seminários ou conferências para desenvolver novas competências ou alargar os conhecimentos numa área específica.
- Ler livros, artigos ou outros materiais sobre uma tópicos variados.
- Aderir a uma associação ou organização profissional para estabelecer contactos e obter novos conhecimentos e perspetivas.



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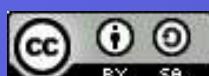
Exemplos de aprendizagem ao longo da vida

- Fazer voluntariado ou participar em atividades de serviço comunitário para desenvolver novas competências e contribuir para a sociedade.
- Prosseguir passatempos ou interesses pessoais, como aprender uma nova língua, tocar um instrumento ou praticar um novo desporto.
- Envolver-se na aprendizagem autónoma, como, por exemplo, através de tutoriais online, vídeos ou podcasts.

www.valamis.com/hub/lifelong-learning



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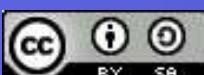


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Porque é que é necessário ser um aprendiz ao longo da vida?



www.youtube.com/watch?v=DekAMet0qA8
(Legendas automáticas em português)



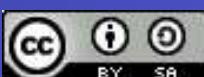
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A4: **Identificar as competências transversais competências transversais escolares e profissionais adquiridas através da documentação**

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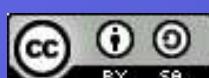
Identificar as competências transversais escolares e profissionais adquiridas através da documentação

As competências transversais adquiridas em termos educativos e profissionais podem ser identificadas através de uma variedade de documentos, tais como currículos, cartas de apresentação, descrições de funções, avaliações de desempenho, transcrições académicas e certificados de habilitações.

Em seguida, apresentamos alguns conselhos sobre como identificar as competências transversais escolares e profissionais adquiridas através da documentação.



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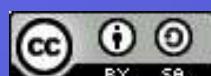




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Identificar as competências transversais escolares e profissionais adquiridas através da documentação

1. Rever as descrições de funções e as avaliações de desempenho: as descrições de funções normalmente listam as competências necessárias para um determinado trabalho. As avaliações de desempenho indicam frequentemente as competências que foram demonstradas por um indivíduo no seu trabalho. Procure competências como a comunicação, a resolução de problemas, o trabalho em equipa, a liderança e a adaptabilidade.
2. Rever os seus resultados académicos e certificados de habilitações: procure cursos e programas de formação que estejam relacionados com as competências que lhe interessam. Por exemplo, se estiver interessado em competências de comunicação, procure cursos de oratória ou de comunicação interpessoal.



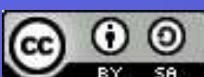
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Identificar as competências transversais escolares e profissionais adquiridas através da documentação

3. Procurar provas de atividades extracurriculares: as atividades extracurriculares podem comprovar competências como a liderança, o trabalho em equipa e a comunicação. Procure atividades como desportos em equipa, trabalho voluntário ou participação em clubes ou organizações.
4. Rever os currículos e as cartas de apresentação: os currículos e as cartas de apresentação destacam frequentemente as competências e a experiência que um candidato adquiriu. Procure palavras-chave relacionadas com as competências em que está interessado, como “resolução de problemas”, “pensamento crítico”, “liderança” e “adaptabilidade”.



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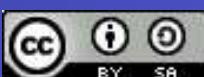


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A5:

**Encaminhar indivíduos
para processos de formação ou de
reconhecimento de competências
de acordo com a
análise da documentação**

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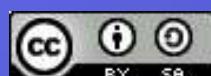
Encaminhar as pessoas para processos de formação ou de reconhecimento de competências de acordo com a análise da documentação

Seguindo os passos seguintes – com base na análise da documentação –, pode encaminhar os indivíduos para a formação ou para programas de reconhecimento de competências, tendo em conta as suas competências e qualificações atuais, bem como o emprego ou carreira pretendidos.

www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_emp/---ifp_skills/documents/publication/wcms_532417.pdf



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Encaminhar as pessoas para processos de formação ou de reconhecimento de competências de acordo com a análise da documentação

1. Identificar as competências e qualificações atuais do indivíduo: rever os registos académicos, certificados, currículos e descrições de funções do indivíduo para identificar as suas competências e qualificações atuais.
2. Identificar as competências necessárias para o emprego ou carreira pretendidos: analisar as descrições de funções ou os requisitos do setor para identificar as competências necessárias para o emprego ou carreira pretendidos.



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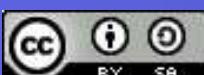


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3. Determinar se existem lacunas nas competências e qualificações do indivíduo: Comparar as competências e qualificações atuais do indivíduo com as competências necessárias para o emprego ou carreira pretendidos. Identificar eventuais lacunas nas suas competências e qualificações.

4. Recomendar programas de formação ou de reconhecimento de competências: Com base nas lacunas identificadas nas suas competências e qualificações, recomendar programas de formação ou de reconhecimento de competências relevantes que possam ajudar o indivíduo a adquirir as competências necessárias. Por exemplo, se o indivíduo não tiver competências num determinado programa informático, recomendar um programa de formação centrado nesse software.



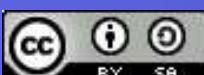
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Encaminhar as pessoas para processos de formação ou de reconhecimento de competências de acordo com a análise da documentação

5. Fornecer informações sobre a forma de aceder a programas de formação ou de reconhecimento de competências: uma vez identificados os programas de formação ou de reconhecimento de competências relevantes, fornecer ao indivíduo informações sobre a forma de aceder a esses programas. Pode tratar-se de informações sobre a forma de se inscrever num curso ou de solicitar o reconhecimento de uma aprendizagem anterior.
5. Assegurar o acompanhamento para garantir que o indivíduo concluiu com êxito o programa de formação ou de reconhecimento de competências: verificar se o indivíduo concluiu com êxito o programa de formação ou de reconhecimento de competências e se adquiriu as competências necessárias.



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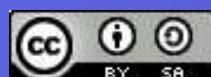


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Processo de formação ou de reconhecimento de competências?



www.freepik.com/free-photo/stylish-blonde-wrinkled-woman-thinks-deeply-about-something-holds-chin-wears-spectacles-knitted-orange-sweater_14269271.htm



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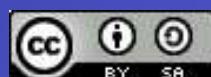


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B:

Trabalho em grupo

Avaliação do perfil dos candidatos aos processos de reconhecimento de competências



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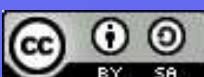
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Trabalho em grupo

- Nesta atividade, irá utilizar os conhecimentos adquiridos durante este módulo para avaliar algumas das dez competências transversais nele mencionadas. Junte-se a um dos seus colegas e trabalhem em conjunto nas etapas apresentadas de seguida.
- Dispõe de 90 minutos para realizar esta atividade.
- No final, todos devem partilhar com o grupo os desafios que enfrentaram durante a atividade, bem como as oportunidades que esta proporcionou para a avaliação de competências.



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Trabalho em grupo

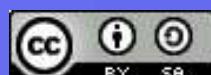
1. Definir uma função e as competências necessárias para a mesma

Em primeiro lugar, identifique para que função está a avaliar as competências. Pode ser, por exemplo, para uma das funções para as quais está a formar os seus formandos. Selecione as principais competências transversais necessárias para essa função, de entre as dez mencionadas neste módulo (entre três a cinco). Esta seleção pode ser apoiada por uma análise da descrição do posto de trabalho e por uma pesquisa sobre as tendências do setor.

2. Criar um quadro de avaliação

Desenvolver um quadro de avaliação claro e conciso que descreva os critérios de avaliação das competências dos candidatos. Pode incluir:

- descrições de cada nível de desempenho;
- exemplos específicos do que constitui cada nível;
- um sistema de pontuação.





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Trabalho em grupo

3. **Roleplay – entrevista**

Neste *roleplay* um dos participantes atuará como entrevistador e o outro como candidato.

O entrevistador deve efetuar uma entrevista de cerca de cinco minutos, durante a qual deve fazer perguntas para avaliar as competências do candidato. O candidato deve descrever as suas qualificações e experiência para a função.

4. **Realizar avaliações de competências**

Dependendo da função, pode ser necessário efetuar avaliações de competências para avaliar as capacidades técnicas do candidato. É este o caso da função que escolheu? Em caso afirmativo, indique algumas das tarefas que o candidato terá de efetuar para ser avaliado.



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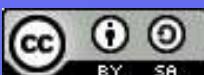


Trabalho em grupo

5. Tomar uma decisão final

Com base nas informações recolhidas durante a avaliação das competências, tomar uma decisão final sobre se o candidato está preparado para desempenhar a função ou se necessita de mais formação para a desempenhar.

Ao seguir estes passos, pode garantir que está a avaliar exaustivamente as competências de um candidato, para que este possa ser encaminhado para um processo formal de reconhecimento de competências ou para formação complementar.



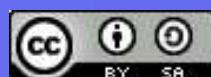


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Parabéns!

Dominou a parte B - módulo A sobre a identificação de competências transversais!



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INTERFACE

Kvalifikācijas celšanas programma un instrumenti prasmju nostiprināšanai

**B daļa: identifikācijas, atpazīšanas modeļi
un caurviju prasmju komunikācija**

Modulis A: Caurviju prasmju noteikšanas modeļi



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INTERFACE

A

Ievads

B

Apguves fāze

Par tēmu

**Caurviju prasmju noteikšanas
modeļi**

Darbs grupas

**Kandidātu profilu novērtēšana un
prasmju identificēšanas process**

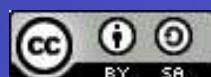


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A: Par tēmu **Caurviju prasmju noteikšanas modeļi**,

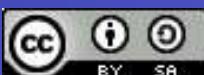


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A1: Kas ir caurviju prasmes?



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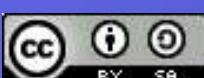
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Kas ir **caurviju prasmes?**

Caurviju prasmes, kas pazīstamas arī kā mīkstās prasmes, ir indivīdiem piemītošās prasmes, kuras var izmantot dažādās situācijās, lomās un kontekstos. Šīs prasmes nav raksturīgas konkrētam darbam vai nozarei, bet gan vispārīgas un piemērojamas daudzos dažādos apstākļos.

Darba devēji augstu vērtē caurviju prasmes, jo tās ir būtiskas panākumiem darba vietā un dzīvē kopumā. Tās ir pārnesamas dažādās nozarēs un var palīdzēt indivīdiem orientēties pārmaiņās viņu karjeras ceļā.

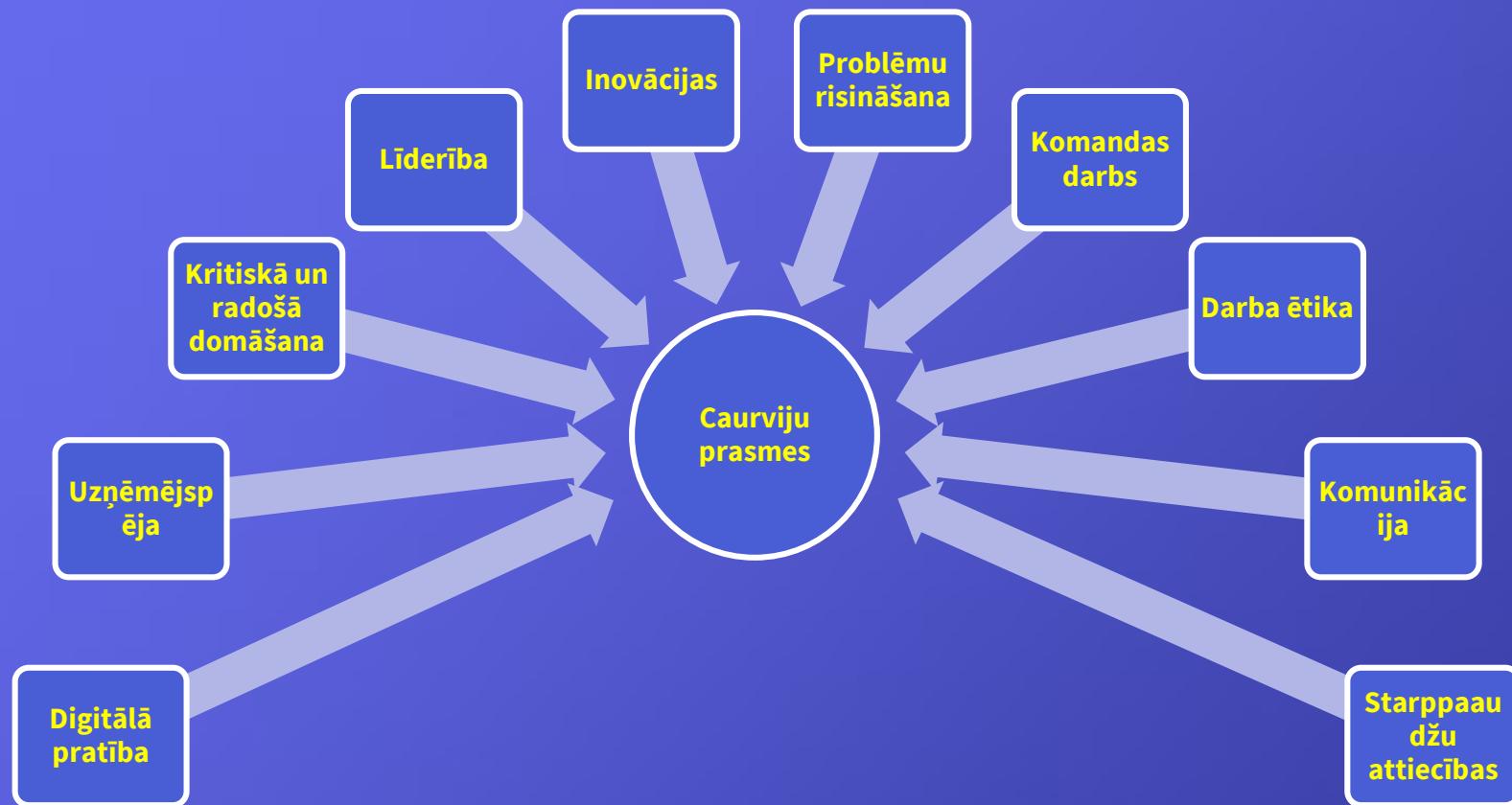
www.skillsandeducationgroup.co.uk/transversal-skills-what-are-they-and-why-are-they-so-important/



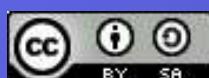
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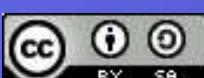
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Kas ir **caurviju prasmes?**

Projektā INTERFACE tiks ņemtas vērā šīs **10** caurviju prasmes.

- **Digitālā pratība** – prasme efektīvi un atbildīgi lietot digitālās tehnoloģijas un orientēties tajās.
- **Uzņēmējspēja** – domāšanas veids un prasmes, kas nepieciešamas, lai apzinātu un izmantotu iespējas, uzņemtos aprēķinātus riskus un ieviestu inovācijas, lai radītu vērtību.
- **Kritiskā un radošā domāšana** - prasme analizēt un novērtēt informāciju, lai pieņemtu saprātīgus lēmumus un risinātu problēmas, kā arī spēja radīt jaunas un inovatīvas idejas un risinājumus.

<https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/escape%20room>



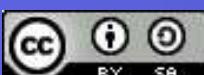
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Kas ir **caurviju prasmes?**

- **Līderība** - prasme motivēt, iedvesmot un virzīt citus uz kopīgu mērķi.
- **Inovācija** – prasme radīt jaunas un radošas idejas un risinājumus, bieži vien apvienojot esošās idejas jaunā veidā.
- **Problēmu risināšana** – prasme efektīvi un produktīvi identificēt, analizēt un risināt problēmas.
- **Komandas darbs** – prasme efektīvi sadarboties ar citiem un dot savu ieguldījumu komandā.



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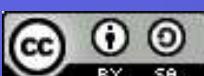


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Kas ir **caurviju prasmes?**

- **Darba ētika** - vērtību un uzvedības kopums, kas saistīts ar darba kvalitāti un kvantitāti, ieskaitot rūpību, uzticamību, atbildību un profesionalitāti.
- **Komunikācija** – prasme efektīvi nodot informāciju gan mutiski, gan rakstiski un aktīvi klausīties.
- **Paaudžu attiecības** – prasme veidot un uzturēt pozitīvas attiecības ar dažāda vecuma un izceļsmes cilvēkiem, bieži vien ietverot savstarpēju cieņu, sapratni un mācīšanos.

<https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/escape%20room>



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A2: Formālo, neformālo un ikdienas prasmju attīstības kontekstu atšķirība

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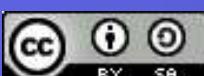
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Formālo, neformālo un ikdienas prasmju attīstības kontekstu atšķirība

Formālās, neformālās un ikdienas prasmju attīstības konteksti atšķiras pēc savas struktūras, mērķiem un pieejas mācībām. Kamēr formālā izglītība nodrošina strukturētu mācīšanos un atzītas kvalifikācijas, neformālā izglītība piedāvā mērķtiecīgas mācīšanās aktivitātes ārpus formālajām iestādēm, un ikdienā nepieciešamo prasmju attīstība notiek ikdienas pieredzē un mijiedarbībā.

Tālāk ir sīki izklāstīti trīs prasmju attīstības konteksti.

www.coe.int/en/web/lang-migrants/formal-non-formal-and-informal-learning



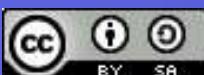
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Formālo, neformālo un ikdienas prasmju attīstības kontekstu atšķirība

Formālo prasmju attīstība attiecas uz strukturētu un institucionalizētu mācīšanos, kas notiek formālās izglītības iestādēs, piemēram, skolās, universitātēs un profesionālās izglītības iestādēs. Šo programmu rezultātā bieži tiek iegūtas atzītas kvalifikācijas vai sertifikāti, un tajās tiek ievērota mācību programma ar mācībās sasniedzamajiem rezultātiem.



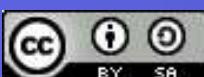
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Formālo, neformālo un ikdienas prasmju attīstības kontekstu atšķirība

Neformālo prasmju attīstība attiecas uz strukturētām mācību aktivitātēm, kas notiek ārpus formālās izglītības iestādēm. Tās var ietvert apmācību programmas, seminārus un citus organizētus mācību pasākumus, kas paredzēti konkrētu prasmju attīstīšanai. Neformālā izglītība ne vienmēr nodrošina formālu kvalifikāciju, bet tā var nodrošināt ar daudz svarīgām prasmēm.



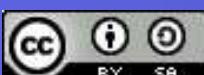
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Formālo, neformālo un ikdienas prasmju attīstības kontekstu atšķirība

Ikdienas prasmju attīstība attiecas uz mācīšanos, kas notiek ikdienas dzīvē, izmantojot pieredzi, mijiedarbību un novērojumus. Šāda veida mācīšanās bieži ir neapzināta un nestrukturēta, un tā var notikt tādos apstākļos kā darba vieta, mājas vai kopiena. Neformālā izglītība nav strukturēta uz konkrētiem mācību mērķiem vai rezultātiem, bet var iegūt vērtīgas zināšanas un prasmes.



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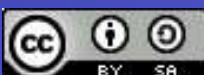


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A3: Mūžizglītības piemēri

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Mūžizglītības piemēri

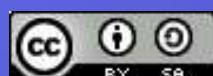
Mūžizglītība attiecas uz nepārtrauktu kompetenču apguves procesu visas dzīves garumā. Tam var būt dažādas formas un tas var notikt dažādos kontekstos. Jebkuru darbību, kas ietver mācīšanos, izaugsmi un attīstību, var uzskatīt par mūžizglītības veidu. Lai mācītos visas dzīves garumā, ir svarīgi saglabāt zinātkāri, atvērtu domāšanu un vēlmi mācīties.

Tālāk ir sniegti daži mūžizglītības piemēri.

www.valamis.com/hub/lifelong-learning



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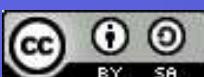




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Mūžizglītības piemēri

1. Reģistrēšanās formālos kursos vai apmācības programmās, piemēram, tālākizglītības vai grādu programmās.
2. Piedalīšanās darbnīcās, semināros vai konferencēs, lai attīstītu jaunas prasmes vai paplašinātu zināšanas noteiktā jomā.
3. Grāmatu, rakstu vai citu materiālu lasīšana par dažādām tēmām.
4. Pievienošanās profesionālai asociācijai vai organizācijai, lai izveidotu tīklu un gūtu jaunas atziņas un perspektīvas



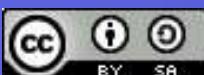
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Mūžizglītības piemēri

5. Brīvprātīgais darbs vai piedalīšanās sabiedrisko pakalpojumu pasākumos, lai attīstītu jaunas prasmes un sniegtu ieguldījumu sabiedrībā.
6. Nodarboties ar hobijiem vai personīgām interesēm, piemēram, apgūt jaunu valodu, spēlēt kādu instrumentu vai uzsākt jaunu sporta veidu.
7. Iesaistīšanās pašmācībā, piemēram, izmantojot tiešsaistes apmācības, videoklipus vai aplādes.



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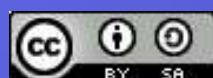
Kāpēc jums ir jāmācās visu mūžu?



www.youtube.com/watch?v=DekAMet0qA8



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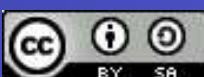




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A4: legūto skolas un profesionālo caurviju **prasmju identificēšana,** izmantojot dokumentāciju

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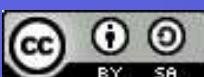


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legūto skolas un profesionālo **caurviju prasmju identificēšana**, izmantojot dokumentāciju

legūtās izglītības un profesionālās caurviju prasmes var identificēt, izmantojot dažādus dokumentus, piemēram, CV, motivācijas vēstules, amatu aprakstus, darba izpildes novērtējumus, akadēmiskos izrakstus un sasniegumu sertifikātus.

Tālāk mēs sniedzam dažus padomus, kā dokumentācijā noteikt iegūtās skolas un profesionālās caurviju prasmes.



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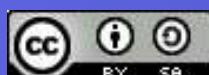
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Iegūto skolas un profesionālo caurviju prasmju identificēšana, izmantojot dokumentāciju

1. **Pārskatiet amatu aprakstus un darbības novērtējumus:** Amatu aprakstos parasti ir norādītas prasmes, kas nepieciešamas konkrētam darbam. Darbības novērtējumos bieži tiek uzskaitītas prasmes, kuras indivīds ir pierādījis savā darbā. Meklējiet tādas prasmes kā komunikācija, problēmu risināšana, komandas darbs, vadība un pielāgošanās spējas.
2. **Pārskatiet akadēmisko sekmju izrakstus un sasniegumu sertifikātus:** meklējiet kursus un apmācības programmas, kas ir saistītas ar prasmēm, kas jūs interesē. Piemēram, ja jūs interesē komunikācijas prasmes, meklējiet publiskās runas vai starppersonu komunikācijas kursus.



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Iegūto skolas un profesionālo caurviju prasmju identificēšana, izmantojot dokumentāciju

3. Meklējiet pierādījumus par ārpusskolas aktivitātēm: Ārpusskolas aktivitātes var sniegt pierādījumus par tādām prasmēm kā vadība, komandas darbs un komunikācija. Meklējiet tādas aktivitātes kā komandu sporta veidi, brīvprātīgais darbs vai dalība klubos vai organizācijās.
4. Pārskatiet CV un motivācijas vēstules: CV un pavadvēstules bieži izceļ kandidāta iegūtās prasmes un pieredzi. Meklējiet atslēgvārdus, kas saistīti ar prasmēm, kuras jūs interesē, piemēram, "problēmu risināšana", "kritiskā domāšana", "vadība" un "pielāgošanās spēja".



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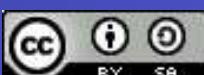


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A5:

Personu novirzīšana uz apmācību vai prasmju atpazīšanas procesiem **saskaņā ar dokumentācijas analīzi**

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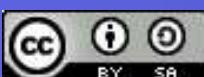


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Personu novirzīšana uz apmācību vai prasmju atpazīšanas procesiem saskaņā ar dokumentācijas analīzi

Veicot turpmākās darbības – pamatojoties uz dokumentācijas analīzi, jūs varat novirzīt personas uz apmācību programmām vai prasmju atzīšanas programmām, ņemot vērā viņu pašreizējās prasmes un kvalifikāciju, kā arī vēlamo darbu vai karjeras ceļu.

www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_emp/---ifp_skills/documents/publication/wcms_532417.pdf



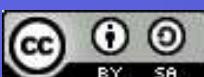
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Personu novirzīšana uz apmācību vai prasmju atpazīšanas procesiem saskaņā ar dokumentācijas analīzi

1. Nosakiet personas pašreizējās prasmes un kvalifikāciju: pārskatiet personas akadēmiskos izrakstus, sertifikātus, CV un darba aprakstus, lai noteiktu viņu pašreizējās prasmes un kvalifikāciju.
2. Nosakiet prasmes, kas nepieciešamas viņu vēlamajam darbam vai karjeras ceļam: pārskatiet amatu aprakstus vai nozares prasības, lai noteiktu prasmes, kas nepieciešamas vēlamajam darbam vai karjeras ceļam.



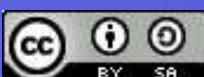
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Personu novirzīšana uz apmācību vai prasmju atpazīšanas procesiem saskaņā ar dokumentācijas analīzi

3. Nosakiet, vai indivīda prasmēs un kvalifikācijās ir nepilnības: salīdziniet personas pašreizējās prasmes un kvalifikāciju ar prasmēm, kas nepieciešamas vēlamajam darbam vai karjeras ceļam. Identificējet visus trūkumus viņu prasmēs un kvalifikācijā.
4. Ieteikt apmācības vai prasmju atzīšanas programmas: pamatojoties uz konstatētajām nepilnībām viņu prasmēs un kvalifikācijās, iesakiet atbilstošas apmācības programmas vai prasmju atzīšanas programmas, kas var palīdzēt indivīdam iegūt nepieciešamās prasmes. Piemēram, ja indivīdam trūkst prasmju darbā ar noteiktu programmatūras programmu, iesakiet apmācības programmu, kas koncentrējas uz šo programmatūru.



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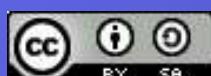
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Personu novirzīšana uz apmācību vai prasmju atpazīšanas procesiem saskaņā ar dokumentācijas analīzi

5. Sniedziet informāciju par to, kā piekļūt apmācību programmām vai prasmju atzīšanas programmām. Kad esat identificējis attiecīgās apmācības programmas vai prasmju atzīšanas programmas, sniedziet personai informāciju par to, kā piekļūt šīm programmām. Tas varētu ietvert informāciju par to, kā reģistrēties kursiem vai kā pieteikties iepriekšējās izglītības atzīšanai.
6. Sekojiet līdzi, lai pārliecinātos, ka persona ir sekmīgi pabeigusi apmācību vai prasmju atpazīšanas programmu. Sazinieties ar personu, lai pārliecinātos, ka tā ir sekmīgi pabeigusi apmācību vai prasmju atpazīšanas programmu un ir ieguvusi nepieciešamās prasmes.



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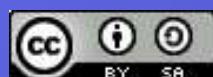
Apmācības vai prasmju atpazīšanas process?



www.freepik.com/free-photo/stylish-blonde-wrinkled-woman-thinks-deeply-about-something-holds-chin-wears-spectacles-knitted-orange-sweater_14269271.htm



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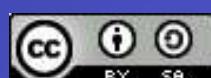


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B: Grupu darbs

**Kandidātu profila
izvērtēšana ar prasmju
atpazīšanas procesiem**



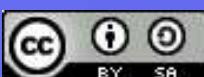
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Grupas darbs

- Šajā aktivitātē jūs izmantisiet šī moduļa laikā iegūtās zināšanas, lai novērtētu dažas no desmit tajā minētajām caurviju prasmēm. Pievienojieties kādam no saviem kolēģiem un kopīgi veiciet tālāk norādītos uzdevumus.
- Jums ir 90 minūtes, lai pabeigtu uzdevumus.
- Šī uzdevuma beigās ikviens ir jādalās ar grupu par izaicinājumiem, ar kuriem saskārās šīs aktivitātes laikā, kā arī par iespējām, ko tā sniedza prasmju novērtēšanai.



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Grupas darbs

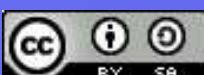
1. Definējiet lomu un tai nepieciešamās prasmes

Pirmkārt, nosakiet, kuru prasmju kopumu jūs vērtēsiet. Piemēram, vai tā ir apmācība lomai, kuru nodrošinājāt savai pamatgrupai. Izvēlieties galvenās caurviju prasmes, kas nepieciešamas šai lomai no satura, kas sniegts šajā modulī minētajās desmit prasmēs. To var izdarīt, apskatot amata aprakstu un pētot nozares tendences.

2. Izveidojiet novērtējuma rāmi

Izstrādājiet skaidru un kodolīgu vērtēšanas ietvaru, kurā izklāstīti kandidātu prasmju novērtēšanas kritēriji. Tas var ietvert:

- katra veikspējas līmeņa aprakstu
- konkrētus piemērus tam, kas veido katru līmeni.
- punktu skaitīšanas sistēmu.



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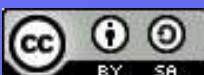
Group work

3. Role play - interview

In this role play, one person will act as an evaluator and the other as a candidate. The evaluator will conduct a five-minute interview asking evaluation questions to assess the candidate's skills. The candidate must outline his/her qualifications and experience for the role.

4. Conduct skills assessments

Depending on the role, it may be necessary to conduct skill's assessments to evaluate the candidate's technical abilities. Is this the case for the role you chose? If yes, list some of the tasks the candidate would need to perform to be assessed.



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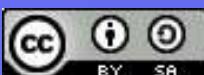
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Grupas darbs

5. Pieņemiet galīgo lēmumu

Pamatojoties uz prasmju novērtēšanas laikā iegūto informāciju, pieņemiet galīgo lēmumu par kandidāta spējām, vai viņam ir prasmes, kas atbilst lomai, vai ir nepieciešama turpmāka apmācība.

Veicot šīs darbības, jūs varat nodrošināt, ka rūpīgi izvērtējat kandidāta prasmes, lai viņu varētu novirzīt uz formālu prasmju atzīšanas procesu vai tālāk izglītību.



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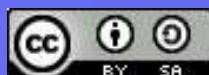


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Apsveicu!

Jūs apguvāt B daļu – A moduli

par modeļiem caurviju prasmju
noteikšanai!



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INTERFACE



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