



CPE Laws and Professional Practice

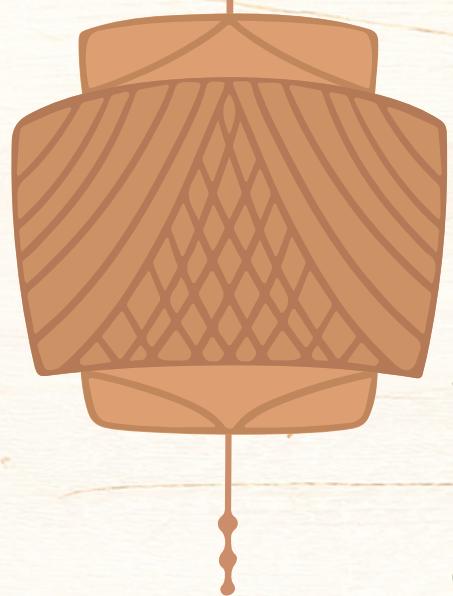
Lifelong Learning Strategies

Group 10



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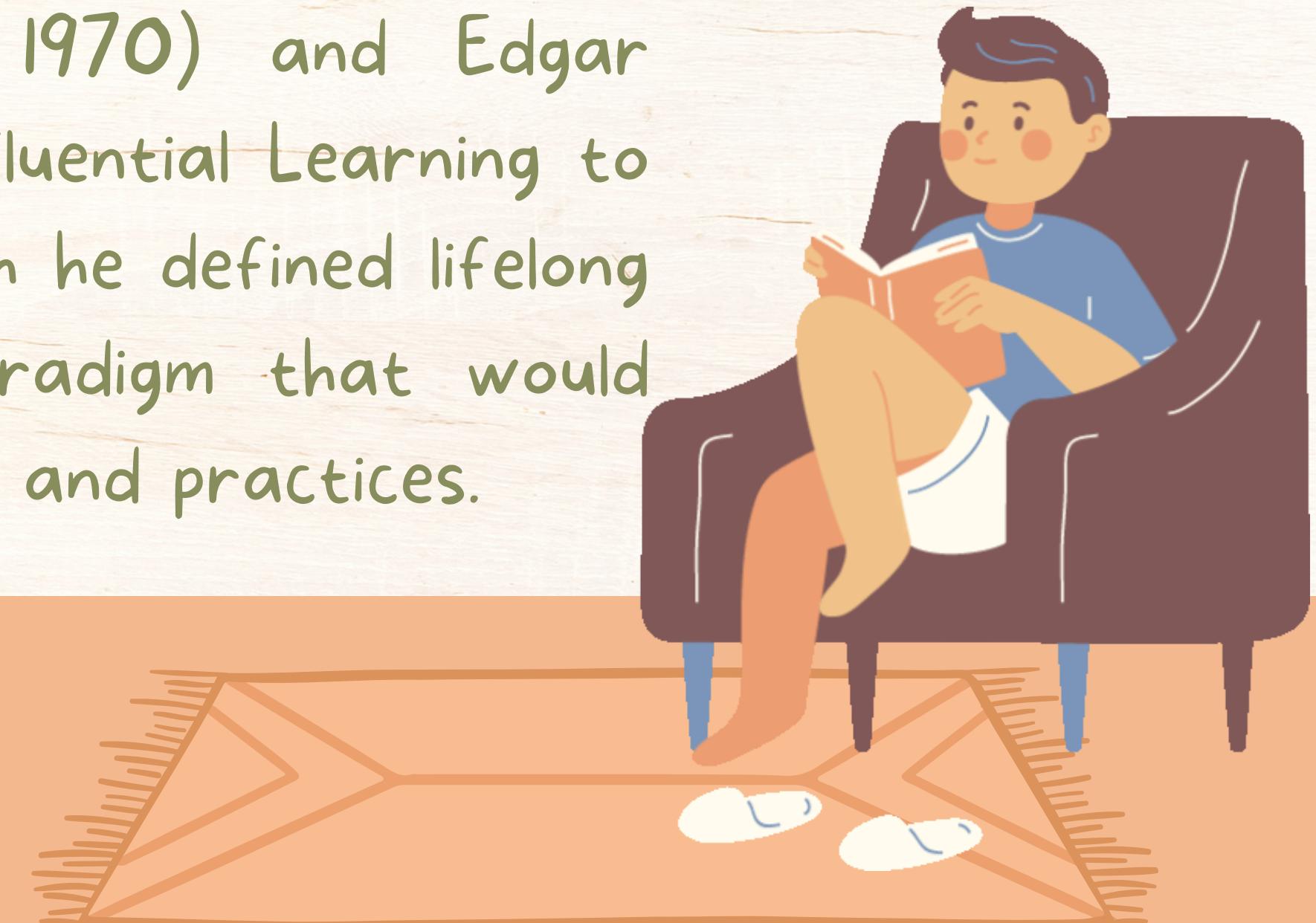
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BACKGROUND

History of the UNESCO Institute for Lifelong Learning

The term “lifelong learning” was first used half a century ago by scholars working for UNESCO, including Paul Lengrand, in his Introduction to lifelong education (Lengrand, 1970) and Edgar Faure who wrote the highly influential Learning to be (Faure et al., 1972), in which he defined lifelong learning as a blueprint or paradigm that would guide future educational policies and practices.



Why was this blueprint of lifelong learning thought to be necessary? According to Faure and his colleagues, the concept was intended to embody the need for democracy, equal opportunity, and individual self-fulfilment, which would only be possible if the tools for learning were available to all and not restricted to the privileged elite. Learning should not only be lifelong but also "life-wide", meaning that learning should not be confined to formal educational institutions but take place in a wide variety of settings – including at the workplace and in social and recreational contexts.





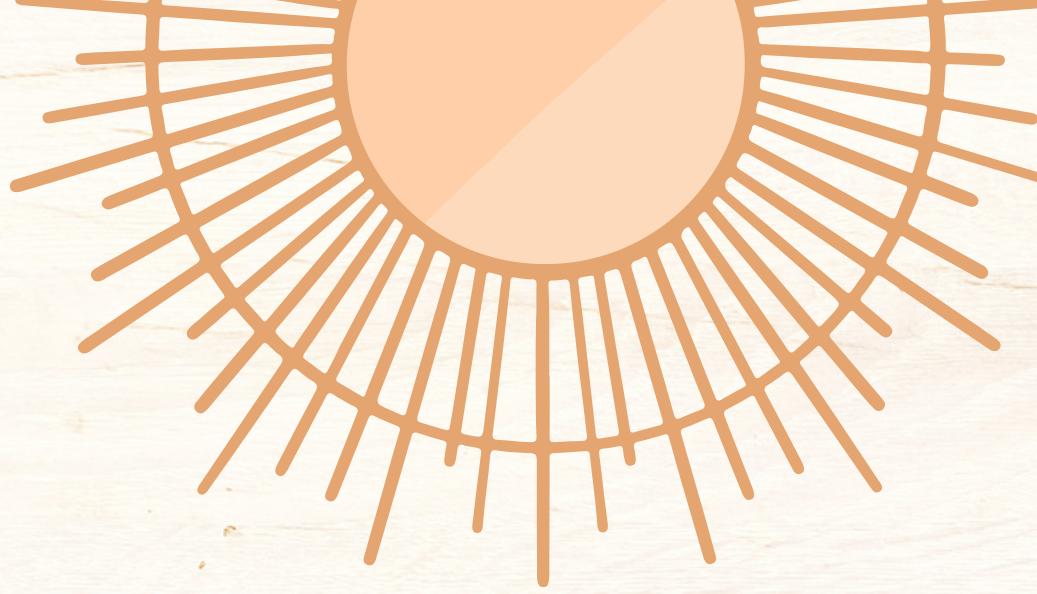
Lifelong learning is a form of self-initiated education that is focused on personal development. While there is no standardized definition of lifelong learning, it has generally been taken to refer to the learning that occurs outside of a formal educational institute, such as a school, university or corporate training. Lifelong learning does not necessarily have to restrict itself to informal learning, however. It is best described as being voluntary with the purpose of achieving personal fulfillment. The means to achieve this could result in informal or formal education. We're all lifelong learners but what does personal fulfillment mean? The reality is that most of us have goals or interests outside of our formal schooling and jobs. This is part of what it means to be human: we have a natural curiosity and we are natural learners. We develop and grow thanks to our ability to learn. Lifelong learning recognizes that not all of our learning comes from a classroom



LAW/PRINCIPLE



1. **Set Clear Goals** - Decide which areas to choose to deepen your existing knowledge and where you want to learn something new.
2. **Broaden your Learning Strategies** - Volunteer organizations can be a great incubator for leaders to stretch into new areas, while providing service to the organization and the community they serve.



3. Develop a learning mindset - Look for learning opportunities as you work with new projects, individuals, or teams. One interesting benefit of working alongside others is observing their methods and approaches to achieving success, then adapting their tactics to your situation.



4. Reflect - Create a learning journal. Here, you can list the learning goals you've completed, as well as future-oriented goals and opportunities for continued growth.

5. Share what you've learned - Find or create your community. Whether it's joining LinkedIn or other online groups, following and engaging in blogs, or building a network of your own, its time to start or get involved in the conversation.



IMPORTANCE

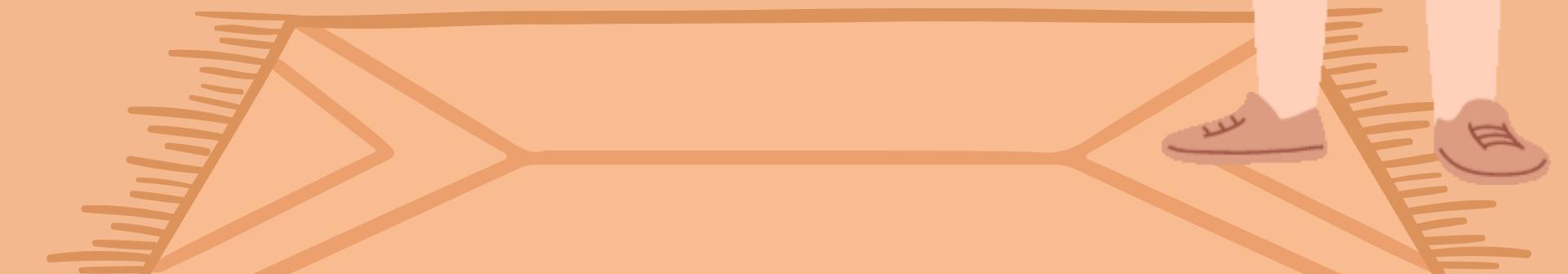
Importance of lifelong learning in engineering

- Better career advancement
- Different career opportunities
- Interdisciplinary skill requirement
- Emergence of the Gig economy
- It helps improve the quality of life



ADVANTAGES

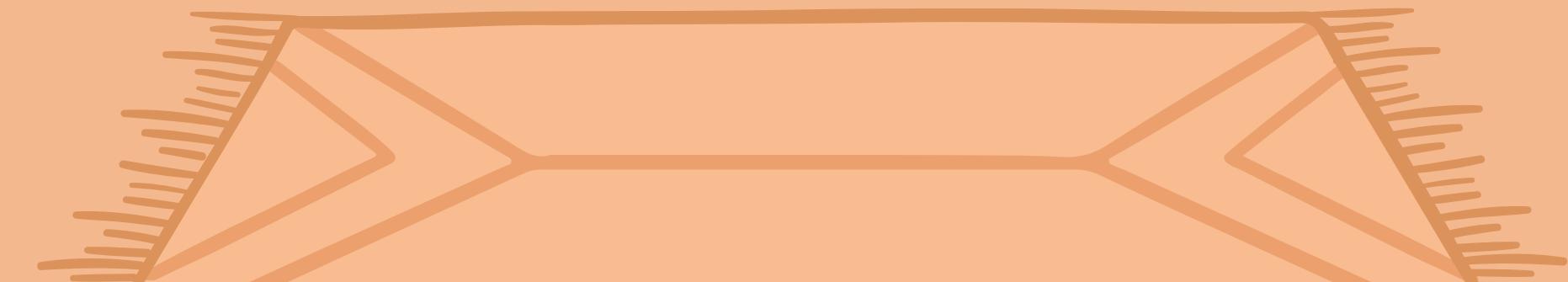
I. **Renewed self-motivation** - Sometimes we get stuck in a rut doing things simply because we have to do them, like going to work or cleaning the house. Figuring out what inspires you puts you back in the driver's seat and is a reminder that you can really do things in life that you want to do



2. Recognition of personal interests and goals

Re-igniting what makes you tick as a person reduces boredom, makes life more interesting, and can even open future opportunities.

You never know where your interests will lead you if you focus on them.

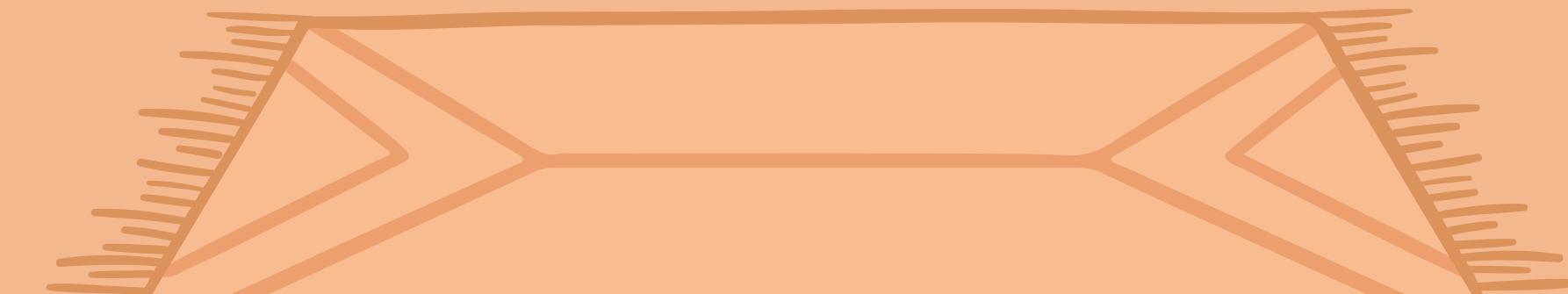


3. Improvement in other personal and professional skills

While we're busy learning a new skill or acquiring new knowledge, we're also building other valuable skills that can help us in our personal and professional lives.

This is because we utilize other skills in order to learn something new. For example, learning to sew requires problem-solving. Learning to draw involves developing creativity.

Skill development can include interpersonal skills, creativity, problem-solving, critical thinking, leadership, reflection, adaptability and much more.



4. Improved self-confidence

Becoming more knowledgeable or skilled in something can increase our self-confidence in both our personal and professional lives.

- In our personal lives, this confidence can stem from the satisfaction of devoting time and effort to learning and improving, giving us a sense of accomplishment.
- In our professional lives, this self-confidence can be the feeling of trust we have in our knowledge and the ability to apply what we've learned.



DISADVANTAGES

1. Accumulating a lot of knowledge without applying it in the real world.
2. Getting overwhelmed with too much information.
3. Spending money on the next hot idea before mastering the ones already purchased.
4. Experiencing the uneasy feeling that you're still not ready or good enough.

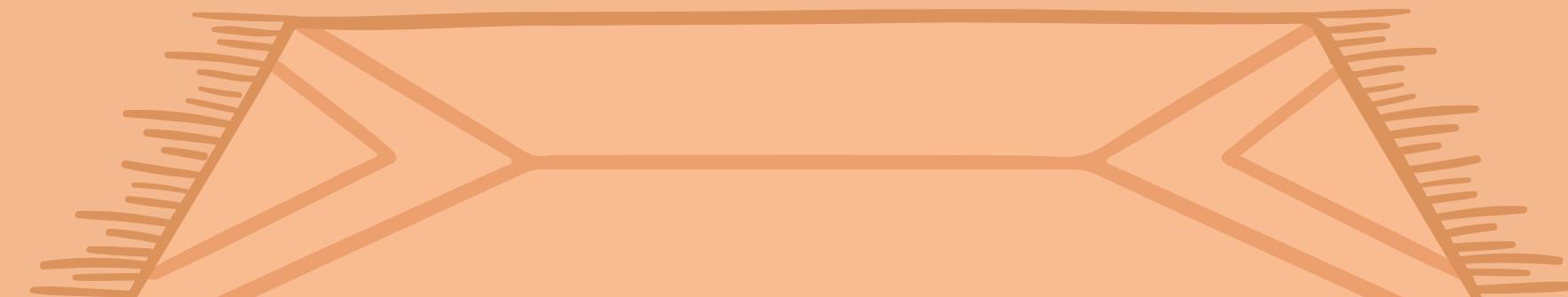
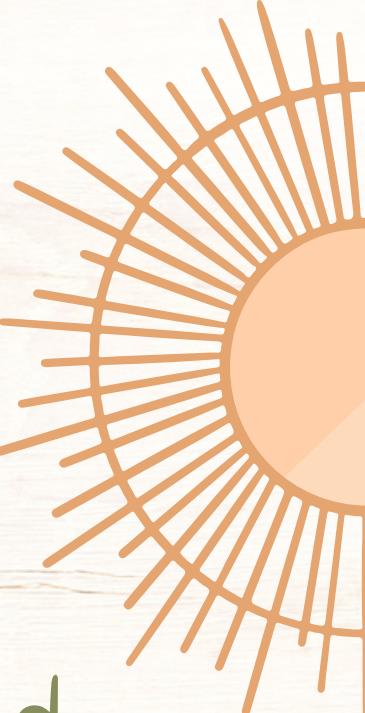


APPLICATION

A case applying this law or real-life scenarios

Professional Reasons

Lifetime learning has the potential to change our careers and make us more productive, motivated, and satisfied. If a career is continuing education, like, for example, computer engineering, then lifelong learning should be at the core of it. It's something that you have to continue doing throughout your lifetime through various means and different avenues of knowledge.





Personal Reasons



Learning does not end even when we are not at school or when those "school days" are over. Many of the best things we achieve in our lives are the result of lifelong learning. For example, in childhood, we learn to talk or ride a bike. As an adult, we learn how to use a smartphone or how to cook a new dish. These learnings are beneficial for our own self-interests.



LIFELONG LEARNING STRATEGIES

1. RECOGNIZE YOUR OWN PERSONAL INTERESTS AND GOALS
2. MAKE A LIST OF WHAT YOU WOULD LIKE TO LEARN OR BE ABLE TO DO
3. IDENTIFY HOW YOU WOULD LIKE TO GET INVOLVED AND THE RESOURCES AVAILABLE
4. STRUCTURE THE LEARNING GOAL INTO YOUR LIFE
5. MAKE A COMMITMENT





A warm-toned illustration depicting a group of diverse individuals in a homey environment, all engrossed in reading books. In the foreground, a young girl with dark hair tied back lies on a light-colored sofa, reading a book with a heart on the cover. To her left, another girl sits cross-legged, reading a book with a smiley face. On the right, a man sits in a brown armchair, reading a book. In the background, two women sit on a couch; one is holding a stack of books and looking at them, while the other reads a book. The scene is set against a backdrop of soft, warm lighting, suggesting a comfortable and inviting atmosphere.

Thank you!

OBERO, JEANNELYN
PADECIO, KARENCE
PANSOY, JOHN LESTER
PATALINGHUG, RICHSON DAVID

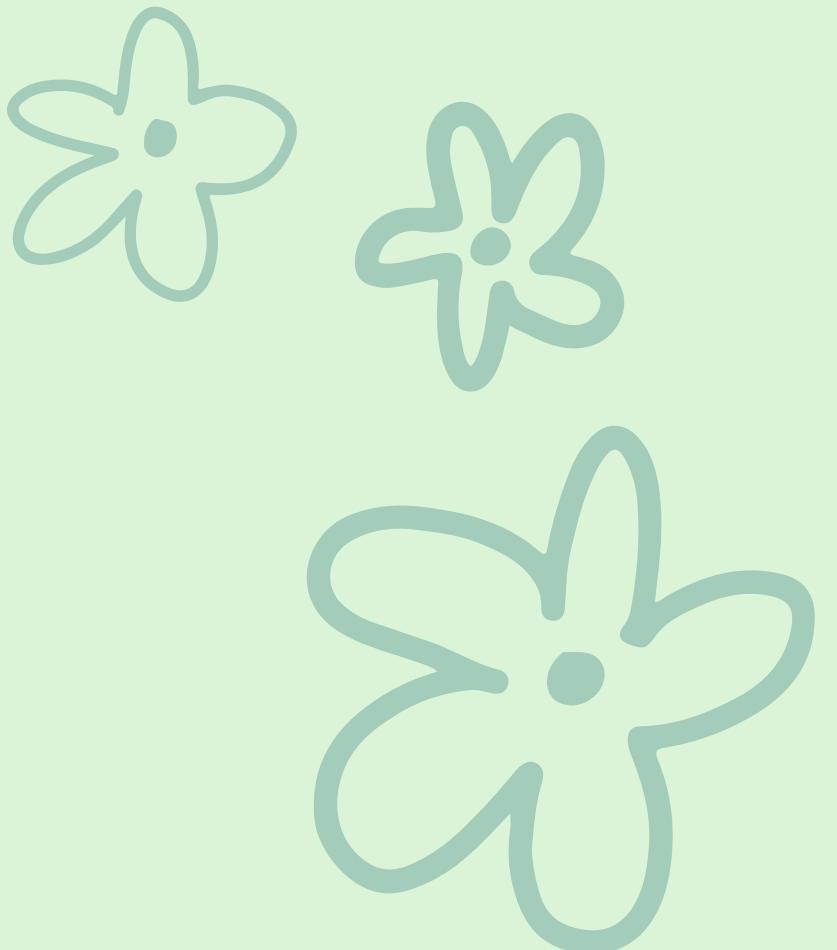


Q and A TIME





I. How did
Edgar Faure
define lifelong
learnings?





ANSWER

He defined lifelong learnings as a blueprint or paradigm that would guide future educational policies and practices.



2. Give at least
two principles
of lifelong
learnings?

POSSIBLE ANSWER/S

Set clear goals, broaden your learning strategies, develop a learning mindset, reflect, share what you've learned.





3. From what you've learned, give at least two importance of lifelong learnings in the field of engineering?

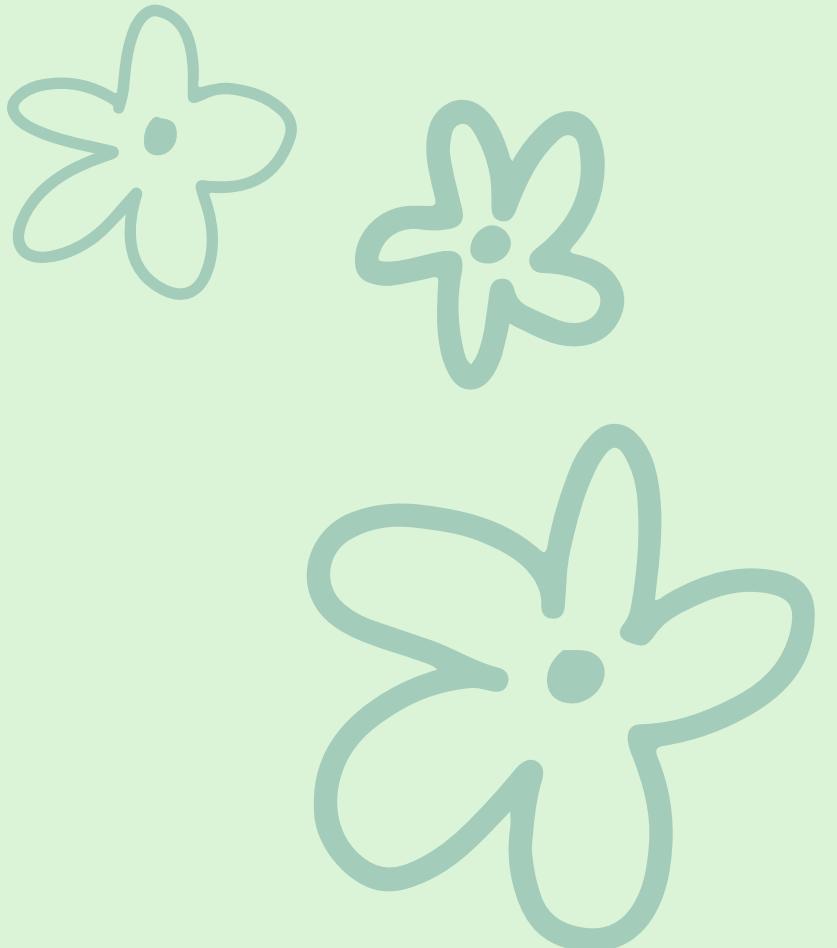
POSSIBLE ANSWER/S

Better career advancement, different career opportunities, interdisciplinary skill requirement, emergence of the gig economy, improves quality of life.





4. What have you
learned recently on
your own and how
did you learn it?





5. For you, what is
the best thing you've
learned so far in
your life?



THANK YOU

See you next time!

