


# Reciprocal Relations between Globalisation and Education in Asia

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- Globalisation: *the accelerated movement of goods, services, capital, people and ideas across national borders*
  - Manifestations and Underlying Drivers
  - Reciprocal Relations

# Background

- Imperialism, colonialism and contemporary globalisation
- Monetarist neo-liberal policies in industrialised countries
- International finance institutions – shift in advice to poor countries – *from* import substitution *to* economic and trade liberalisation





# Questions

- What impact has globalisation had on education?
- What are the education conditions that help countries to globalise?
- Why do some countries fail to globalise?
- What should be our concept of successful globalisation?

# Growth

- Economy
- Household incomes
- Employment rate
- Educational participation
- Expectations: educational and occupational

Declines in

- Poverty

# Division

- Worsening distribution of household incomes
- Proportion with regular employment decreases
- Female unemployment twice male
- Occupational expectations widen between social classes
- Access to IT and English concentrated in urban areas
- Academic performance differences by school type, medium of instruction, location and gender



# Common Development Features of East Asian Tigers

- Export orientation, focused on manufactured goods
- Adaptation to ever 'higher added value' activity
- Availability of foreign exchange
- High levels of investment and savings
- Absence of rural landowning class
- Increases in rural productivity
- Increases in income equality
- Adoption of and adaptation to the information paradigm

## Common Education Features in East Asian Tigers

- Availability of educated low paid, highly productive and disciplined labour
- High levels of basic education and literacy prior to economic growth
- Gender equitable access
- Equitable public education expenditures
- Open, competitive and largely meritocratic education
- Creation of strong sense of national solidarity and identity



# Why did Sri Lanka fall behind the Tigers?

- Import substitution, low growth, high unemployment among the educated
- Low foreign exchange, domestic savings and investment
- Inefficient public sector
- Pervasive politicisation of policy implementation
- Little development of higher, technical and vocational education
- Educational segregation strengthened ethnic and weakened national identities



# Defining Successful Globalisation

- *From* Growth *to* Growth with Equity
- *From* Growth with Equity *to* Growth with Equity and Peace
- *From* Growth with Equity and Peace *to* Sustainable Growth with Sustainable Equity and Sustainable Peace