







Prepared by

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## THE CONCEPT OF LEARNING

"There is no end to education.
It is not that you read a book,
 pass an examination,
 and finish with education.

The whole of life, from the moment you are born to the moment you die is a process of learning."

~J. Krishnamurti

## THE CONCEPT (cont.)

- Learning can no longer be divided into a place and time to acquire knowledge (school).
- Learning can also no longer be divided into a place and time to apply the knowledge acquired (the workplace).
- Learning can take place on an ongoing basis from daily interactions with others and with the world around us. In the form of <u>formal learning</u> or <u>informal learning</u>, or <u>self-directed learning</u>.

## THE CONCEPT (cont.)

- A learning approach that can be used to define lifelong learning is <a href="heutagogy">heutagogy</a>.
- In <u>education</u>, **heutagogy**, is a term coined by Stewart Hase and Chris Kenyon of <u>Southern Cross University</u> in <u>Australia</u>, and is also called self-determined <u>learning</u>.
- The basic tenet of the approach states that a learner should be at the centre of his or her own learning, and, hence, that 'learning' should not be seen as teacher- or curriculumcentric, but learner-centric.

We must recognise lifelong learning 'from cradle to grave'

as a key factor for growth, jobs and social inclusion.

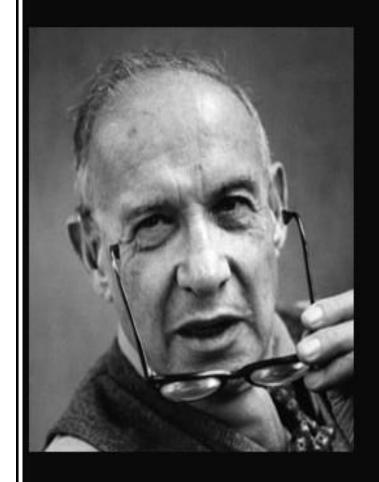


#### LIFE LONG LEARNING IS...

• The development of human (organisations) potential through a continuously supportive process which stimulates and empowers individuals to acquire all the knowledge, values, skills and understanding they will require throughout their lifetimes and to apply them with confidence, creativity and enjoyment in all roles, circumstances and environments (Longworth and Davies, 1996)

• Lifelong learning is the "ongoing, voluntary, and self-motivated" pursuit of knowledge for either personal or professional reasons.

• Lifelong learning is about creating and maintaining a positive attitude to learning both for personal and professional development.



We now accept the fact that learning is a lifelong process of keeping abreast of change. And the most pressing task is to teach people how to learn.

(Peter Drucker)

izquotes.com

 It is what people do when they want to make sense of the world.

 It may involve an increase in skills, knowledge, understanding, values or the capacity to reflect.

• Effective learning will lead to change, development and a desire to learn more.

# Why is lifelong learning important?

 $L \ge C$ 

where L is Learning and C is Change

Applies to society, communities, organisations and individuals. (Roddie Shepherd, 2013)

## TYPES OF LIFE LONG LEARNING

- Home schooling involves learning to learn or the development of informal learning patterns
- Adult education or the acquisition of formal qualifications or work and leisure skills later in life
- <u>Continuing education</u> which often describes extension or not-forcredit courses offered by higher education institutions
- Knowledge work which includes professional development and onthe-job training
- <u>Personal learning environments</u> or self-directed learning using a range of sources and tools including online applications

## MODES OF LEARNING

#### **Formal**

school, university, institutions

Specific and structured programme

Training & Development Programme

• For specific purpose



Informal – home, personal tutoring



• computer instruction, manual

# IN THE CONTEXT OF KNOWLEDGE TRANSFER...

from issues to methods to process to outcomes...

for CAPACITY BUILDING.

## THE SCOPE



## INDUSTRIES/SMEs



## COMMUNITIES



**EDUCATORS** and **LEARNERS** 

## Within these 6 National Key Areas (NKEA)



Cyber security



Energy security



Food security



Water security



Environment & Climate Change



Medical & Healthcare

## THE KT PROJECT MUST REFLECT...

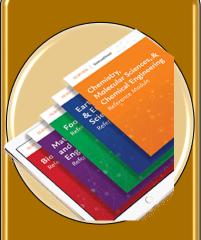


#### **ISSUES?**

Targeted at capacity building through knowledge, skills, competencies and behavioural enhancement in order to solve the partner's problem/requirement



AIM
(Matlamat)
learning
outcomes



#### **MODULES**

knowledge to be impart (ilmu yang

hendak disampaikan)



METHODS
OF
DELIVERY
(Kaedah
Penyampaian)



TARGETED
OUTCOMES
(Target yang
akan
dihasilkan)

Outcome Evaluations

MEASURES OF EFFECTIVENESS (outcomes) (ukuran keberkesanan)

## THE OUTCOME INDICATORS

#### BEFORE KTP AFTER KTP Business/ Individual Community Performance Performance Knowledge Skills & Competencies Financial Productivity per person Non-Financial Behavioural Changes

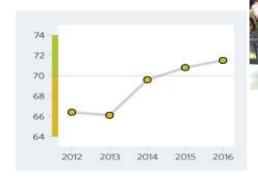


## THE IMPACT

... from Capacity Building to...

Business improvement, sustainability

and improved quality of life.









# **THANK YOU**