

Centrul National de Dezvoltare a Invatamantului Profesional si Tehnic

**Methodology**

- **Selection of examples of good practice**
  - ✓ **process or a methodology** that represents the most effective way of achieving a specific objective;
  - ✓ one that has been proven to **work well and produce good results**, and is therefore recommended as a model;
  - ✓ the **essence of identifying and sharing good practices** is to learn from others and to re-use knowledge. The most important benefit consists in **well-developed processes based on accumulated experience**.
- **Relevant examples were selected at national level by each participating country. Romania collated them and started the process of proofreading, editing, revising.**

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**COMPENDIUM OF GOOD PRACTICES – A TOOL FOR VISIBILITY AND SHARING EXPERIENCES**

**Structure**

- 7 chapters – areas to make VET more attractive and qualitative
- 1 chapter – conclusions
- 8 chapters in total
- 1 summary at the end of each chapter
- 1 list of participants in the working meetings
- 1 list of contributors/authors of articles in the compendium

**Chapters :**

1. *Marketing and communication*
2. *Guidance and counselling*
3. *Responsiveness to students' needs*
4. *Links with labour market*
5. *Improving teaching and learning*
6. *Fostering creativity and entrepreneurship*
7. *Improving quality of VET*
8. *Conclusions*

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DECEMBER 2012

Modernising VET System  
Improving Performance,  
Quality and Attractiveness  
of VET Systems

GOOD PRACTICE IN MAKING VET  
MORE ATTRACTIVE

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**CHAPTER1: Marketing and communication**

As education and training have an expanding role in society and interact with stakeholders such as government, learners, employers and communities in increasingly complex ways, **marketing and communication also become more important, as does the need for education and training to effectively communicate their vision and practices to these audiences**

**Examples included in the chapter**

- *National professional skills competition – Bulgaria*
- *Choose your pathway national programme – Romania*
- *Using the school's website in order to enhance communication inside and outside the organization – Romania*
- *Communication/marketing campaign designed to increase the image of VET in Montenegro (especially in the North-East of the country) - Montenegro*

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Chapter 2 Guidance and counselling

The complexity of the economy and the unrealistic ambitions of many young people made essential that there were these mechanisms and tools that could bring together and match jobs and workers; vocational guidance became one of these. At the same time, guidance and counselling aim to **help people understand their potential and liabilities and make smart personal and vocational decisions.**

**Examples included in the chapter:**

- ❑ *Study on preventing early school leaving prior to attaining qualification in VET schools – Montenegro*
- ❑ *The Jobs project - Romania*
- ❑ *ASUC “Boro Petrusovski” (secondary traffic school in Skopje) the “Guidance and counselling in career development” project – Macedonia*
- ❑ *Methods and instruments for career instruction in vocational education and training – Kosovo\**

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Chapter 3 Responsiveness to students' needs

The challenges of teaching today are far different from the ones faced only a few years ago. This shift is so notable that we need to take a serious look at teaching in a different light. **For most of the students, there must be a very practical reason for attending a course.** The problem to respond better to students' needs is an important concern of teachers involved in present and future education.

**Examples included in the chapter:**

- ❑ *Implementation of training vouchers – Bulgaria*
- ❑ *From a project phase to established system solutions in the four-year reforming vocational education – Macedonia*
- ❑ *Initiatives in the correlation of TVET with higher education – Romania*
- ❑ *Collaborative evaluation of the four-year vocational education – Macedonia*
- ❑ *Recognition of non-formal and informal learning in the social field assessment centre of CRFPS Pro vocatie – Romania*
- ❑ *ECVET testing for recognizing learning outcomes acquired through learning mobility – Romania*
- ❑ *Learning materials for students with disabilities – Romania*

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## Chapter 4 Links with labour market

Education plays a central role in preparing individuals to join the labour force, as well as equipping them with the skills to engage in lifelong learning experiences. The links between education and labour market have multiple aspects and provide the context to **ensure the relevance of education in the labour market.**

**Examples included in the chapter:**

- ❑ *VET offer planning mechanisms – Romania*
- ❑ *Croatian VET & tourism – Croatia*
- ❑ *Curricula modernization – Republic of Moldova*
- ❑ *Training of unemployed people for the occupations demanded by the labour market – Macedonia*
- ❑ *Development of qualification standards for 23 educational profiles – Serbia*

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## Chapter 5 Improving teaching and learning

Improving teaching and making the entire learning process more effective are the keys to raising standards. **Teaching and learning are what ultimately make a difference in the mind of the learner**, and thus have an impact on knowledge, skills, attitudes and the young people's capacity of to contribute to contemporary societies.

**Examples included in the chapter:**

- ❑ *Learning for living: Innovations in career education – Romania*
- ❑ *The ETF teaching and learning project – South East Europe network: "Project-based learning" – Albania*
- ❑ *Partnership network for teacher training in vocational and technical engineers – Romania*

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Chapter 6 Fostering creativity and entrepreneurship

Teaching and learning for now and for the future require a new model of education. It requires an interactive and creative education based on individual needs and abilities. This implies a high degree of flexibility and adaptability of the education system to these challenges. **New approaches are also needed to find a way to promote students' "motivation and self-esteem"**. To all these, we would add the need for **greater emphasis on individuality, whose development is conditioned by encouraging independent study**. It means that we should emphasize the full development of all individual potentials, such as **original thinking and reasoning, creativity, innovative and entrepreneurial skills**.

**Examples included in the chapter**

- ❑ *Business plan competition – Romania*
- ❑ *Cultural education in the VET curricula – Macedonia*
- ❑ *Training firms (virtual companies /entreprises) – ECO Net – Bosnia and Herzegovina*
- ❑ *Students' academy corporative social responsibility – Bulgaria*
- ❑ *Establishing regional competence centres as an instrument for entrepreneurship skills development – Republic of Moldova*
- ❑ *Implementation of the manual guidance for practical training – Bosnia and Herzegovina*

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Chapter 7 Improving quality of VET



Quality assurance can be used as a systematic approach to modernising education systems, especially by **improving the effectiveness of training**. Therefore, it should underpin every policy initiative in VET and could be considered as an integrating factor of all topics specified above

**Examples included in the chapter**

- ❑ *Methods and instruments for quality assurance of the initial and vocational education and training (IVET) system – Montenegro*
- ❑ *Improving quality assurance (QA) in initial vocational education and training through schools' networks – Romania*

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### Conclusions and implications for future developments in Making VET more attractive

- Sharing information on how different national VET systems have dealt with these challenges is extremely important for the South Eastern Europe countries, as they face in many cases similar socio-economic challenges
- It was a worthwhile experience to exchange ideas and practices, to find solutions to common problems and develop new ideas: this has contributed to the creation of a community of practice between VET practitioners within and between the VET systems of the SEE region
- Examples provided in the compendium can be a source of inspiration for moving forward the VET developments in the region.
- Furthermore, VET faces a serious and deeply embedded problem in the SEE region: its status in the community and amongst policy makers. This is why enhancing the prestige of VET as well as making VET more attractive in the eyes of the community and the individuals so as to promote an equal esteem is of crucial importance for countries in the region
- This compendium could be considered as a starting point for our SEE cooperation in VET, which should continue in the coming years, deepening and enlarging the targeted areas and levels in order to make VET more attractive

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