

INTERVIEWING

Interviewing Skills

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The purpose of this article is to provide a framework for the development of interviewing skills. The framework is based on the following principles:

The first principle is that the interviewer should be able to establish a rapport with the interviewee. This is achieved by using open-ended questions and active listening. The second principle is that the interviewer should be able to identify the interviewee's needs and concerns. This is achieved by using closed-ended questions and active listening. The third principle is that the interviewer should be able to identify the interviewee's strengths and weaknesses. This is achieved by using open-ended questions and active listening. The fourth principle is that the interviewer should be able to identify the interviewee's goals and objectives. This is achieved by using open-ended questions and active listening.

The fifth principle is that the interviewer should be able to identify the interviewee's values and beliefs. This is achieved by using open-ended questions and active listening. The sixth principle is that the interviewer should be able to identify the interviewee's attitudes and opinions. This is achieved by using open-ended questions and active listening. The seventh principle is that the interviewer should be able to identify the interviewee's emotions and feelings. This is achieved by using open-ended questions and active listening. The eighth principle is that the interviewer should be able to identify the interviewee's personality and character. This is achieved by using open-ended questions and active listening.

The ninth principle is that the interviewer should be able to identify the interviewee's interests and hobbies. This is achieved by using open-ended questions and active listening. The tenth principle is that the interviewer should be able to identify the interviewee's education and training. This is achieved by using open-ended questions and active listening. The eleventh principle is that the interviewer should be able to identify the interviewee's work experience. This is achieved by using open-ended questions and active listening. The twelfth principle is that the interviewer should be able to identify the interviewee's social and family life. This is achieved by using open-ended questions and active listening.

The thirteenth principle is that the interviewer should be able to identify the interviewee's health and physical condition. This is achieved by using open-ended questions and active listening. The fourteenth principle is that the interviewer should be able to identify the interviewee's mental and emotional condition. This is achieved by using open-ended questions and active listening. The fifteenth principle is that the interviewer should be able to identify the interviewee's spiritual and religious beliefs. This is achieved by using open-ended questions and active listening.

The sixteenth principle is that the interviewer should be able to identify the interviewee's political and social views. This is achieved by using open-ended questions and active listening. The seventeenth principle is that the interviewer should be able to identify the interviewee's ethical and moral beliefs. This is achieved by using open-ended questions and active listening. The eighteenth principle is that the interviewer should be able to identify the interviewee's legal and judicial views. This is achieved by using open-ended questions and active listening. The nineteenth principle is that the interviewer should be able to identify the interviewee's cultural and ethnic background. This is achieved by using open-ended questions and active listening.



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