International Perspectives on Quality Education

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QUALITY EDUCATION is (framed by) ...



efficient

sustainable



relevant

PRIOR	Africa: democracy, peace, poverty eradication, sustainable development, protecting
State	environment (UN'MDG, 2003)
Post-conflict; newly founded	Sub rice, security, trust - school system, curriculum
Low Income	Access, livelihoods (coping; lasting; flexibility) - primary schools
Middle income	Continuation – secondary school Disadvantaged groups
OECD	Competencies, responsibility, life-long learning, sustainability
	Responsibility for freedom & equity expanded

esponsibility for freedom & equity expanded future generations (UN's DESD, 2005) to

McDowell, 2002 (East Timor); Michaelowa, 2001 (Sub-Saharan countries); Akkari, 2005 (Tunisia); Romano, 2002 (Europe)

EFFECTIVE means... achieving goals.

Individual:	Preparation for work Self-fulfilment
Nation:	Economic growth Social cohesion
Humankind:	Human development Human rights

(Hawes & Stephens, 1990; Chitty, 2002; Delamonica et al., 2004)

EFFICIENT means... making the most of inputs to achieve goals.

Efficient is usually applied to goal of student learning as indicated by:

- students completing BE cycle without repetition.
- Performance in national examinations or international tests.

(Lockheed & Verspoor, 1991; EFA GMR 2005)

Effectiveness What are the goals? Are the goals set out achieved? (Oramas, 2003; Dahlberg, 1999)

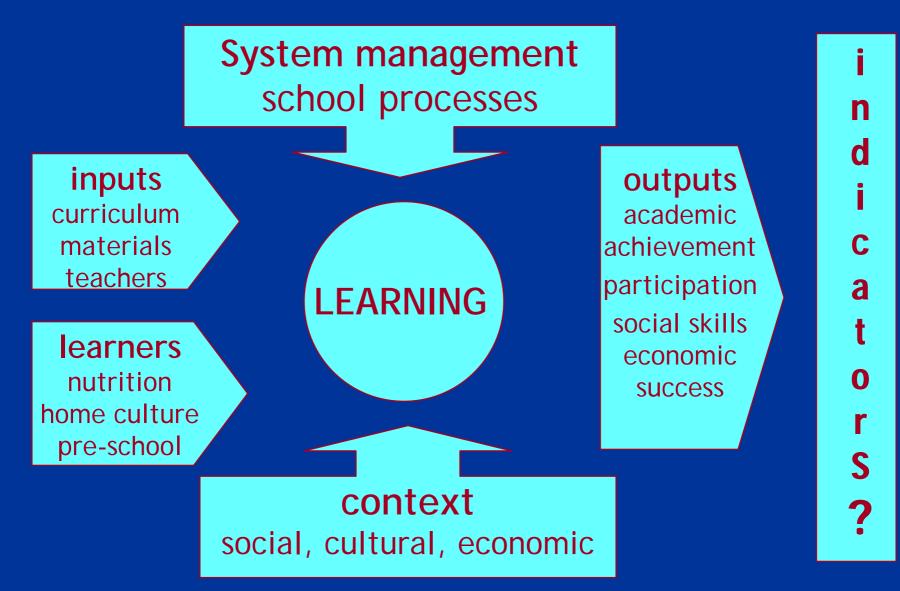
outputs

Efficiency =

inputs (resources; costs)

Are the goals set out achieved in the most resource efficient way?

MODEL FOR EFFECTIVENESS



(Lockheed & Verspoor, 1990; Heneveld, 1994)

EQUALITY - rationale

- Quality education is a human right;
- Quality education supports human development & poverty reduction;
- Quality education promotes social cohesion, social diversity, peace, human security etc

Is equality financially affordable? Is *in*equality affordable to society?

(Michaelowa, 2001; Chapman, et.al. 1996)

EQUALITY

is usually understood as . . .

girls (or boys) certain ethnic groups

disabled

street children

uneducated youth

the very poorest

A focus on groups that are disadvantaged in terms of access and achievement.

i.e. indicator of quality!

From our review of World Bank & UNESCO literature

RELEVANT Education For What?

What is considered as relevant by whom? How is a decision made? Relevant for the present and/or for the future?

> But these depend on national priorities, cultural values and philosophies of education.

Sustainable means

adding thoughts about time and future

- Quality education....
- has a lasting effect
- can be continued into the future
- aims at "empowering people of all ages to assume responsibility for creating and enjoying a sustainable future" (UN's MDG, 1993, p.2)

A different way to look at

Capability approach 'Development as freedom'

Quality education – "to les build human capacity not only for employability, but for broader lifelong learning as well as for adaptive and 'coping' livelihood strategies in a fast moving and complicated world."

(Lawrence & Tate, 1997)

Quality education -"the obligation to establish and sustain the conditions for each and every individual, irrespective of gender, ethnicity, race, or regional location, to achieve valued outcomes"

Livelihood can include food, health, a strong family, wealth and income. (Chambers, 1993, 1997)

In defining educational quality, then, we don't look only to outcomes ... or to any other single or multiple set of parameters but to the harmonious interplay of all of these within the

classroom, the institution, and the culture as a whole.

(Biggs, 1995)

DISCUSSION POINTS

- What indicators are used? Where do indicators need to be developed?
- Which groups are disadvantaged and are there initiatives targeted at these?
- Do your priorities coincide with those in international literature? How do they differ?