# 国際教育協力学の構築に関する基礎的研究

平成9年度文部省科学研究費補助金萌芽的研究 (課題番号 09871046)

A Fundamental Study on the Establishment of the Science of International Cooperation in Education as an Academic Discipline

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# はじめに

かつてその著書『なぜ世界の半分が飢えるのか(How the Other Half Dies?)』によって、洛陽の紙価を高からしめた Susan George は、その書物の終わり近くのところで、こう書いている。

------ しかし、世界の食糧不足を解消するうえで、西側先進国の"彼ら"に何ができるのかと聞かれれば、私の偽りのない答えはただひとつ、「何もしてはいけない」という以外にない。第三世界の人びとを放っておきなさい。手出しはやめなさい。他人のことに立ち入ってはいけない。------

およそ、援助にすこしでも関わりをもったことがあるものなら、「援助は役に立っているのだろうか」とか、「援助とは、いったい誰のためのものなのか」といった、根本的な疑問におそわれたことのないものは、ほとんどないといってよい。

しかし、これまでの援助にいかに問題があろうと、また、仮にマイナスの効果しかなかったとしても、それによって、将来のいっさいの協力・援助を、無意味なものと断言し、捨て去ることはできない。なぜなら、一方で、その必要性は依然として失われていないばかりか、ますます強まっており、他方、なぜ、効果をあげ得なかったのかという、原因の真摯な分析から、将来に向けて工夫・改善する余地が生まれてくるからである。

今回の科学研究費補助金萌芽的研究「国際教育協力学の構築に関する基礎的研究」も、そうした考え方の上に立っている。すなわち、これまでの教育協力・援助のかかえている問題点を検討するなかから、国際教育協力の体系的な研究の必要性が浮かび上がってくる。そして、そこから教育協力・援助をとらえ直すことが、本来の目的を達成していく近道なのである。この研究は、国際教育協力学の定義、必要性、方法論などを明らかにし、将来の方向の示唆を試みることにより、そのことをしめそうとしたものである。この構想を実現しえたとは思わないが、いささかでも、未来につながるところがあれば幸いである。

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# A Fundamental Study on the Establishment of the Science of International Cooperation in Education as an Academic Discipline

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# 第1部

国際教育協力学の理論的枠組み

# 第1章 国際教育協力学の定義

#### 第1節 国際教育協力と国際教育協力学

国際教育協力 (International Cooperation in Education) または教育協力(Educational Cooperation)とは、教育分野における国際協力を意味している。国際教育協力には、国家間における活動もあれば、ユネスコやユニセフのような国際機関の活動もあり、さらには、最近では、非政府機関 (NGO) による教育協力も活発に行われている。(1) 国際教育協力をその態様によってみると、人や資金の交流もあれば、情報の交流もある。さらに、これらの交流には、先進国の間で行われるものもあれば、国際機関や先進国と発展途上国との間で行われるものもあり、当然のことながら、途上国の間のものもある。

ところで、今日、国際協力の視点に立って教育の現状を眺めると、もっとも深刻な問題は、教育の分配に関して、国際的に大きな格差が存在することである。ユネスコの資料によると、南アジアやサハラ以南のアフリカでは、成人の約半数がまだ読み書きができない。1995年の識字に関する統計データでは、世界の成人の非識字人口は8億8千500万人であるが、このうち途上国のシェアは99%を占めている。これは、1980年の97%からさらに増加したものである。(2)また、平均就学年数の予測によると、サハラ以南のアフリカ諸国では、6歳児は平均しておよそ2年しか公教育を受けず、女子の場合は1年の教育を受けられるとも限らない。これに対して、北米では男子も女子もほぼ16年間の公教育を受けているのである。(3)

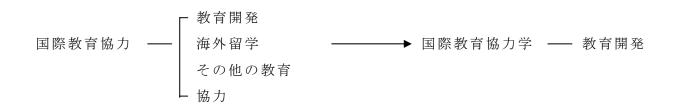
このような状況をみれば、教育分野の国際協力において中心的な課題は、教育における著しい格差を是正していくことであるといわなければならない。格差は、南北の間にあるだけでなく南の国々の間にも存在する。とりわけ国際社会において取り残されるおそれのある国や地域を対象として、そのような格差の存在を是正していくことが国際協力において求められているのである。そして、まさにそうした分野における国際協力こそが、後に論じるように、固有の原理と方法により体系化され、研究される必要のある教育協力の分野なのである。つまり、国際教育協力学(Science of International Cooperation in Education)とは、その是正に国際協力を必要とするような、教育における格差の存在する国や地域、主として発展途上国・地域において、教育開発(Educational Development)、すなわち、教育の量的拡大およびその質的充実を目標として行われる国際協力を対象とする一つの学問分野(discipline)、を意味しているのである。

国際教育協力学をこのように定義すると、教育協力における重要な分野である海外留学を含まないことになる。海外留学における重要な問題としては、例えば、次のようなことが考えられる。第1に、資金や機会などを提供する側において、外国人留学生を、どのようにして自国の教育システムや社会・生活環境の中に、効果的、かつ、効率的に受け入れることができるのか、第2に、海外留学において受けた教育や経験が、その留学生の出身国・地域の発展にどのようにして関係していくのか、第3に、海外留学が、国レベルある

いは民衆レベルでの友好あるいは離反や反発などの関係をどのようにして形成していくのか、などである。これらの問題は、いずれも重要であるだけでなく、解明に困難を要するものである。しかし、このことからわかるように、海外留学は、その一部で重なるところがあるとはいえ、先に定義した国際教育協力学とは異なった原理・方法論のもとに体系づけられるべき分野なのである。

この間の関係を図にあらわすと、図 1.1 のようになる。

# 図 1.1 国際教育協力と国際教育協力学との関係



# 第2節 国際教育協力学と関連分野

# 1. 国際教育協力学と比較教育学

前節でみたように、国際教育協力学は、発展途上国・地域の教育開発を目標として行われる国際協力を研究の対象とする。途上国の教育を研究する分野としては、このほかに、 比較教育学、外国教育学などの分野がある。

比較教育学とは、「世界の諸民族、諸国民の教育を比較考察する教育学の一分野」(4)である。Kelly (1992) によれば、比較教育学が、一つの学問分野として成立したのは、1930年代に遡る。それ以来、比較教育学は、常にみずからの学問分野の定義と方法論を追求してきた。方法論については、初期の時代の歴史主義を経て、1950年代後半以降になると、構造=機能主義的アプローチや、行動科学論的アプローチが登場するようになった。1970年代に入ると、第三世界での教育の拡大が経済開発や政治の民主化、機会の平等につながらなかったという現実から、それまで無批判的に受け入れられてきた構造=機能主義が、ことにその現状維持的性格が厳しい批判にさらされるようになった。1980年代の半ばには、理論をめぐる激しい議論も背景に後退し、それとともに、研究の焦点が、それまでの学校教育がもたらす社会的・経済的・政治的影響から、学習到達度や教育の能率・効率の問題へと移っていった。また、女性や少数民族の教育など、新たな領域も生まれた。そして、現在では、比較教育学は、研究領域がますます多様化し、しかも相互に関連の薄いものとなっている。そして、依然として、単一の定義、方法論および理論には到達していないのである。1990年代に入ると、再び、研究における文化的、政治的、歴史的、社会的文脈が問われるようになってきている。(5)

こうして、現在では、比較教育学で取り扱われるテーマは、学校教育あるいは学校と社

会との関係に関する問題というように、極めて広範囲な領域に及んでいる。しかも、多くは、ある特定の国における教育のケース・スタディであることから、比較教育学は、国際教育協力学と隣接した、場合によっては重なる部分も生じうる分野であるといわざるをえない。

こうした内容の比較教育学と国際教育協力学とは、どのような点で異なるのであろうか。 国際教育協力学の具体的な領域を考えると、図 1.2 のようになる。

# 図 1.2 国際教育協力学の領域

国際教育協力学

- 教育計画
- 教師教育

教員養成 教員の現職教育

• カリキュラム開発

社会科教育

日本語教育

算数·数学教育

外国語教育

理科教育

国際理解教育

音楽・美術教育

開発教育

スポーツ・健康教育

環境保全教育

生活科学教育

職業・技術教育

教育技術

教科教育法

教育心理

情報処理技術教育

マルチメディア教育

このように、国際教育協力学は、教育計画、教師教育、カリキュラム開発および教育技術を主要な領域として構成され、途上国の教育開発に対する国際協力のあり方と方法に関する研究を行うことを内容とする一つの学問分野である。それは、途上国が現に直面している教育に関する問題について、実際的で実践的な解決方法を提示することをめざす問題解決志向型の研究分野である。したがって、比較教育学と国際教育協力学との関係は、原理・法則の解明をめざす理学に対して、応用開発により便利・便益の向上をめざす工学の関係に類似しているといえる。もちろん、理学の研究が、日常の具体的な問題の解決に直接つながることもありうるし、工学の研究が原理・法則の解明を生み出すことも起こりう

るわけで、同じことが比較教育学と国際教育協力学との関係でも起こることが予想される。 以上のように、国際教育協力学と比較教育学は、類似した分野ではあるが、そのなかで も、国際教育協力学は、以下のような独自性を主張しうる独立の領域であると考える。

- (1) 国際教育協力学は、実際的、かつ、実践的な研究をめざしており、問題解決志 向型の学問分野である。
- (2) 国際教育協力学は、途上国の問題を取り扱うことを目的としており、したがって、その観点から方法論に対する意識的・意図的な反省の上に成立している。
- (3) 国際教育協力学は、途上国の教育開発とそれに対する国際協力という2つの要素によって構成されており、国際協力の視点が常に重要な構成要素となっている。

このように、国際教育協力学と比較教育学は、隣接し、かつ、重なり合う部分を持つ類似した分野であるとはいえ、国際教育協力学の分野においては、単一の定義と方法論により、明確にその存在領域を主張しうるものである。

# 2. 国際教育協力学と教育開発

次に、国際教育協力学と「教育開発(Educational Development)」との関係であるが、国際教育協力学が、途上国における教育開発を目標にした国際協力に関する研究を行うのであれば、教育開発学といっても、ほとんど同一の内容に帰着するのであろうか。国際教育協力学においては、上に述べたように、途上国の教育開発と国際協力が不可欠の構成要素となっている。したがって、教育開発の視点から、たまたま国際協力を含めて論じられることがあっても、国際教育協力学において、常に、国際協力、ことに日本からの国際協力の必要性と可能性を意識しながら研究を進めるのとは、おのずから性格を異にしているということができる。

他方、開発については、経済開発論のほかに社会開発論、政治開発論などの社会科学の領域が存在している。これらの開発論は、1950年代から 1960年代にかけて、とくに米国を中心として起こったものである。(6)教育開発という言葉は、これらの開発論の背景にあった近代化論を想起させ、経済開発との近接性がそのコノテーションとなっていると思われるので、国際協力の視点の必要性とあわせて、あえて教育開発学とはいわずに国際教育協力学を称したものである。

# 3. 国際教育協力学と開発のための教育

これまで、一つの学問分野として、国際教育協力学というものは存在しなかったといってよいが、「開発のための教育 (Education for Development)」や、教育開発という言葉は存在した。開発のための教育は、1960年代のはじめに、人的資本論が登場し、教育は投

資であることが主張されて以来、教育が経済開発のための不可欠で有力な手段であることが認識されるようになったことにはじまる。それは、経済開発のための手段としての教育について、そのあり方や、経済との関連を取り扱う領域として、あらたに登場したものである。開発のための教育については、世界銀行のスタッフや世界銀行がスポンサーとなった研究者らのグループによって、数多くの研究が行われてきた。そこでは、投資としての教育の効率性や経済開発との関連が主題となる。そして、近年では、そこでいう開発の概念には、たんに経済開発にとどまらず、社会開発をも含めて考えられるようになっている。

開発のための教育は、いずれにしても、途上国の経済開発や社会開発のための手段としての教育を問題とする。これに対し、国際教育協力学は、後に詳述するように、途上国の教育の全体像をとらえるのでなければ、教育協力も効果をあげえないことを主張するものであるので、両者は相容れない概念であると考える。

#### 第2章 国際教育協力の現状とその構造的特徴

前章で述べたように、国際教育協力には、二国間のものもあれば、国際機関や NGO が 実施しているものもあり、それらの全体を概観するだけでも容易なことではない。そこで、 ここでは、国際教育協力学の構築を考える上で必要であると思われる範囲で、教育協力の 構造的特徴とそれが持つ意味を把握するため、世界銀行やユネスコなどの国際機関の教育 協力について、その量的比重と手法の特色をみることとする。

# 第 1 節 世界銀行(国際復興開発銀行 IBRD= International Bank for Reconstruction and Development)

世界銀行は、1946年の業務開始以来しばらくの間は、教育関係事業を融資の対象としてこなかった。しかし、第二次世界大戦後、教育分野での投資に対する需要を飛躍的に増加させる現象が起こった。一つは、1950~1960年代において、先進国・途上国を問わず起こった教育爆発と呼ばれる就学人口の爆発的な増加である。その背景には、アジアやアフリカなどで植民地が次々と独立して新しい国家が建設され、ナショナリズムの高揚や人々の権利意識の目覚め、社会の民主化への要求の高まり、人口の増加などがあり、また、先進国の間でも科学技術の開発競争が激しさを増すという状況があった。(7)二つ目は、T. W. Shultz や G.S.Becker などの人的資本論や教育投資論の登場である。Shultz らは、教育を通して行われる技術と知識の獲得の過程は、消費の一形態とみるべきものではなく、むしろ生産的投資とみるべきものであることを主張して、教育投資の膨張にいっそう拍車をかけることになった。(8)

一方、1950年代を通じて、従来の世界銀行の貸付けになじまない貧しい途上国から、教育、健康、衛生といった社会的サービスなどに関して、長期・無利子の融資を求める声が強く訴えられてきた。世界銀行は、こうした融資を行うライバル機関を国連システムのなかにつくることに一貫して抵抗してきたが、1960年に至って、譲許的融資を行う新しい機関である国際開発協会(IDA= International Development Association)が設立された。国際開発協会は、世界銀行とスタッフを共有し、一体的に運営される機関として、世界銀行グループのなかに設立されたのであった。そのため、通常、世界銀行といえば、国際開発協会をあわせて称される場合が多い。(9)

以上のような時代背景のもと、世界銀行(国際開発協会を含む。以下同じ。)においても、 1962年のチュニジア政府に対する技術教育分野での融資を嚆矢として、教育分野に乗出し ていくこととなった。

世界銀行の教育分野での融資に関しては、以下の4点を、重要な特色として、認識しておく必要がある。

まず、第1は、その資金量の大きさである。

表 1.1 は、1970 年から 1991 年までに教育開発協力に関して二国間および多国間機関か

ら支出された金額の推移をしめしたものである。(ただし、その金額の中には、留学生の受 入れに関する経費も含まれていることに留意する必要がある。) この表から、教育開発協力 に関する資金の支出の主体が、二国間から多国間機関、とくに銀行や基金へと移ってきて いることがわかる。(10) そして、そのなかでも際立っているのが世界銀行の比重の大き さである。世界銀行のシェアは、1975年の 11.1%から、1990年には 24.6%にも達してい る。1991 年の教育開発協力への支出額は、22 億 5,200 万ドルとなっている。

表1.1

二国間および多国間機関による教育開発協力への支出、

1970年から1991年1(単位:×現在の100万米ドル)

機関名	1970	1975	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
I. 二国間 <sup>2</sup>														
アラブ諸国														
旧CMEA加盟国 <sup>3</sup>	42	71	200					290	310	330	300			
OECD/DAC加盟国⁴		1419	3395	2596	2543	2756	3214	2389	2859	3182	3650	3790	3640	
Ⅱ. 多国間銀行と基金 <sup>5</sup>	97	339	652	946	992	1054	967	1314	1280	787	1254	1801	2082	2894
アフリカ開銀行	-	10	27	15	49	76	63	116	123	83	48	371	148	181
アラブ多国間 <sup>6</sup>	-	_	17	5	16	43	21	49	22	23	20	53	45	25
アジア開発銀行	3	15	65	83	64	126	120	67	82	69	210	176	291	182
カリブ海発銀行	_	1	1	3	3	3	2	1	3	10	3	+	3	2
EDF∕EIB <sup>7</sup>	_	18	35	35	64	64	39	29	30	62	79	70	42	2
米州開発銀行	14	71	67	65	261	190	25	92	179	75	22	155	61	194
OPEC基金 <sup>8</sup>	-	_	+	5	9	5	3	32	12	25	8	12	5	56
世界銀行	80	224	440	735	526	547	694	928	829	440	864	964	1487	2252
Ⅲ. 国連のプログラムと基金														
UNDP(国連開発計画) <sup>9</sup>	4	29	31	29	25	22	18	16	18	15	17	16	18	16
UNFPA(国連人口基金)	+	1	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	5	7	8	8
UNICEF(国連児童基金)	10	25	34	33	29	40	31	33	31	35	37	37	57	48
WFP(世界食糧計画) <sup>12</sup>		77	103	73	102	98	219	121	62	151	187	109	157	96
ユニスコ <sup>13</sup>	22	57	78	93	93	93	88	88	80	80	78	78	73	73
参考項目: OECD/DACのGNP デフレーター(1990=100) 27.0 40.4 63.3 61.1 59.7 59.9 58.9 59.8 73.8 84.6 90.5 89.7 100.0									100.0	103.4				

- ・・・ 出版物からはデータが得られず + 合計が50万米ドル以下のもの - ゼロ
- 1. 各期間の会計年度による。
- 2. 多国間機関への出資を除く推定上の純支出。
- 3. 相互経済援助協議会(Council for Mutual Economic Assistance)。数値は奨学金の分野に限られる。 4. OECDによって定義されているODA(政府開発援助)。
- 5. 過去の融資や貸付の解約を除く、新規の融資、貸付またはグランド決定額。
- 経済社会開発アラブ基金(AFESD)、国連の開発関連諸機関のためのアラブ湾岸プログラム(AGFUND)、アフリカ経済開 6. 発のためのアラブ銀行(BADEA)、イスラム開発銀行を含む。1991年のAFSEDとAGFUNDについては、暫定的な推定数が ふくまれている。
  - -ロッパ開発基金およびヨー -ロッパ投資銀行を指す。数値はヨーロッパ経済共同体(EEC)の地域外のACP(アフリカ、カリ ブ、太平洋)諸国で実施された、EDFとEIBによる技術的・財政的協力に関するものである。1970年と1975年に報告されて
- 7. いる量は比較的少ないが、それは同年が2回連続して行われる会議の間にあたる過渡的年であったためである。1971年と 1976年における教育への配分は、それぞれ4,800万米ドルと1,200万米ドルだった。1991年の数値はその年の最初の9ヶ月 限りのものである。
- 8. 石油輸出国機構。
- 9. 国連開発計画。数値は、UNDP支援の教育プロジェクトについてのユネスコによる支出額を示す。 10. 国連人口基金。数値はユネスコによって実施された教育プロジェクトに関するものである。1991年の数値は暫定的なもので 11. ユニセフによる支出。
- 12. 世界食糧計画による支援物資決定額。
- 13. ユネスコ総会で決定された教育の事業計画予算。

出典:ユネスコ編『世界教育白書 1994』(東京書籍、1995年)

第2は、世界銀行の教育事業への融資の背景にある政策理念である。

世界銀行が、教育事業への融資を始めてからしばらくは、融資の重点は、職業・技術教 育または訓練および中等教育全般であった。教育関係の支出は、経済的目的だけでなく、

社会的・文化的目的を持つものだとしても、世界銀行は銀行として、経済的要素のみを考慮すべきものとされ、上述の2分野は、経済成長との関係が直接的で、かつ、即効的であると考えられたのであった。(11)世界銀行は、その後、1968~1980年のマクナマラ革命と称される、いわゆる「理想主義の時代」を経験する。この間、H.B.チェネリーらによって、有名な「成長を伴う再分配(redistribution with growth)」の研究が行われ、貧しい者に対する投資の再調整が試みられた。しかし、マクナマラ時代においても、教育に関しては、その経済的目的と正当性の理由付けは、変わるところなく、労働者と農民の生産性の向上を通じて成長に寄与することであるとされた。(12)

1980年代に入ると、世界銀行の内部部局による教育案件の見直しや外部の委員による諮問委員会での検討などの成果を受けて、基礎教育の重視や Education for All の考え方が登場するようになる。(Education Sector Policy Paper, 1980:10)(13)1980年代は、累積債務と構造調整で特徴づけられる時代であり、この時代の世界銀行は、成長を通じての長期的な開発の可能性を重視する伝統的な考え方を保持しながらも、節約と調整と改革に関心を寄せる IMF の考え方を継ぎ足したような姿であった。(14)また、ちょうどこの頃、市場機能を重視する「新古典派」が開発哲学の主流となり、世界銀行や IMF の構造調整政策を理論的に支えた。1980年代から今日まで、職業教育・訓練から一般教育へ、中等教育から初等教育へと重点のゆるやかな移動が行われたとはいえ、世界銀行の貸出し業務の基本にあるのは、その銀行としての性格であった。そこから、貸出しを正当付けるのは

常に経済成長への貢献であり、表 1.2 また、もっとも関心が払われるのは、合意された金額ができるだけ速やかに支払われることで、プロジェクトの質には無関心になるという傾向がもたらされた。(15)この世界銀行が銀行であることが、後に具体的な事例でみるように、教育分野での国際協力に種々の問題を生じているのである。

第3は、世界銀行の教育分野での融資対象である。表 1.2 は、中等教育段階での理数科教育に対する世界銀行の融資をカテゴリー別にみたものである。技術援助に比べて、建設工事や家具・機材など、物質的インフラストラクチャーを対象にしたものが圧倒的に多いことがわかる。ユネスコの教育白書でも指摘しているように、途上国の教育への融資の出資元が、二国間から銀行

表1.2 中等教育段階における理数科教育に対する世界銀行の 融資、1963年から1990年(単位:×100万米ドル)

構成要素	アフリカ ア	'ジア	ヨーロッ パ 中東 北アフリ カ	ラテン アメリカ /カリブ	슴計
建設工事	81	77	43	59	260
家具	16	9	2	3	30
機材	38	60	40	18	157
技術援助	7	26	14	22	69
奨学金(小計)	1	20	10	20	51
総合的	0	1	0	2	3
現地/地域	0	16	0	15	31
国際的	1	3	10	3	17
専門家(小計)	6	6	4	2	18
現地/地域	2	2	3	1	8
国際的	4	5	1	1	11
運営費	2	26	0	0	28
その他	3	0	1	7	10
合計	148	198	100	109	555

注:切り捨てのため数値が合計の額まで達しない可能性もある。

出典:ユネスコ前掲書(1995年)

や基金へと移っていくことにより、融資の主流は教育の物質的インフラを対象にしたものへと移行している。物質的インフラの整備は、それを運営するために新たな経常的経費の支出を途上国に強いることになるが、それが負担できない国では、物質的インフラの整備も十分に活用されないということになるわけである。(16)

第4は、世界銀行のユネスコとの関係である。

1960年代のはじめに世界銀行が教育関係事業への融資を開始した頃は、世界銀行とユネ スコとの関係は緊密であった。世界銀行にとって、ユネスコは、教育に関する国連の専門 機関として、豊富な専門知識と加盟国の教育情報を持つ便利な機関であった。一方、ユネ スコは、もともと中規模の大学程度の予算しかもっておらず、資金量の豊富な世界銀行と 提携することによって、予算外の資金を活用できることになるわけであった。こうしたこ とから、1964年に両者の共同協定が結ばれた。両者の分担は、ユネスコが、プロジェクト 案件の発掘と準備、技術支援に主な責任を持ち、世界銀行が、審査および監理に責任を持 つという形で行われた。しかし、その後、世界銀行内部に教育関係の専門スタッフが増え、 経験も積み重ねられるようになった。また、ユネスコ側の案件の発掘や準備の作業が遅れ る事例もあって、世界銀行側にとって、全額費用を負担している案件でわざわざユネスコ の力を借りる必要がないと考えられるようになり、共同協定は形骸化していった。共同協 定が実際に廃止されたのは 1986 年になってからであったが、1972 年に、世界銀行内部で 組織改革が行われ、それまでの教育局の権限が大幅に縮小され、その多くが地域局へ移管 されてからは、共同協定の意味はほとんど失われていった。(17)このように、世界銀行 のプロジェクトをユネスコが共同で実施するような両者の緊密な関係は、1960年代の半ば にみられただけであった。

第 2 節 ユネスコ(国際連合教育科学文化機関 UNESCO= United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization)

ユネスコは、教育、科学、文化に関する国連の専門機関として、設立当初から、最重点 事業として教育の拡充に取り組んできた。ユネスコの教育協力事業の特色として以下の2 点に留意しておく必要がある。

第1は、前項でみた世界銀行の場合とは逆に、ユネスコの資金量の少なさである。

もともと財政力の乏しい機関であったユネスコは、1984年および 1985年の米英の脱退により、その財政はさらに悪化することになった。1990年の全体予算は約1億8,939万ドルで、このうち38.5%にあたる7,300万ドルが教育協力に充てられている。(18)この金額は、先の表1.1の「二国間および多国間機関による教育開発協力への支出」における1990年の総額の1.2%に過ぎないのである。そして、ユネスコが各種事業を展開していく上で、この資金量の乏しさが、ユネスコ事業の性格を形作る一つの要因ともなったのである。

第2は、ユネスコが地域教育事務所を中心として展開する教育協力の手法である。

ユネスコの教育協力は、地域教育事務所を中心として展開され、その活動は、おおむね、 地域における行政官や専門家の会議の招集、セミナーやシンポジウムの開催支援、現地へ の専門家の派遣・指導や研修所等における研修員の受入れなどに集約することができる。 その背景には、前項で述べたようなユネスコの資金力の乏しさがあったと考えられるが、 地域事務所を中心とした教育協力事業の展開には、以下のように、その歴史的経緯が関わ っていると考えられる。

ユネスコは、1950年代の後半から1960年代のはじめにかけて、加盟各国が相互に協議 したり、考え方や経験をプールしようという要請に応えるため、世界のすべての地域にお いてはじめての教育大臣会議を開催した。その最初は、1956年にリマで開かれたラテンア メリカ・カリブ海地域の会議であった。アジアでは、1960年に、カラチで各国政府の代表 者会議が開催され、地域の初等義務教育実施についての地域計画を策定した。これは、教 育のための地域計画を策定する最初の試みであった。(19)カラチ・プランとして知られ るこの計画は、1961年の第11回ユネスコ総会と翌年の教育大臣会議で承認され、同時に、 ユネスコ総会の勧告に基づいて、1961年に、バンコクに地域教育事務所が開設された。ま た、この地域教育事務所を中心として、アジア地域にいくつかの地域教育研究・研修セン ターが設立された。(20)こうした地域教育事務所とそれを取り巻く教育研究・研修セン ターの配置は、いずれも、各国におけるカラチ・プランの実施を側面から支援しようとす るものであった。カラチ・プランと同様の計画は他の地域においても策定され、アフリカ 地域はアディスアベバ・プラン、ラテン・アメリカではサンチャゴ・プランと呼ばれた。 そして、これらの計画の実施を支援する目的で、世界各地に地域教育事務所や教育研究・ 研修センターが設立されていった。そして、こうした各地の地域教育事務所がユネスコの 教育協力事業推進の中心となったのである。それにより、各国の教育事情の実態に即した 理解や、各国専門家との活発な情報や経験の交流、ユネスコ組織と各地の専門家や住民と の親近感の醸成などがもたらされ、それがユネスコの教育事業の大きな特色となっている。

# 第3節 ユニセフ (国際連合児童基金 UNICEF= United Nations Children's Fund)

ユニセフは、第二次世界大戦によって被災した子どもたちの救済活動に緊急に対応することを目的として、1946年に設立されたが、1953年に恒久的な活動をする国連総会常設の下部機関に改組された。ユニセフの教育協力活動の特色は、以下の2点である。

第1は、ユネスコと同様に、教育協力に使われる資金量の少なさである。

1991年のユニセフの総事業支出は5億9,100万ドルで、ユネスコを上回っているものの、教育部門の支出は全体の8%、4,800万ドルで、ユネスコの事業規模をも大きく下回っている。1990年における二国間および多国間機関による教育開発協力への支出の総額に占めるシェアも、0.9%となっている。これは、ユニセフが、本来、途上国のこどもの生存、成

長、福祉に関するニーズを満たすための包括的プログラムの計画・実施に協力することを めざしていて、教育はその一部にすぎないことによるものである。ユニセフの 1991 年の 事業では、保健分野のシェアが一番大きく、次いで、緊急援助、計画、水と衛生、教育、 地域・家庭、栄養の順となっている。

第2は、ユニセフの教育協力事業のユネスコと似たその推進手法である。

ユニセフの組織は、職員数においても(ユニセフ 5,100 人に対しユネスコ 2,300 人)、事務所数においても(ユニセフ 210 に対しユネスコ 60)、ユネスコよりもはるかに潤沢である。したがって、ユニセフの教育協力事業は、地域事務所や国事務所、地方事務所などを通じて、地域の実態に応じてよりきめこまかに実施されている。また、その援助内容も、基礎教育に関する行動計画の立案やカリキュラムの改革、教員の訓練、学校の運営や監督の改善から、教科書や補助教材の生産、貧しいこどものための施設拡充、学習指標の改善、評価技術にまで及んでいる。(21)

# 第3章 国際教育協力の課題

前章で国際教育協力の現状を検討した結果、みえてきたのは、教育協力の分野で、国連の教育に関する専門機関であるユネスコのほかに、国連の基金やプログラムが登場し、先進各国とともにひしめいている中に、銀行や基金がこれまでになく大きな姿を現してきたことである。その特徴を略述すれば以下のようである。

- (1) 国際教育協力においては、二国間や多国間銀行・基金、国連のプログラム・基金が入り乱れて協力活動が行われているが、資金を支出する主体が、二国間から多国間機関、とくに銀行や基金へと移ってきたこと、その中でも世界銀行が、教育協力の分野で主要なプレーヤーとして登場してきたこと。なお、それに伴い、融資の主流が、技術協力から教育の物質的インフラを対象にしたものへと移行していること。
- (2) 世界銀行は、銀行であることから、教育プロジェクトに対する融資案件においても、当該プロジェクトの経済的側面に着目し、経済成長を通じてその国の開発に貢献しうるかどうかによってプロジェクト採択の可否を決定すること。なお、近年、途上国の累積債務問題に対処する必要があることから、世界銀行の融資に構造調整プログラムの導入がみられること。
- (3) ユネスコやユニセフの教育事業においては、対象となる地域の教育事情に、より 密着して事業がすすめられているが、両者とも資金量が乏しいため、事業の規模 が小さく、とくにユネスコの事業においては、実施される事業の種別にかなり限 定があること。

世界銀行の教育事業に対するアプローチの仕方をもっとも端的に示す例として、サハラ 以南のアフリカにおける教育に関する世界銀行のレポート(1988 年)がある。(22)レポートは、サハラ以南のアフリカにおける教育開発の問題点を明らかにし、世界銀行のみならず、アフリカの各国政府の政策立案に役立てようとしたものである。世界銀行の見解によると、教育開発の問題点は、当該地域の全般的な経済問題に由来する。ことに、アフリカの爆発的ともいえる人口の増加と経済の後退が地域のこどもたちの教育問題を悪化させている。レポートで結論として指摘されたのは、次の2点である。

- (1) 就学者数の停滞 一 人口の増加にもかかわらず就学者数が低下し、しかもこのことは、すべての教育段階、ことに初等教育の段階で起こった。
- (2) 教育の質の低下 アフリカ諸国では認識力の到達度が世界的水準と比べて低いことから明らかである。

世界銀行は、こうした教育上の課題に対処するため、次の3点を政策パッケージとして、 提案した。

- (1) 再配分と増加コストの削減を目的としながらも、基本的なサービスを維持する財政調整
- (2) 質の低下に対抗するための教育インフラストラクチャーの再活性化
- (3) 高等教育よりも、初等教育と職業関連の訓練に焦点をあてた教育サービスの選択的拡大

そして、これらの3点をどのようにして組み合わせるかは、それぞれの国でそれぞれの 教育レベルで決めることとされた。

Enomoto(1994)によると、この世界銀行のレポートに対して、ジンバブエの政治家および学者のグループから反論が提起された。反論は、レポートの全般にわたっているが、それらを要約すると、以下のとおりである。

まず、データの取り扱い方が、あまりにも一般化しすぎていて、地域によって異なる事情を無視していること、また、世界銀行が示した3点の政策パッケージについては、(1)IMFの構造調整パッケージに類似したこの勧告は、教育の問題をあまりにも経済の問題として取り扱いすぎていること、(2)教員給与の減額や、クラスの規模の拡大、教員養成訓練の最少化などの勧告よりも、むしろ教員の高い質を維持する必要性が高いこと、また、高すぎるようにみえる給与は、黒人の給与を白人と同等化するためのものであること、(3)職業訓練は、工業化の程度に合わせる必要があるし、大学入学者数の削減は誤った政策であること、などである。(23)

以上は、世界銀行の特定の地域に関する調査研究のレポートであったが、個々のプロジェクトについても、これまで多くの問題点が指摘されている。例えば、Jones(1992)は、以下のような例を指摘している。1960年代後半に、エチオピアに対して行われた融資についてみると、中等教育を拡充すべきであるという点では、エチオピア政府と世界銀行の意見は一致したが、拡張の種類について、両者の意見は、激しく対立した。世界銀行は、カリキュラムの多様化を支持し、アカデミックな教科が職業訓練によって補完されるよう、広範なカリキュラム改革と高価な設備の導入を主張した。エチオピア政府が望んだのは、中学校をある程度増設したいということだけであったが、世界銀行との力関係で、銀行側の中学校カリキュラムの全面的見直し要求を受け入れざるをえなかった。しかし、その結果は、世界銀行自身が 1973年の監査報告書で認めているように、教員不足のために総合的な新カリキュラムは不完全なままに残り、施設の遊休のほか、農業や工芸といった生徒の興味を呼ばない分野をもたらすこととなった。エチオピア政府の当初の認識が正しかったことが証明されたわけである。そして、このように、世界銀行と援助を受入れる側の政

府との目的意識のずれからプロジェクトの実施が困難に陥った事例は、スーダンや、チリ、マレーシア、チュニジア、ケニア、ニカラグア、タイなどにおいてもみられた。(24)

また、近年の事例では、世界銀行が重点を置くようになった初等教育においても、世界銀行側の援助意図が達成されなかった事例が数多く報告されている。例えば、先程のJones(1992)のあげている例で、1975~1983年のチュニジア政府に対する融資では、最初から世界銀行がほとんど全面的に責任を負う形でプロジェクトを立案した。プロジェクトは、必要な施設等を提供することにより、小学校高学年(5年および6年)のカリキュラムを実際的なものに変更しようとするものであった。また、このプロジェクトには、小学校卒業生に対する社会教育としての大規模で実験的な2年間の技術教育の計画が含まれていた。チュニジア政府は、このプロジェクトを望んでいなかったにもかかわらず、890万ドルの借入れ契約を結び、しかも、その契約を結んだ後で、プロジェクトが実質的に小学校教育に7年目、8年目を付け加えることにより、小学校教育の再編成へと進んでいく恐れがあったことから、プロジェクトの継続を拒否した。世界銀行の監査報告書では、プロジェクトの失敗の責任は借り手側にあることを指摘した。そして、結局、プロジェクトは、カリキュラムの変更の仕方を柔軟にし、施設の建設の必要性を少なくするなどの修正が加えられることになり、チュニジア政府は、この修正案に同意したのであった。(25)

以上、世界銀行の教育事業に対する融資について、問題となった事例をいくつか紹介し てきた。そこにみえるのは、世界銀行側において、途上国における教育事業のあるべき姿 を描き、それを、貸し手側と、借り手側という両者間の力関係にもとづき、実質的に借り 手側に押し付け、借り手側が本来持っていたはずのニーズに考慮を払わなかった、という 姿である。こうしてみると、問題の本質は、次の点にある。すなわち、国際的な教育援助 の対象が物質的インフラに移ってきたことだけが問題ではなくて、問題は、それとともに、 むしろ物資的インフラに対する援助を梃子として、経済的な視点だけが考慮された、ある いは、少なくとも経済的視点に最大の重点を置いた改革案でありながら、その対象が当該 国の教育内容や制度の全般に及んでおり、しかも、世界銀行と途上国との力関係から、そ の実施が途上国に対して強制されること、である。これらは、けっして、世界銀行におけ る多数の教育援助案件の中のへんぺんたる事例ではない。重要なことは、これらの事例が、 世界銀行の融資事業に内在する本質的な問題をあらわしているということである。そして、 そのことは、ひとり世界銀行のみならず、アジア開発銀行やアフリカ開発銀行など、すべ ての銀行・基金に共通の問題である。こうして、教育協力の分野で、銀行や基金の比重が、 これまでになく大きくなり、そして、それゆえに、この問題が大きく、かつ、深刻な問題 として登場してきたのである。これらの本質的な問題については、次章に詳説することと する。

#### 第4章 国際教育協力学の必要性

# 第1節 開発の意味と教育

Esteva(1996)によれば、1949年のトルーマン大統領の就任演説によって開発の時代が始まった。200年にわたって練り上げられてきた開発という言葉の歴史的・政治的な意味が巧みに侵され、変質させられてしまったのであり、「それ以来、開発には少なくとも「低開発という不面目な状況からの脱出」という一つの意味が含まれるようになった。」(26)この開発の新しい概念によって、世界は、西欧、ことにアメリカを先頭として、一列に並ばせられることになったのである。(27)これが、1950~1960年代にかけて、開発研究での支配的パラダイムとなった近代化論の世界である。

近代化論においては、開発とは工業化であり、工業化が近代化を意味し、近代化は酉欧化という形で進行する。(28) これまで、周知のように、近代化論は、さまざまな論点から批判されてきた。ことに、かつての近代化論にあった、伝統は発展にとって克服されるべき障害であるとみる考え方、すなわち、「伝統的な文化は徹底的な変容を被らなければならない」のであり、「いかなる社会にとっても、最も必要なことは人間自体の改造である」というような考え方は(29)、アメリカの非西欧地域に関する実証研究者によって批判されるようになった。(30)

このように、開発と工業化と西欧化を等置するような近代化論に対して、開発に関する種々の代替的な考え方が提案されるようになった。その中には、世界銀行の「成長を伴う再分配(Redistribution with Growth)」(1974年)(3 1)、ILO の「ベイシック・ヒューマン・ニーズ(Basic Human Needs)」(1976年)(3 2)、ダグ・ハマーショルド財団の「もう一つの発展(Another Development)」(1975年)(3 3)、鶴見和子の「内発的発展論(Endogenous Development)」(1976年)(3 4)、ブルントラント委員会の「持続可能な開発(Sustainable Development)」(1987年)(3 5)、OECD 開発援助委員会(DAC)の「参加型開発(Participatory development)」(1989年)(3 6)、UNDP(国連開発計画)の「人間開発(Human Development)」(1990年)(3 7)などが含まれる。しかしながら、これらの開発論の多くは、「工業化による開発」戦略に代わるものではなく、それを補足し、あるいは補正するものである。(「成長を伴う再分配」や「ベイシック・ヒューマン・ニーズ」、「持続可能な開発」、「参加型開発」および「人間開発」)また、たとえ、それに代わるものであっても、「もう一つの発展」や「内発的発展論」は、いまの段階では、抽象的な発展論の素描か、あるいは、いくつかの事例の紹介にとどまっており、具体的な発展の道筋を示す段階にはいたっていない。(3 8)

一方、近代化論に対し、より根本的な異論を唱える従属論が、1960年代末に、ラテン・アメリカの国々の歴史や経済的事情を背景として登場してきた。Frank(1969)の、低開発とか後進性はもともとあったものではなく、作り出されたものであり、いわゆる先進産業社会の発展が同時に第三世界の低開発化を生み出している、という説は、第三世界はもと

より、日本を含め、先進諸国の研究者の間にも大きな衝撃を与えた。(39) Frank やAmin(1976)の従属論は、Wallerstein(1974)の世界システム論などとともに、現在にいたるまで広い範囲で影響を及ぼし続けている。(40) 両者はともに、途上国の低開発や貧困の原因が国際システムの中に内包されている構造的な問題であることを歴史的に明らかにしようとしたものである。そうした点で、途上国が抱えるさまざまな問題の背景にある構造的な要因にわれわれの眼を向けさせ、それらの問題を考える際の視野を広げたことは間違いのない事実である。しかし、これらの説は、いずれも貧困や格差の要因のグローバルな把握には有益であっても、各国の内部構造の分析は十分でなく、また、現実の日常的な世界の中で、将来の展望を示していないというべきである。

こうして、これまでに、近代化論に代わるさまざまな開発論が提案されてきたものの、近代化論の核心的部分である「工業化による開発」に関しては、これに完全に代わりうる開発論は、いまだにあらわれていないのが実状である。したがって、近代化論がほとんど省みられなくなったアカデミズムの世界とは別に、政府関係機関や国際機関などの実務の世界では、いまでも、近代化論が根強い影響力を持ち続けているのは無理からぬことといわなければならない。

こういう開発論から教育を眺めた場合、その価値は、工業化の促進を通じて経済成長に寄与することにあるということになる。実際、教育と経済が、はじめて結びつくことになったのは、1960年代のはじめの人的資本論、そしてそれに続く教育経済学の登場によってである。人的資本論のエッセンスは、教育によって得られた知識・技能によって個人の生産能力が増大し、それがより高い賃金をもたらす、ということである。得られた賃金によって計算する教育の収益率の考え方は、人的資本論の中心的概念であり、それによって、教育の効果を金銭によって計測することが可能になったのである。しかし、人的資本論は、労働市場の完全競争状態を仮定し、したがって、賃金の高さは生産性の高さと一致するという前提にたっているため、その非現実的な前提が批判された。また、アメリカの「貧困に対する戦い」でも、第三世界の開発においても政策的な失敗を重ねたため、人的資本論は、登場してから早くも10年後には激しい批判にさらされることになった。(41)

人的資本論は、こうして、登場したころのような力を失うことになるが、世界銀行、そして、その他の開発銀行などでは、この理論の明解さと単純さのゆえに、現在にいたっても、人的資本論に執着を続けているのである。それは、収益率の計算を組み込んだ「費用・便益分析」が、教育に対する融資の審査の核心的部分を形成していることをみれば、容易に理解することができる。(42) そして、重要なことは、これが、世界銀行その他の開発銀行の教育に対する理解の基本的な枠組みとなっている、ということである。

# 第2節 国際教育協力学の必要性

#### 1. 教育の意味

前節でみたように、政府機関や国際機関で今でも有力な開発理論である近代化論や人的 資本論は、教育を経済成長、したがって開発の有力な手段の一つとして位置づける考え方 である。しかし、当然のことながら、教育の意義は、経済との関係にとどまらない。基本 的には、教育を受ける権利は、人間の基本的人権の一つであり、その重要性ゆえに、世界 人権宣言 (Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 26. 1948) でも、経済的、社会的お よび文化的権利に関する国際規約(International Covenants on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 13. 1966) でも、子どもの権利に関する条約 (Convention on the Rights of the Child, 28. 1989) でも、明確に規定されている。1990 年に、タイのジョムティエン で、世界銀行、ユネスコ、ユニセフおよび国連開発計画(UNDP)の4機関が共同で、「万 人のための教育世界会議(World Conference on Education for All)」が開催され、子ども、 青年、成人を含むすべての人に、基礎教育(Basic Education)を受ける機会を提供しなけ ればならないことが、あらためて宣言された。ここで、注意しておきたいのは、基礎教育 は、「人間が生存しみずからの能力を伸ばし、尊厳をもって生活し、働き、開発に全面的に 参加し、生活の質を高め、知識に基づいて判断し、学習を続けるのに必要な不可欠の学習 手段(識字、音声による表現、算数、問題解決能力など)や基礎的な学習内容(知識、技 能、価値観、態度など)の双方からなる」(「万人のための教育世界宣言―基礎的な学習ニ ーズを満たすー」第1条第1項)ということである。したがって、基礎教育には、別の教 育レベルに進むために必要となる知識のすべての要素が含まれることになる。(43)

教育を受ける権利が基本的人権の一つであるのは、近代社会においては、教育によってはじめて、すべての人たちがみずからの運命をみずからの手によって切り開いていく能力を身に付けることができるからである。このことは、先に触れた開発概念の変化の中にも明確にあらわれている。すなわち、UNDPは、1990年に、「人間開発(Human Development)」というレポートを発表し、それまでの「人的資源開発(Human Resource Development)」に代わる開発概念として「人間開発」の概念を提唱した。「人間開発」は、開発の中心に人間を置き、開発の目的を何よりも人の選択権の拡大であると定義付けるものである。(44)そこでは、それまでのように、教育が、経済成長に対する手段という位置づけではなくて、開発の概念において、教育それ自身が目標であるような、中心的な位置を占めるにいたったのである。

教育には、以上のような個人的側面のほかに、社会的な側面もある。近代社会学の「創建の父」と称される Durkheim(1922)は、教育を社会の根本的機能とみなし、「教育は、社会の立場からみれば、社会が存立する本質的諸条件をこどもたちの精神の中に準備させる手段にすぎない」という立場をとった。(45) デュルケムにとって、教育は、「社会が固有の存在条件を不断に更新するための手段」であると考えられたのである。(46) 教育、ことに学校教育をその機能の面からみれば、社会的な制度として、伝統的な価値観や態度、

行動様式、文化遺産などを継承する役割を果たしており、また、民主主義社会の構成員として必要な資質を養い、経済活動のため人材を提供し、さらに、科学技術の発展の基盤を培うという働きもしている。さらに、教育をその存在の面からみれば、歴史的・文化的・政治的・経済的・社会的脈絡の中に存在していることがわかる。このように、教育の意義やあり方を理解するのに、経済的な側面からするのでは不十分なことは、いわば当然のことであるが、世界銀行やその他の開発銀行は、銀行であるがゆえに経済的側面に固執し、しかも、経済的な側面から教育の全体に影響を及ぼそうとしているのである。

# 2. 国際教育協力学の必要性

これまでに、国際教育協力学あるいは教育開発学と称する学問分野が存在したことはない。もちろん、これはそう称しないだけで、実質的にそうした研究が行われてこなかったわけではない。ことに、比較教育学や外国教育学の分野や、開発経済学や開発社会学などの分野において、そうした研究は行われてきた。しかし、国際教育協力の分野でこれまでにみてきたような実態があることを考えると、既存の関連の分野で研究が行われるだけでは十分でなく、国際教育協力に関する全体の体系を意識しながら、それとの整合性を保ちつつ研究をすすめていくことが重要である。そして、そのためには、独立のディシプリンとして、国際教育協力学を標榜することが必要なのである。ここでは、次章の「国際教育協力学の方法論」とも関連するが、国際教育協力学の必要性について、その理由を以下に述べることとする。

第1は、世界の国際教育協力の趨勢である。

表 1.1 にみたように、1990 年における二国間および多国間機関による教育開発協力への支出の総額は、把握された限りでは、60 億 3,500 万ドルにのぼっている。二国間や多国間機関による開発協力への総支出の中で教育費が占める割合は、OECD/DAC 加盟国では11.1%(1985-89年)、多国間銀行・基金では4.5%(同年間、以下同じ。)、ユネスコ28.7%、WFP(世界食糧計画)19.4%、ユニセフ9.2%、UNFPA(国連人口基金)3.9%、UNDP2.3%となっている。(47)これらの数字は、きわだって大きい数字とはいえないものの(OECD/DAC 加盟国では、教育費のシェアが1980-84の15.6%から下がっている。)、開発協力において教育関連事業はすでに相当の割合を占めていることは確かである。また、1996年5月DACの第34会上級会合で、「21世紀に向けて:開発協力を通じた貢献(DAC新開発戦略)」が採択されたが、その中で、「国際社会は、政府開発援助の量を維持・拡大して、貧困層の貧窮化を阻止し、人間開発に関する現実的な目標に向けて前進する必要がある」として、教育重視の姿勢を打ち出し、具体的な目標として次の2点をしめした。

- ・2015年までにすべての国において初等教育を普及させること。
- ・2005 年までに初等・中等教育における男女格差を解消し、それによって、男女平等と女性の地位の強化(エンパワメント)に向けて大きな前進を図ること。

こうしたことから、今後、国際教育協力の重要性は増していくものと予測され、教育協力 を研究の対象とする実際的な必要性も増大していくものと思われる。

第2は、これまでにすでにみてきたように、世界の国際教育協力の実態である。

国際教育協力においては、世界銀行を筆頭に、銀行・基金の比重が増してきていること が指摘されているが、これらの銀行・基金の教育に対する見方は、どうしても経済的側面 を重視することになる。先にあげた例のほかにも、例えば、教育における市場メカニズム の導入の問題がある。アジア開発銀行は、1995年7月にインドネシアの「私立前期中等教 育プロジェクト」に対する融資を開始した。(48)教育事業の民営化や民間教育事業に対 する助成については、一概に否定できることではもちろんないが、少なくとも民営事業で 提供される教育の内容や質、さらには、授業料等が徴収されることによる教育の機会均等 の問題など、教育本来の視点からの十分な検討が必要であると考えられる。銀行や基金が 経済的要素を格別に重視するのは、いわば当然のことであって、銀行等としての性格は、 協定やチャーターに規定されているので、そこから逸脱することは許されない。しかし、 世界銀行についていえば、IDA(国際開発協会)が設立されたときに、世界銀行グループ の一員としてではなく、別の国連の専門機関として設立する選択肢があったということと、 教育について、経済との関連を重視する観点から、教育の全体を変えようとするのは行き 過ぎではないかということを指摘することができる。こうした点からみれば、教育が本来 持っている多面的な性格を承知し、そうした観点から教育協力を研究することが必要であ るといえる。

第3は、日本の国際教育協力の趨勢である。

日本の ODA (政府開発援助)の中で、教育費の占める割合は、DAC の統計では 6.9% (1990 年)と報告されている。この年の DAC 平均は 9.8%であったので、日本の数字はかなり低いことになる。また、教育分野別では、高等教育と職業訓練が中心で、青年海外協力隊事業を除いては、初等・中等教育、ノンフォーマル教育での援助実績は少ないのが実状である。一方、世界的な教育協力の動向は、1980 年代以降基礎教育重視へと向かっており、1990 年のタイにおける「万人のための教育世界会議」の開催以降その傾向はますます強まっている。こうした教育協力に対する世界的な風潮から、日本政府においても、従来の教育協力の方向転換ともいうべき新たな施策が打ち出された。まず、国際協力事業団では、1994 年 1 月に、「開発と教育」分野別援助研究会(飯田経夫座長)の報告書が提出され、教育援助について、三つの基本方針がしめされた。一つは、教育援助の拡大で、「少なくとも、2000 年までに、我が国の教育援助比率の目標を、現在の 2 倍である 15%程度に増大させることを真剣に検討すべきである」としている。二つ目は、基礎教育の重視で、その重要性と緊急性から、「今後最も重視すべき援助領域」とした。三つ目は、教育開発の段階に応じた援助の実施で、各国の教育の現状に即して、基礎教育、職業技術教育、高等教育の三つのバランスをとることの重要性を指摘している。次に、文部省でも、1996 年 6

月に、「時代に即応した国際教育協力の推進について」の報告が提出された。(時代に即応した国際教育協力の在り方に関する懇談会報告〔森島昭夫会長〕)この報告でも、教育の質の向上を図るための協力と初等中等教育レベルでの協力への積極的取組の重要性などが今後の方向として打ち出されている。

このように、日本の教育協力においても、基礎教育重視の方向が打ち出されたが、こうした分野では、これまで協力実績が乏しく、研究においても実際的・実践的な研究の蓄積はあまりないのが実状である。ODAにおいては、相手側における真のニーズを発掘し、相互の協力のもとにプロジェクトを実施していくことが大事なので、今後基礎教育重視の方向がかえって悲劇的な結果を招かないためにも、実際的・実践的な研究の必要性は高いといえる。

第4は、体系的な研究の必要性である。

途上国の教育に関する研究については、これまでにも述べてきたように、比較教育学や外国教育学において実績がある。しかし、途上国の教育開発課題に関連して、具体的なカリキュラム開発や教育技術のあり方が研究された例は、あまりない。つまり、そういう意味での実際的で実践的な途上国の教育研究は、あまりなされてこなかったのであり、それは、今後、新たに切り開いていかなければならない分野であるということができる。そして、その場合、重要なことは、研究が狭い範囲に閉じこもったり、あるいは、相互に関連性を持たない断片的な研究であってはならないということである。途上国の問題を扱うことから共通に生じてくる問題意識を共有し、そこから必然的に生まれてくる方法論に則って研究をすすめていくのでなければ、研究活動といえども、これまでの国際協力や援助事業が陥りがちな過ちに、陥る心配がある。それを避けるために、固有の原理と方法により体系化された国際教育協力学が必要となってくるのである。国際教育協力学の方法論については、次章で詳説する。

#### 第5章 国際教育協力学の方法論

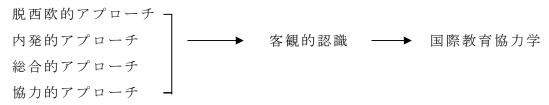
国際協力や援助が、その意図された、あるいは宣言された目的を達成できずに、むしろ 途上国・地域において、富めるものをより豊かに、貧しいものをより貧しくする結果をも たらした、という事例は、これまでに数多く報告されている。西ドイツ政府の経済協力省 担当官だった Brigitte Erler(1985)は、1983 年 10 月、3 週間にわたり、バングラデシュに 現地視察旅行に出かけたが、帰国後ただちに辞表を提出した。「自分が手がけた開発援助プ ロジェクトがその目標―最貧困層の救済と自助―にはまったく役立っていないどころでな く、援助プロジェクトがあったばかりに逆に貧民の生活は甚大な被害を受けているという 結果を目撃してしまった以上、もはや一刻もこの職にとどまっていることはできなくなっ た」からである。結論として Erler は、「もはや『開発援助は、国家であれ個人であれ、そ れが役に立つはずの人々すべてを破滅させてしまう』との洞察を否定することはできなか った。開発援助は即刻中止しなければならない。第三世界諸国の民衆にとっては、開発援 助などないほうがよほどしあわせであろう。」という。開発援助には、常にこうした根本的 な疑問、すなわち、援助はいったい役立っているのか、援助はいったい誰のためのものか、 という疑問がつきまとっている。Erlerのあげている「役に立たなかった援助」の事例は、 いずれも、援助が最貧困層のニーズから生まれたものではないことをしめしている。(49) また、横山(1990)によれば、援助には三つの基本的問題があるという。一つは、援助 の相当部分がリベートなど、不正の温床になっていること、二つには、援助によって潤う のは発展途上国の権力者であって、大多数の民衆は ODA 事業のために生活の根拠から立 ち退かされたり、公害を押しつけられたりしていること、三つには、たとえ理想的と思わ れるような援助の場合にも、その受取り側に自立の代わりに「依存」=従属関係をしばし ば生み出すこと、である。(50) ここにあげられている事柄もまた、開発援助においてし ばしば見聞するところである。なぜこうしたことが起こるのか。基本的には、さきほど Erler の例で指摘したように、援助がそれをもっとも必要としている人たちの真のニーズ から生まれたものではないからである。なぜ、援助が、それをもっとも必要としている人 たちの真のニーズに基づいて行われないのか。開発援助は、しばしば、現実の複雑な国内 政治と外交政策に基づく配慮から、多元的な任務を担わされている。援助は、多くの場合、 政治的判断の過程において生まれるのである。Cassen(1986)もいうように、「援助が失 敗する援助国側の理由として最も大きいのは、援助に対する援助国側の商業的・政治的動 機が大きすぎるとき」である。(51)

しかし、こうした指摘によっても、なお、Erler のいうように、開発援助は即刻中止すべだということにはならない。なぜなら、一方で、いまでもなお、世界の総人口の 4 分の 1 は極貧状態から抜け出せず、援助を必要としており、他方、過去 50 年間に、貧困は、その前の 500 年間に達成された以上に緩和され、それに援助がかなり貢献したとみられるからである。(52) そして、開発援助は、多元的任務を負わされているがゆえに、失敗を

運命付けられているわけではない。援助が失敗するのは、それ以外に、さまざまな失敗する事情を伴っているからである。(Cassen(1986)参照)問題は、援助には、常に、そうした失敗する危険がつきまとっているということであり、大事なのは、そうした危険を認識しながら、援助本来の目的を達成する工夫をできるかぎりしていくことである。

国際教育協力でも問題は同じで、国際協力に伴う危険を認識し、それを能うかぎり避けようとするために、図 4.1 にしめすように、国際教育協力学には、複合的な4つのアプローチが必要となる。これら4つのアプローチのうち、総合的アプローチは、教育本来の性質に由来するという意味で、教育に固有の方法論であるといえるが、その他の3つのアプローチは、国際協力全般に共通するものである。教育分野においては、これら4つを統合することにより、客観的な認識に到達することが可能となり、それを通じて、教育における国際協力のあり方と方法を研究することが可能となるのである。以下、その方法論を、項目をわけて詳説する。

# 図 4.1 国際教育協力学の方法論



#### 第1節 脱西欧的アプローチ

# 1. 社会科学的認識の客観性の問題

社会科学において、ことに外国の歴史や文化、社会を研究の対象とするとき、われわれは、いつのまにかある種の偏見や偏向にとらわれていることがある。自分の生まれ育った社会にいわば当然のこととして共有されている価値観や物の見方がわれわれ自身の観察や観察した結果の解釈の仕方を縛っているのである。先に近代化論のところで例に引いた「最も必要なことは人間自体の改造である」という Millikan や Blackmer の所説 (Millikan et al.1961) に、「白人による『世界の西欧化』」という西欧社会のおごりの感情がなかったといえるだろうか。いや、そもそも、外国研究にかぎらず、およそ社会科学において、なんらの偏見や束縛にとらわれないで事物を客観的に認識するということは、可能なことだろうか。

社会科学における認識の客観性の問題については、Max Weber の没価値性ないし価値自由の原理 (Wertfreiheit) がよく知られている。価値自由は、科学的認識と実践的評価の峻別を主張するものであるが、それは、なんら前提のない認識を意味するわけではない。Weber(1904)はいう。

数かぎりない事象の集まりのうちから、われわれにとって本質的なものを意味に

かかわらせて認識するという可能性は、いつもきわめて特殊な性格をもつ観点から見る、という条件を脱することはできないし、その観点は、すべてつきつめていけば、結局、価値理念に根ざしている。(53)

つまり、いかなる認識も主観的であり、限定的であることから、逃れることはできない。 価値自由とは、学問は価値評価にかかわるべきではないということを意味するのではなく、 「主観と客観との緊張関係」であり (54)、「価値からの自由」ではなく「価値への自由」 をめざしたものと理解することができる。(55) 価値自由をこのように理解すると、それは、社会科学における自明の原理というよりも、ありきたりの注意深さではとうてい通り 抜けられない極度の緊張状態を意味している。そのようなことは、果たして、可能なのだろうか。

Gunnar Myrdal は、社会科学からいわゆる偏向を排除するために設けられた二大公理、すなわち、「事実に忠実であること」と「実践的結論を描くのをやめること」をかたくなに認めなかった。社会科学は本質的に「政治科学」であって、実践的結論は避けるべきでなく、むしろ、それが社会研究の主要な課題と考えるべきだ、というのが Myrdal の主張だった。(56) それでは、Myrdal においては、社会科学の客観性はいかにして保証されるのか。Myrdal(1958)は、次のように、その方法をしめしている。

われわれを偏向から守るために利用できる論理的手段は大まかにいうと次のとおり である。すなわち、

われわれの実際的および理論的研究が、実際に決定している価値評価を十分に 気づかせること。

それらの価値評価を、適切性、重要性、研究されている社会の中での実現可能性 という観点から精査すること。

それらの価値評価を研究するための特殊な価値前提に変形すること。

そして明白に記述された一組の価値前提に照らして研究のアプローチを決め、 概念を規定すること。(57)

Myrdal によれば、「われわれのあらゆる文献は価値判断に満ちている。序言ではその正反対のことを述べているにもかかわらず」ということになる。Myrdal の見解によれば、社会科学者がこの虚偽の世界から逃れて、客観性に到達しようとすれば、価値評価を白日のもとにさらし、価値評価が理論研究を決定することを認めるほかはない、というのである。

存在と認識の根本的な関係について、初期の知識社会学者である Karl Mannheim(1929)は、有名なテーゼ「知識の存在拘束性(Seinsverbundenheit des Wissens)」を提示する。それは、存在要因の観念に対する影響が単に観念の発生に関わるだけでなく、観念の形式や内容を貫き、さらには、「一言でいうと我々が認識の視座構造と呼ぶものすべてを決定的に規定する」ことを意味する。そこでは、問題は、認識における相対的な価値前提とか多様な価値観点の問題ではなく、認識そのものの相対化の問題とな

る。(Mannheim は「相関主義(Relationismus)」という。)自分自身の立場を含めて、原理上一切の立場をイデオロギーとみなし、あらゆる思想をその社会的存在背景から把握する全体的・普遍的イデオロギー概念の立場に立つ「知識の存在拘束性」のテーゼのもとで、科学的認識の客観性がありうるかどうか。Mannheim は、相対主義の悪循環に陥ることを避けるため、実践的・党派的認識だけが到達しうる真理が存在することを認め、実践から距離をおいた立場から、そうした一つ一つの真理を、全体にむけて動的に総合していく方法、すなわち相関主義の立場をしめした。そして、部分的真理を動的に相互関連的に総合する主体は、すべての階級的拘束性から解放された「自由浮動するインテリゲンチャ」だとしたのである。(58)

Mannheim のこの所説に対して、Karl R. Popper(1943)は、「インテリゲンチャの自分のみが偏向なく客観的真理に到達することができる」とするのは、一つの全体的イデオロギーではないかと批判した。Popper によると、「客観性は科学的方法の社会的側面と密接に結びついている。すなわち、科学と科学的客観性は科学者個人が客観的であろうとする試みの結果生じるのではなく(またあり得ず)、多くの科学者の協働の結果生じる。」という。そこには方法の社会的・公共的性格が含まれている。それは、第一に、自由な批判主義であり、第二は、科学者の、観察や実験といった公共的な性格を持つ共通の経験である。こうして、Popper は、科学的客観性の存在根拠を科学的方法の社会的・公共的性格に求めたのであった。(59)

社会科学的認識の客観性をめぐる議論は、Popperにまでいたって、一応の決着がつけられたとされる。(60) しかし、科学の客観性がその方法の社会的・公共的性格と結びついているとしても、それによって、科学者個人の科学の客観性に向けての努力が無意味であると断定したり、あるいは、その責任が免除されると考えることはできない。なぜなら、「客観性」が、社会科学的認識につきまとうさまざまな偏見や偏向を取り除いて客観的な真理に到達しようとする努力と無縁な科学者の「協働」によって生まれると考えるのは楽観的にすぎるからである。Mannheimのように、個人の中で、部分的真理を動的に相関させて結合させ、客観的真理に到達しようとするのと、Popperのように、それを科学者の集団討論によって達成しようとするのとでは、見かけほど本質的な違いがあるわけではない。要するに、一方が他方を排除する根拠はなく、客観的真理に到達するためには、両者ともに求められているのである。

# 2. 脱西欧的アプローチ

社会科学において客観的真理に到達するためには、科学者間における自由な討議が有益な働きをすることは間違いないと思われるが、それとともに、科学者個人が、偏見にとらわれる危険性を十分に認識し、みずからの努力によって、偏見や偏向を振り払おうとすることも、同様に、必要なことである。ことに、途上国を研究の対象とするときには、なお

さら、意識的に、かつ、意図的に注意深くなければならない。

イギリスの開発専門家である Robert Chambers(1983)は、「さまざまな偏見やバイアス (偏向)が、アウトサイダーと農村の貧困全般との接触を妨げている。特に、最も深刻な 貧困は、バイアスをもっているアウトサイダーには理解しにくい」ことを指摘し、顕著な バイアスとして、場所に対するバイアスやプロジェクトへのバイアスなど、6 つのバイアスをあげている。(61) これらのバイアスは、ほとんどの場合、現地の農村で、アウトサイダーと農村の貧困との接触を妨げる物理的な障害を意味しているが、その背後には、存在論的・認識論的偏見が存在する可能性がある。

思考様式としての偏見を問題にするとき、とりわけ日本については、その近代化がもっている両面性がもっとも大きな問題となる。すなわち、石田(1995)が指摘するように、日本は、一方では後発工業化国であり、非西欧の後発国として、西欧先進国に追いつけ追いこせという努力をしてきた面では、発展途上国と共通している。他方、日本は、今日では、北側の代表的な国であるという面では、西欧先進諸国と共通したものを持っている。(62) そして、日本人が、アジアや中東、アフリカの途上国の人たちと相対するとき、先程の日本の持っている両面性のうち、しばしば、北側先進諸国の代表としての面があらわれ、ほとんど無意識のうちに西欧的価値観にたっていることがある。

Edward W. Said は、その著書『オリエンタリズム』の中で、オリエンタリズムという言葉を、「西洋のオリエントに対する思考の様式」をしめす語として、また、「西洋のオリエントに対する支配の様式」しめす語としても用いた。(63)このオリエンタリズムと日本人との関わりについては、Said が批判した西洋のオリエンタリズムを、日本人が無意識のうちに共有していると考えても不思議ではない。(64)日本は、自然科学のみならず、人文社会科学の多くの部分を西欧から受け入れてきたのだから。Said が、『オリエンタリズム』で批判したように、近代世界で普遍的価値と考えられていたものが、実は西欧文化を基礎としたものであり、それを、文化的帝国主義ともいうべき態度で、非西欧地域に押し付けてきたことがしばしばある。

われわれが、非西欧社会、ことに途上国の人たちに対するとき、オリエンタリズムに代表される西欧的価値観をまず払拭することがなによりも必要である。そして、このことは、なにも、反対に、アジア的価値の優位性を主張するとか、ナショナリズムを鼓舞するとかいうのでは、けっしてない。「脱西欧的アプローチ」とは、われわれの社会科学的認識のうちに潜み込む偏見や偏向を、意識的・意図的に振り払う努力を、個々の科学者においてもなすべきであり、そして、その無意識のうちの偏見は、ほとんどの場合「西欧的」である、ということを意味しているのである。

# 第2節 内発的アプローチ

この章の前文で、援助が失敗している例についてふれたが、Cassen(1986)は、先ほどふれたほかに、援助が失敗する理由を以下のように指摘している。すなわち、まず、援助国側では、プロジェクトの計画作りが、現地の事情をまったく無視して行われたり、他の経験から学ぼうとしない姿勢から問題を生じている。被援助国側では、援助活動がうまくいかないのは、援助プロジェクトを取り巻く政策環境が悪かったり、被援助国政府の機構に欠陥があったり、その政府自身がプロジェクトの実施にさほど強い関心を持っていないときが多い、という。(65)援助におけるもっとも基本的な問題は、先に Erler のバングラデシュでの体験に関連して指摘したように、援助が、それをもっとも必要とする人たちの真のニーズに基づいて実施されなければならない、ということである。援助をもっとも必要とする人たちのニーズがどこから生じるかといえば、それらの人たちが実際に営んでいる毎日の生活のなかからである。つまり、真のニーズといえるためには、外から持ち込むのではなく、ニーズは内発的なものでなければならない。鶴見(1980)は、内発的発展を次のように定義している。(66)

内発的発展とは、目標において人類共通であり、目標達成への経路と創出すべき 社会のモデルについては、多様性に富む社会変化の過程である。共通目標とは、地球 上すべての人々および集団が、衣食住の基本的要素を充足し人間としての可能性を十 全に発現できる、条件をつくり出すことである。それは、現存の国内および国際間の 格差を生み出す構造を変革することを意味する。

ここでは、共通の目標と、過程の多様性および構造の変革が強調されている。しかし、構造の変革を必須のものとして考えるかどうかは、現在の国際的・国内的貧富の格差が構造的なものであると認識するかどうかにかかっている。したがって、それを肯定すれば、外発的発展においても発展の必要条件となってくるという意味では、構造の変革は、内発的発展の要件とはいえない。内発的とは、地域の人々の主体性を基軸として、生態的・歴史的・文化的諸条件と適合しながら、みずからの発展の様式を導き出していくことである。そういう意味では、目標においても多様性を認めるものである。国際協力は、こうした内発的発展をもとめる人々の日々の営みから生まれたニーズの実現をめざして、行われるものでなければならない。

# 第3節 総合的アプローチ

教育は、個人の能力を育みその将来の発展の基礎を培うという個人的側面とともに、文化や科学技術の継承、人材の提供、国民・市民の育成などの社会的機能を果たしている。また、社会に実在する制度として、国内政治の重要な対象となり、さらに、地域社会の一部を構成している。したがって、ある国や地域の教育を理解するためには、その国・地域の歴史的・文化的・社会的・経済的・政治的背景を理解することが必要になる。これは、

いわば当然のことで、これまでにも、比較教育学等において行われてきたことである。しかし、現実の開発援助の世界では、先にもふれたように、この当然のことが行われず、経済と教育との結びつきから教育の全体像を描くようなことがなされてきたわけである。そういう意味で、この総合的アプローチ、すなわち、教育をその関連する分野を含めて総合的にとらえていくという研究方法の重要性を指摘しておく必要があるのである。

教育を総合的にとらえた場合に、教育を結節点として、いくつもの価値理念が競合することが予想される。例えば、一般教育を行う高等学校を増設した結果、高等教育に対する需要の圧力が増大する一方、国内の経済停滞から、卒業生の大部分が失業するという事態が起こることがある。その場合、高等学校のカリキュラムや収容能力について、相対立する見解が生じうる。このようなとき、どのように考えればいいのだろうか。経済との関連を重視するのか。子どもたちや親の希望を優先して考えるのか。あるいは、地域社会との関連性、伝統的文化の継承を優先していくべきだろうか。このように、現実の教育問題は、いくつもの価値理念のぶつかり合いの中で動いているといってもよい。そうしたときに、判断の基準になるのは、今までに述べた、脱西欧的アプローチと内発的アプローチである。つまり、近代化論のように、外からかくあるべしという姿を持ち込むのではなく、現地において、ことに、日常生活との適合性のなかから、答えを導き出すことが重要である。なぜなら、日常生活との適合性のなかから、答えを導き出すことが重要である。なぜなら、日常生活との適合性のなかに、主体性を基軸とした、生態的・歴史的・文化的適合性が集約的にあらわれ、それが、内発性を象徴していると考えられるからである。そして、実際に国際協力のあり方と方法を研究するにあたっては、次節でいう「協力的アプローチ」がもとめられる。

#### 第4節 協力的アプローチ

#### 1. 援助から国際協力へ

これまで、国際教育協力を主題としながら、ODA(政府開発援助)や、世界銀行等の融資の問題などを扱うときには、慣例にならって、「援助」という言葉もあわせて使用してきた。ユネスコの教育白書(ユネスコ(1994)前掲書)でも、「協力と援助」というように、両者を並べて使っている。国際的な文脈の中で、協力と援助については、どのように使い分けていけばよいのか。国連では、援助政策の進展の中で、用語が変化してきている。すなわち、対外援助(foreign aid)から、開発援助(development aid)、次いで開発支援(development assistance)、そして最終的に国際開発協力(international development cooperation)へと進展してきた。しかし、国連では、援助は、実質的に開発協力と同義語になっているといわれており、これらの用語の変化は、ユーフィミズム以上のことはないといわざるをえない。(67) しかし、例えば、ユネスコでは、学校建設や教材の購入の費用を支援するため、1951年に、ユネスコ・ギフトクーポン券制度を開始したが、1970年代に入ると、その名称は、「ユネスコ・コーアクション(UNESCO Co-operative Action)」

にあらためられた。これは、国際関係においては、ギフトや贈与、あるいは受恵という一方的な行動ではなく、支援する側も受ける側も、その活動を通して「いっしょに考え、行動し、学び合う」ことがもとめられるという考え方に立って、名称がつけられたといわれている。(68) ここでは、たんにユーフィミズムではない、実質的な意味合いがその言葉の変化の中に込められているといってよい。

先に援助の問題点を論じたところで、たとえ理想的な援助であったとしても、援助を受 ける側に、自立ではなく、依存=従属関係を生じるという指摘があったことを紹介した。 このことは、例えば、建国の当初から、援助が国の経済に組み込まれているような、援助 依存率の高い国、つまり、援助が常態の国では、ことにそうであろうと想像される。しか し、そういう実態があって、そこから援助への依存体質が生まれていることを承知しなが ら、なおそのうえに、国際関係においては、援助という言葉をやめて、国際協力に名称を あらため、そして、たんに名称をあらためるだけでなく、実質的にも、相互協力と相互受 益の考え方を導入するべきであると考える。つまり、国際協力とは、お互いが対等の立場 に立って、相互に受益するという考え方のもとに、共同して、一つの行動をつくりあげて いくことである。したがって、国際協力の中核となる概念は、「対等」、「共同」および「相 互受益」である。なぜ、共同するかといえば、一つには、解決をせまられている問題は人 類共通の問題だからであり、二つには、その問題の解決には共同することが必要だからで ある。こうして、名称と概念を援助から国際協力にあらためることにより、二つの効果が 期待できる。一つは、援助を受けてきた側の援助への依存体質からの脱却である。もう一 つは、援助を供与しきた側の国民に、なぜ援助しなければならないのかという疑問に答え る効果である。

#### 2. 発展の権利

国際協力という言葉をはさんで、一方に援助があるとすれば、その対極に、「発展の権利」がある。1970年代に、途上国の経済的地位を改善するために、新国際経済秩序(NIEO = New International Economic Order)や南北包括交渉が主張された。NIEO は、国連の開発関係のフォーラムで行われた論議のうちもっともラディカルで包括的な経済改革案であったが、その急進さゆえに、先進国側の大幅な留保・意見表明を伴う内容の薄いものとなり、先進国の実質的なコミットメントはほとんど得られなかった。南北包括交渉も同様に完全な失敗に終わったのである。

このような状況から、途上国の関心は、NIEO の経済的側面から、NIEO の人権的側面に移ってきた。途上国は、先進国が表立って反対することが困難な個人の人権を武器に南北間格差是正をめざし、「発展の権利」を主張するようになったのである。「発展の権利に関する宣言」は、こうした背景のもとに、1986年の国連総会で採択された。発展の権利について、多谷(1994)は、従来の西欧流の人権概念に依拠した発展の権利に対する批判に対

し、法律にしろ条約にしろ、本来、目的のための法的手段にすぎず、それ自身が目的ではない、それからいえば、司法審査になじむかどうかによって、自由権と社会権に分ける西欧流の、従来の人権二分論も絶対的ではなく、社会権と基本的な自由の保障を内容とする複合的人権である「発展の権利」を国際人権法の観点から認知することは十分可能であるとする。(69)

しかし、発展の権利については、問題の本質は法律論ではない。「発展の権利に関する 宣言」が暗に承認している援助への権利に関して、イギリスが、欧州共同体を代表して次 のようにコメントした。

開発途上国が置かれている状況により、それらの国のため多くの援助計画が促進されてきたが、このこと自体が、現在、厳密な意味での「権利」を与えているわけではない。国際開発戦略のような施策は、国際行動の枠組みを提供するものであるが、法的拘束力がある義務というよりはむしろ、ガイドラインである。(70)

援助を求める権利は、それが向けられるすべての政府から否認されている。発展する権利についても、国際社会においてその実効を担保する仕組みができていない段階で、それを認めることに、いったいどれほどの実益があるというのか。むしろ、国際協力に「権利」と「義務」の考え方を持ち込むことは、1970年代の NIEO や南北包括交渉が失敗したのと同じく、南北をお互いに反対の方向に追いやるだけで、結果的に、途上国にとって、何の実績もあがらないということになりはしないのか。それよりは、多少迂遠にみえても、「対等」と「共同」、それに「相互受益」のみち、すなわち、名義的にも実質的にも、国際協力のみちを選ぶべきではなかろうか。

# 注

- (1)村田翼夫「教育協力」西村俊一他編『国際教育事典』アルク、1991年、pp.169-170.
- (2) UNESCO, Compendium of Statistics on Illiteracy (Paris: UNESCO, 1995), p.10.
- (3) ユネスコ編『世界教育白書 1994』東京書籍、1995年、pp.17-18.
- (4)小林哲也「比較教育学」日本教育社会学会編『新教育社会学辞典』東洋館出版社、1986 年、p.739.
- (5) Gail P. Kelly, "Debates and Trends in Comparative Education," in Robert F. Arnove, Philip G. Altbach, and Gail P. Kelly, ed., *Emergent Issues in Education* (Albany: State University of New York, 1992), pp.13-22.
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# 第2部

国際教育協力学の可能性と方向

#### 第6章 国際教育協力学の可能性

#### 第1節 国際教育協力の有効性の意味

前章までで、国際教育協力学についての理論的検討を終えた。すなわち、まず、国際教育協力学を、その領域を明らかにするとともに、関連分野との対照により、定義づけた。 次に、教育分野における国際協力のかかえている問題点と、その規模の大きさおよび重要性を明らかにして、そこから国際教育協力学の必要性を導き出した。さらに、国際教育協力学に固有の方法論を提示することによって、研究の方向をしめすとともに、方法論の面から国際教育協力学の必要性を補足した。

ところで、国際教育協力学には、先に定義したとおり、途上国での教育の改善・充実というほかに、国際協力が構成要素として含まれていることを思い出してみると、そもそも、協力の必要性を否定する見解にたてば、国際教育協力学は成り立たないことになる。そして、国際教育協力学の必要性は、当然に、国際教育協力学の可能性を前提にしているから、その必要性も成立しないことになる。しかしながら、このような協力の必要性を全否定する見解に同調しないことは、これまでにふれてきたとおりである。ただし、そのように、国際協力一般について、その必要性を肯定する見解をとったとしても、教育分野について、国際協力の必要性を否定する見解もありうるわけである。

教育協力の必要性は、この報告書の冒頭でふれたように、なによりも、国や地域によって教育の分配に著しい格差があることに由来する。そして、その事実を認め、また、多くの途上国において自力救済が困難であることを肯定したとして、次に、教育協力の可能性が問題となる。教育協力の可能性は、協力をする双方の側に協力の意志があり、協力を成立させるのに必要な客観的な状況があること(協力のための資金や技術、人材などがあり、現地が戦争や紛争状態など協力を困難にする状況にないことなど)により成立する。そして、最後に問題となるのが教育協力の有効性である。これについては、例えば、Berman(1992)の見解のように、1950~1960年代の途上国における教育爆発の現象に、教育援助が決定的に重要な役割を果たしたとするものもある。(1)そして、より一般的には、UNDPの人間開発報告書のように、途上国は、過去30年の間に、初等・中等教育就学率が約1.5倍になったことなどから、「人類の進歩を急速に進めることは可能であり、開発協力は実る」という見解がある。(2)教育協力は、具体的には小・中学校の子どもの収容力増大などをめざして行われることが多いから、協力と結果の数量的データとの間には因果関係があることを肯定してよいケースが多いと考えられる。

しかし、教育に関しては、就学率や識字率などの数量的データなどでは計れない質の問題、すなわち、子どもの学習到達度の問題や、道徳的態度・実践の問題などもあり、また、数量的データについても、学校教育の実態を正確に把握しようとすれば、ドロップ・アウトや留年、欠席日数などさらに詳細なデータが必要となってくる。したがって、教育協力について、一般的にその有効性を検証し、そこから、国際教育協力学の成立の可能性を立

証することは、実際には、きわめて困難であり、今後、個別のケースの実証的な研究の積み重ねが必要となってくるものと思われる。つまり、教育協力の有効性の問題は、一方で、国際教育協力学の成立を根拠づける一つの柱であるが、他方、それ自体国際教育協力学の重要な課題であり、国際教育協力学における日々の研究の中から、教育協力の有効性も証明されていくという関係にある。これを図にあらわすと、図 6.1 の a. および b. のようになる。

# 図 6.1 教育協力の有効性と国際教育協力学の必要性の関係 (矢印は、前者が後者の成立する前提条件であることをしめしている。)

a. 教育格差の存在 自力救済の困難性 教育協力の可能性 教育協力の可能性 教育協力の有効性 b. 問題のある教育協力の実態 国際教育協力学の可能性

そこで、ここでは、将来そうした研究を導き出すための第一歩として、途上国および先進国の教育関係の研究者、行政官および教員等に対して、途上国の教育開発と教育協力に関するニーズについてのアンケート調査を実施し、教育関係の専門家の意見分布から、教育協力の有効性とその将来の方向をさぐり、そして、そこから国際教育協力学の可能性と方向を見出すこととした。

# 第2節 アンケート調査の実施

#### 1. アンケート調査の趣旨

前節で述べたように、教育協力の有効性については、本来、個別の事例についての実証的研究を積み重ねるなかから、立証されていくものであると考えるが、この方法は、あくまでも個別の事例について、それが有効であったかどうかを研究の対象とするものであり、多数の事例の蓄積を必要とする。一方、教育協力が現実の国際関係において日常的に数多く実施されていることを考慮すると、日頃から教育協力に関係し、または見聞する機会の多い教育関係者、すなわち教育関係の研究者、行政官および教員等の意識調査を実施し、それらの者の意見分布により、教育協力の有効性とその方向を実証しうるのではないかと考える。その理由は、以下のとおりである。

- (1) Karl Mannheim の指摘するように、特定の立場にたつことによってのみ到達し うる真理がありうると考えるのが妥当であり、教育に関係している立場にある研 究者、行政官および教員等であるからこそ、途上国の教育開発や教育協力に伴う 問題点を認識しうると考えられる。(3)
- (2) 意識調査の対象を、国際機関、先進国および途上国の研究者、行政官および教員等とすることにより、途上国の教育現場への近さを基準として、それぞれの調査結果を相対化し、国際機関や先進国の行政官や研究者のもっている認識の問題点を指摘することができる。

今回、途上国における教育開発と教育協力に関するアンケート調査を実施したのは以上のような趣旨からであるが、実際の調査にあたっては、調査対象者の選定が、時間の制約もあって、ある程度便宜的にならざるを得ず、また、回答者の数もかなり不十分であったので、調査結果の解釈については慎重にならざるを得ない。しかしながら、今回の調査は、今後のこうした調査の第一歩であり、国際教育協力学の促進にいささかでもつながることを期待したものである。

#### 2. アンケート調査の内容

アンケート調査の内容は、途上国における教育開発と教育協力に関する調査である。その全文は、次のとおりである。

# Survey on the Needs for Educational Development and

#### International Cooperation in Education

Question 1:To what extent do you think each following factor influences the educational development, especially at the primary and secondary levels in developing countries? Please select and write the number for each item which you think most suitable of the following 5 numbers.

0- not at all. 1- not so much. 2- so so. 3- very much.

# 4- extremely

Factors	Evaluation
① Curriculum	
② Textbooks	

① Science Equipment and/or Visual aids ③ Quality of teachers ⑥ Pupil/student-teacher ratio ⑦ Buildings and other facilities ⑧ Selection system for promotion ⑨ School management by principals ⑪ Financial support by central/local government ⑪ Governmental school administration ⑫ Parents' poverty ⑬ Number and location of schools ⑪ Rate of employment after graduation ⑮ Social and cultural background  Please list three current major problems or issues in education of schools or in the school of schools of the school of schools of the school of schools  Please list three current major problems or issues in education of schools or issues in education of schools or issues as you clarified above?	(4) Science Equipment and/or Visual aids	
© Pupil/student-teacher ratio  © Buildings and other facilities  ® Selection system for promotion  ® School management by principals  © Financial support by central/local government  © Governmental school administration  © Parents' poverty  © Number and location of schools  © Rate of employment after graduation  © Social and cultural background  Please list three current major problems or issues in education elopment in your country or in developing countries.	Saloneo Byarpinent and though and	
(7) Buildings and other facilities  (8) Selection system for promotion (9) School management by principals (10) Financial support by central/local government (11) Governmental school administration (12) Parents' poverty (13) Number and location of schools (14) Rate of employment after graduation (15) Social and cultural background  Please list three current major problems or issues in education elopment in your country or in developing countries.	⑤ Quality of teachers	
School management by principals  Financial support by central/local government  Governmental school administration  Parents' poverty  Number and location of schools  Rate of employment after graduation  Social and cultural background  Please list three current major problems or issues in education elopment in your country or in developing countries.	© Pupil/student-teacher ratio	
School management by principals      Financial support by central/local government      Governmental school administration      Parents' poverty      Number and location of schools      Rate of employment after graduation      Social and cultural background  Please list three current major problems or issues in education elopment in your country or in developing countries.	7 Buildings and other facilities	
Time in the second	® Selection system for promotion	
government  Governmental school administration  Parents' poverty  Rate of employment after graduation  Social and cultural background  Please list three current major problems or issues in education elopment in your country or in developing countries.	9 School management by principals	
Parents' poverty      Was and location of schools      Was and cultural after graduation      Social and cultural background  Please list three current major problems or issues in education elopment in your country or in developing countries.  It was do you think we can settle or at least make less serious such		
® Number and location of schools	(11) Governmental school administration	
Rate of employment after graduation      Social and cultural background  Please list three current major problems or issues in education elopment in your country or in developing countries.  Iow do you think we can settle or at least make less serious such	@Parents' poverty	
Social and cultural background  Please list three current major problems or issues in education elopment in your country or in developing countries.  Iow do you think we can settle or at least make less serious such	® Number and location of schools	
Please list three current major problems or issues in education elopment in your country or in developing countries.  Iow do you think we can settle or at least make less serious such	(4) Rate of employment after graduation	
elopment in your country or in developing countries.  Iow do you think we can settle or at least make less serious such	⑤ Social and cultural background	
	<u> </u>	
-		
	elopment in your country or in developing cou	ntries.
	elopment in your country or in developing cou	ntries.

Question 2: 2-1

2-2

Question	n 3:
3-1	Please describe the educational fields which you think could be improved
	through international cooperation and also give reasons for them.
3-2	When international organizations or donor countries are about to address themselves to problems or issues in educational development of developing countries, what do you think they should take into consideration?
3-3	What kind of international cooperation project with Japan do you think could contribute to development of education in developing countries? And why do you think so?

3. アンケート調査の対象者と回答者

調査対象者は、次の組み合わせにより分類することとした。

- A 所属機関・国
  - 1. 国際機関
  - 2. 先進国
  - 3. 途上国

途上国については、OECD の DAC (開発援助委員会) による援助受取国リスト (1996年3月現在)を用い、そのうち Part I (ODA 受取開発途上国および地域) に指定されている国・地域とした。また、同リストに記載されている Part II (移行国) については先進国に分類した。

#### B. 職 種

- 1. 大学・研究所等の研究者
- 2. 国際機関・各国政府の行政官
- 3. 教育機関(大学・大学院を除く。)の教員等

アンケート調査の対象者は、以下の区分のとおりである。合計は、1,500 人であり、回答者は、283 人(回答率:18.9%)である。ただし、回答の締切りである 1998 年 2 月 19 日以降にも 44 件の回答が寄せられているので、それを入れると回答者は 327 人(回答率:21.8%)である。

調査票の送付は郵送により、回答は郵送、ファクシミリまたは電子メールのいずれでも よいこととした。

調査票を送付したのは、1998 年 1 月 9 日であり、回答を締め切ったのは、前述のとおり、同年 2 月 19 日であった。イスラム教圏では、本年の 1 月は断食月であり、そのため回答の回収にも影響したことが予測される。当初から回答率 20%を一応の目標としていたので、その点では目標に達したことになる。以下、<math>A (所属機関・国) および B(職種)の各分類別に調査対象者および回答者の数を掲げる。国別データなど、詳細は、第 8 章に回答の集計とともに記載している。

	調査対象者				回答者			
	研究者	行政官	教員等	計	研究者	行政官	教員等	計
•国際機関	6	48	1	55	1	12	1	14
•先進国	136	166	16	318	38	38	8	84
·途上国	415	659	53	1,127	90	81	14	185
a.	399	456	50	905	86	61	12	159
b.	4	90	0	94	1	8	0	9
C.	4	56	2	62	2	6	2	10
d.	5	44	1	50	0	2	0	2
e.	3	13	0	16	1	4	0	5
合計	557	873	70	1,500	129	131	23	283

- (注) a.~e.は、地域をあらわし、途上国の内訳をしめす。各記号があらわす地域は 以下のとおりである。
  - a. アジア・太平洋地域 b. サハラ以南アフリカ地域 c. 中南米地域
  - d. 中東・サハラ以北アフリカ地域 e. ヨーロッパ地域

この表をみてもわかるように、調査対象者は、途上国に重点を置き、そのなかでもアジア・太平洋地域が中心となった。これは、調査対象者の選択に、国立教育研究所と広島大学のAPEID(=Asia-Pacific Programme of Educational Innovation for Development アジア・太平洋地域における開発のための教育革新プログラム)事業の参加者を中心として、それに、国際機関、各国政府担当者を加えた構成としたことによる。これは、アンケート調査送付先の選択の便宜によるところもあるが、それとともに、APEID事業参加者は、各国ユネスコ国内委員会の推薦により、その国の教育関係者か選ばれるので、一つは、その国の教育開発や教育協力に相当深い理解をもつものであり、二つには、比較的回答を得やすいと考えたことによる。ただ、そのため、途上国でも地域的に偏りがあり、アフリカや中南米などは、少数しか選ばれない結果となってしまった。これについては、将来の調査において検討を要する事項である。

#### 第3節 国際教育協力学の可能性

アンケート調査の内容は、先にしめしたとおり、大きく分けて、途上国の教育開発と教育協力の二つである。いずれも、途上国が質問の主題となっており、したがって、国際機関や先進国の回答というのも、途上国の教育開発または途上国との教育協力についてのものであることに留意する必要がある。質問の1および2が教育開発に関係しており、質問の3が教育協力に関係している。ここでは、主として、質問の3の回答から、教育協力の有効性の問題、すなわち、どういう分野であれば、教育協力の効果が期待できるのか、したがって、国際教育協力学の成立の可能性があるのかの問題を検討することとする。

なお、アンケート調査結果そのものは、第 8 章にまとめて記載しているので、詳細は、 そちらを参照のこと。

#### 1. 質問 3-1 の回答結果について

質問3-1は、国際協力によって、促進することができる教育分野を尋ねたものである。

# (1) 国際機関

この質問に答えているのは国際機関の行政官であるが、当然のことながら、教育協力に否定的な見解はない。特徴的なのは、物的施設・設備などハード面のことは登場しないことである。とりわけ、教師教育、指導教員の研修を取り上げているのが目立つ。その他では、国際教育、教育経営、戦略計画、教育評価のためのデータ分析、理科・数学のカリキュラム開発、技術・職業教育、遠隔地教育などの分野があげられており、また、教材の交換、比較研究と専門家の交換などを推奨するものがあった。

#### (2) 先進国

先進国では、大学・研究所等の研究者は、前項の国際機関の場合と類似しているのが注目される。やはり教師教育があげられ、その他、障害者教育、教育行政、カリキュラム開発などがあげられている。また、教育協力に参加するすべてのパートナーの自国の教育がきちんとしているのでなければ、教育協力もほとんど効果をあげ得ないとしているものがいた。先進国の行政官では、ほとんどすべての分野で教育協力の可能性があるとするものが目立っている。ただし、介入ではなく対話が必要としたり、柔軟性と想像力を働かせるなどの条件付きとしている。その他では、情報管理、情報技術、ジェンダーなど衡平の問題、研究と評価、政策開発支援、経営管理能力などの分野があげられている。

# (3) 途上国

ここでも、やはり教師教育(P.N.G.、インド、カンボジア、スリランカ、パキスタン、 フィリピン、マレーシア、ラオス、エチオピア、セイシェル、ニカラグア、ブラジル、ペ ルー、キプロス)があげられている。とくに研究者の意見として、より具体的に、教員の 会合や交換プログラム、相互訪問やセミナーの開催(インド、中国、バングラデシュ、マ レーシア) などをしめしているのが注目される。教師教育のほかには、カリキュラム開発、 教科書や教材の開発、教育技術(P.N.G.、インド、インドネシア、カンボジア、スリラン カ、タイ、中国、フィリピン、エチオピア、キプロス、トルコ)があげられている。科学 技術、理科・数学、情報技術、職業・技術教育などを指摘しているのは、インドネシア、 カンボジア、タイ、中国、フィジー、フィリピン、ベトナム、ラオス、エチオピア、レソ トである。また、とくに、財政的・物的支援をあげている国には、P.N.G.(設備の提供)、 スリランカ (地方の教員の研修計画支援)、パキスタン (ノン・フォーマルの基礎教育の教 材開発、初等・中等教育の教員研修プログラム)、フィジー(科学技術・技術職業教育分野 での学校建設・設備)、フィリピン(物的施設)、ラオス(中等教育レベルでの建物建設、 新しい教科書や教師指導書の印刷、地方の遠隔地での建物建設)、ウルグアイ(施設・設備、 教材など)、ニカラグア(インフラの整備)、ペルー(遠隔地教育)などがある。そのほか のものとしては、教育研究・評価 (インド、インドネシア)、市民教育 (ウズベキスタン)、 カリキュラム比較、教員の選抜・昇進制度の比較(韓国)、教育計画、施設経営(スリラン カ)、貧しい者に対する教育、障害者教育(タイ)、環境教育(タイ)、ノンフォーマル教育、 継続教育(タイ)、国際教育(タイ)、教育行政(中国)、管理者教育(ベトナム)、10年の 基礎教育(マラウイ)、教育計画および教育行政(モザンビーク)、人的資源および物的資 源の管理(モロッコ)などがある。

以上のように、今回のアンケート調査では、従来教育協力の分野として考えられていた 学校の建物や設備など、物的インフラ以外の分野で、実に多彩な協力の分野があげられて いることに注目する必要がある。代表的なものは、教師教育、カリキュラム開発、教科書・ 教材の開発、教育研究・評価、国際教育、環境教育、教育計画・教育経営などの分野である。こうした分野では、今回のアンケート調査でも、ことに途上国の側からの要請が強く、教育協力として発展させていくことのできる可能性が高いといえる。したがって、今後、こうした分野に関連して、国際教育協力学が成立し、発展させていくことができるものと考えられる。

#### 2. 質問 3-2 の回答結果について

質問 3-2 は、国際機関や協力の供与国が途上国の教育開発の問題に取組もうとすると きに留意しなければならない事項について、尋ねたものである。

# (1) 国際機関

教育協力において留意しなければならない事項として、多くあげられているのは、その 国あるいは地域における特別のニーズである。また、社会的・文化的背景や中央・地方政 府の意思、利用しうる人的・物的資源などもあげられている。また、ある社会にあてはま る解決法を別の社会にもっていくのを避けることの重要性が指摘されている。

#### (2) 先進国

国際機関の場合の回答と同様に、文化的・歴史的・経済的・道徳的・政治的伝統などがあげられているほか、教育開発は 10 年以下の短期的枠組みでとらえてはいけないことなどが指摘されている。また、ここでは、途上国の問題は途上国にだけ任せておいた方がよい場合があるというように、教育協力に消極的な意見もだされている。

#### (3) 途上国

各国に共通してみられる意見は、やはり、文化的・社会的・政治的背景や脈絡のなかで、その国やその国の人々を理解する必要があるということである。そのほかには、単に教育省の行政官の意見ではなく、教員・校長の意見(スリランカ)、教育行政の統一性と教育の質(タイ)、最先端の技術、教育改革に関する国際会議や地域会議の機会、教育の共同研究の機会(中国)、コミュニティーの参加(パキスタン)、人口の 80%が地方に住んでいること(バングラデシュ)、地理的配置のゆえの費用(フィジー)、財政、会計、監査に関する地方の規則・規制の存在(フィリピン)、多民族国家(マレーシア)、持続可能性(ニカラグア)などがあげられる。

#### 3. 質問 3-3 の回答結果について

質問 3-3 は、途上国の教育開発が促進されると考えられる、日本との教育協力のプロジェクトについて尋ねたものである。

#### (1) 国際機関

効果的な日本との教育協力プロジェクトについては、さまざまな意見が提出されている。 すなわち、国際理解や国際協力の促進および教育開発をめざした教員・指導教員・学生の 交換プログラム、教育部門の分析・政策改革のための国家的能力開発、理科・数学プロジェクトの改善、二国間と多国間の協力活動におけるいっそうの連携などがあげられている。

#### (2) 先進国

情報管理や情報技術、教員の交換などがあげられているほか、日本の教育改革の経験が英語により利用可能になればきわめて有益であることなどが指摘されている。

# (3) 途上国

途上国においては、さまざまなプロジェクトが提案されている。その概要は、以下のと おりである。

(P.N.G.) 教育のインフラと設備の提供、カリキュラム開発と教科書執筆の ための研修プログラム、教師教育プロジェクト

(インド) 農村のドロップ・アウトした子どもに焦点をあてたインフォーマル教育

(インドネシア) カリキュラム開発、学校施設・設備、コミュニティーの参加と能力開発

(ウズベキスタン) 初等学校教科書開発共同プロジェクト

(カンボジア) 教育研究、作業場訓練

(スリランカ) 管理研修、カリキュラム開発および指導教員のための研修、指導 法の研修、マス・メディアの利用研修

(タイ) 教師教育、教員交換プログラム、教材・教育メディア開発、カリ キュラム開発セミナー、情報技術、理科教育センターへの支援

(中国) 高等教育施設、教師教育、カリキュラム・教科書・教材開発、教育技術

(パキスタン) ノンフォーマル基礎教育のための教材開発および教員研修、教師 教育、教育管理者のための管理経営技術の改善プロジェクト

(フィジー) 科学技術、技術職業教育

(フィリピン) 職員の能力開発、研究、カリキュラム、経営・管理、初等学校へ の理科実験室の設置

(ベトナム) 教員・管理者の研修、共同研究プロジェクト、施設・設備

(マレーシア) 指導者・教員の技術研修、行政官の訪問研修、学生交換プログラ

ム、設備の寄付

(ラオス) 中等教育プロジェクト

(エチオピア) カリキュラム開発、遠隔地教育、中等教育施設

(マラウイ) コンピュータ、建築資材の提供

(モザンピーク) 学校建設および教員研修の支援による基礎教育の拡充

(レソト) 基礎および成人教育

(ウルグアイ) 設備・教材

(ニカラグア) 理科教材や文化的教材の提供

(ブラジル) 教師教育の専門家の交換、理科教育用機器および視聴覚器材の提

供

(ペルー) 教員の教育技術の改善プロジェクト

(モロッコ) 教育開発の経験の移転

(キプロス) カリキュラム政策に関する比較研究の実施、教員・教材・技術交

換プロジェクト

(トルコ) カリキュラム、指導、情報技術プロジェクト

日本との教育協力の分野でも、とくに途上国からは、実に多彩なプロジェクトの提案がなされていることに注目しなければならない。まず、共通して、教師教育、管理者研修などがあげられているほか、多くの国で、カリキュラム・教科書・教材の開発が指摘されているのが目立っている。こうした教育内容に関しては、国の主権に関わるものであり、当該国の特別の事情が色濃く反映される分野であるので、従来、国際協力にはもっともなじみにくいと考えられていたものである。しかし、各途上国の研究者、行政官、教員等から、強い協力要請がでていることから、おそらく、カリキュラム等の開発にかかる技術的な問題に関して要望があるものと推測される。これら以外にはやはり、学校の施設や、理科教育用設備、視聴覚器材、コンピュータなどについて、日本との協力要請がなされている。

# 注

- (1) Edward H. Berman, "Donor Agencies and Third World Educational Development, 1945-1985," in Robert F. Arnove, Philip G. Altbach, and Gail P. Kelly, ed., Emergent Issues in Education (Albany: State University of New York, 1992), pp.57-59.
- (2)UNDP (国連開発計画)『UNDP 人間開発報告書 1995 ジェンダーと人間開発』国際協力出版会、1996 年、p.20.
- (3)Karl Mannheim, *Ideologie und Utopie* (London: Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1929)マンハ イム『世界の名著 56 イデオロギーとユートピア』中央公論社、1971.

#### 第7章 国際教育協力学の方向

前章で、途上国の教育開発あるいは教育協力の専門家としての立場にある研究者、行政官および教員等のアンケート調査により、どういう分野であれば教育協力が有効なものとして成立しうるかをみてきた。その結果、途上国との教育協力については、相当広範囲に、さまざまな分野で、その有効性を確認することができた。そこで、ここでは、同じくアンケート調査により途上国の教育開発課題がどのようなものであるのか、また、どのようにすればその課題を解決し、または緩和することができるのかをさぐり、そこから、今後の国際教育協力学の方向性をしめすこととする。

### 1. 質問1の回答結果について

質問1は、途上国の教育開発に影響を与える可能性があると考えられる 15 の要素について、その影響の度合いを 5 段階評価により、尋ねたものである。(回答結果のグラフは、すべて第8章にまとめて掲載しているので、図の引用については、同章を参照のこと。)

図 8.1 は、回答者の所属機関・国別に各要素の評価の状況をグラフにしたものである。 それによると、先進国または国際機関と途上国との間で、評価の程度の違いが大きく、かつ、途上国の評価の方が高いいものから順に並べると、次のようになる。(国際機関は、途上国と先進国の間に、位置している。ただし、カリキュラムおよび生徒/教員比率については、途上国、先進国、国際機関の順になっている。)

- 1 理科教育用設備・視聴覚器材
- 2教科書
- 3その他の教材
- 4生徒/教員比率
- 5カリキュラム
- 6校舎その他の施設
- 7進学のための選抜システム

次に、同じく図 8.1 から、国際機関または先進国と途上国との間で、評価の程度の違いが大きく、かつ、国際機関または先進国の評価の方が高いものから順に並べると、次のようになる。(先進国は、国際機関と途上国の間に、位置している。ただし、校長による学校経営および政府の学校行政は、国際機関、途上国、先進国の順に、社会的・文化的背景は、先進国が上位に、途上国と国際機関がほぼ同じところに位置している。また、卒業後の就職率は、国際機関が上位に、途上国と先進国がほぼ同じところに位置している。)

#### 1親の貧困

- 2中央・地方政府による財政支援
- 3校長による学校運営
- 4 政府の学校行政
- 5 社会的文化的背景
- 6 卒業後の就職率

最後に、国際機関、先進国および途上国の三者の評価がほとんど一致しているのは、次の二つである。

- 1 教員の質
- 2 学校の数や所在地

そして、三者を平均して、高い評価を得た順では、次のようになる。

- 1 教員の質
- 2カリキュラム
- 3中央・地方政府による財政的支援
- 4校長による学校経営
- 5 教科書
- 6親の貧困
- 7政府の学校行政
- 8 理科教育用設備・視聴覚器材
- 9 生徒/教員比率
- 10 社会的·文化的背景
- 11 その他の教材
- 12 学校の数や所在地
- 13 卒業後の就職率
- 14 進学のための選抜システム
- 15 校舎その他の施設

以上から、国際機関、先進国および途上国の三者が一致して断然に評価が高いのは、教員の質であること、そして、次に続くのは、国際機関および先進国では、中央・地方政府の財政的支援であり、途上国では、カリキュラムおよび教科書であることがわかる。

このようにしてみると、途上国と国際機関および先進国との間での評価の違いがはっき りとあらわれているのがわかる。すなわち、途上国では、学校の最新の設備と、教育内容 (カリキュラム、教科書) に重点がおかれている。それに対して、国際機関および先進国 では、親の貧困や、政府の財政的・行政的能力、校長の学校経営、社会的・文化的背景といった、経済的・社会的・文化的背景と管理能力に重点をおいているのがわかる。これらは、途上国側にとっては、変えるのが困難な事項であり、そのことが途上国側の評価の低さにも影響を与えていると考えられる。

これらのことから、今後の教育協力の課題としては、教員の質の問題にかかわる教師教育の分野と、カリキュラムや教科書・教材の開発など、教育内容の問題が、これまで考えられていた以上に、重要性をおびてくると考えられる。これらは、先にみた、国際協力の効果をあげうると考えられる教育の分野についての回答と、ちょうど対応していることがわかる。また、これらの調査結果から、途上国と、国際機関および先進国の間で、途上国の教育開発に影響を与える要素についての評価に、かなり大きなずれがあることがわかる。このことから、教育協力の個別のケースにおいて、いったい何が、真の途上国の教育開発および教育協力のニーズであるかを、慎重に検討することが必要となってくるのである。

次に、研究者、行政官および教員等における職種別の評価の違いは、図 8.2 に記載のとおりである。これによると、研究者と行政官については、評価がおおむね一致していることが多いということができる。これに対して、教員等については、それらと若干の違いがあることを観察することができる。教員等の評価が高くなっている要素を、違いの大きさの順に並べると、以下のとおりである。

- 1 生徒/教員比率
- 2中央・地方政府による財政支援
- 3 政府の学校行政
- 4 卒業後の就職率
- 5校舎その他の施設
- 6 理科教育用設備・視聴覚器材
- 7その他の教材
- 8 教員の質

以上からみてもわかるように、教員等は、学校の現場において、目頃苦労していると考えられる要素に、高い評価を与えていることがわかる。このようにして、職種によっても、途上国の教育開発に影響を与える要素に対する評価の仕方が違ってくるのである。そして、一般論として考えれば、国際機関や先進国よりも途上国、研究者や行政官よりも学校の教員等、というように、途上国の学校の現場に近ければ近いほど、その評価は、より真実に近いニーズをあらわしていると考えてもさしつかえないのではなかろうか。これにより、今後の教育協力、また、国際教育協力学の方向性を知ることができるものと考える。なお、これらの調査結果は、立場によって評価が違ってくるという、認識の存在論的構造をしめ

していると考えるのが妥当であるので、途上国の教育開発や教育協力についての、個別のケースにおける真のニーズの発見は、偏見や偏向を払拭する努力のなかから、実証的に判断していかなければならないものと考える。

#### 2. 質問 2-1 の回答結果について

質問 2-1 は、途上国の教育開発課題を尋ねるものであり、回答は三つまであげるものと している。

#### (1) 国際機関

途上国の教育開発課題として、大きく分けて二つのものが指摘されている。一つは、教育の量的拡大にかかわるもので、基礎教育および成人の識字教育の拡充、農村やスラム地域での高いドロップアウト率、生徒/教員比率の異常な高さ(1クラス:50~60人の生徒)などである。もう一つは、教育の質にかかわるもので、カリキュラムの革新や、学習の到達度、教員の質の問題などがしめされている。また、両者にかかわるものとして、財政的支援や、政府や政治の問題、腐敗や制度の欠如などがあげられている。

#### (2) 先進国

先進国においても、ほぼ国際機関と同様な意見が提出されており、教育へのアクセスの問題、ドロップアウト率の高さが指摘される一方、教員の質や動機づけの問題、効率性の問題がしめされた。また、財政の削減や財源不足もあげられている。

# (3) 途上国

途上国では、国によってさまざまな教育開発課題が指摘されており、その概要は以下の とおりである。

(P.N.G.) 資格ある教員の不足、基礎教育へのアクセスの制限、教科書等の教 材不足、理科教育用設備や家政科など実践的な教科の設備の不足

(インド) ドロップアウト率の高さ、財政的支援の不足、親の貧困など

(インドネシア) 資格ある教員の不足、資金の不足、教育経営の問題など

(ウズベキスタン)教科書不足、時代遅れのカリキュラム・教材、新しい教育技術の不足

(カンボジア) 教員給与の増大、教員の技能と知識の向上、生徒/教員比率の減少

(スリランカ) 教育と経済の不適合、ドロップアウト率の高さ、教員の教育技能の 向上など

(タイ) 教員の質、予算一設備、人員の不足、不利益な立場にある子どもに 対する学校の不足など (中国) 教員の質、財政的支援の不足、高校と大学の入学試験など

(パキスタン) 学校のインフラの未整備、学習者の日常生活への関連性、教員の知識、研修、積極性、動機づけの不足など

(バングラデシュ)仕事志向でない教育(適切な計画の欠如)、生徒/教員比率の異常な高さ、初等教育の普遍化の未達成

(フィジー) 社会・経済的および文化的要素、学校経営、管理委員会および校長、 学生に労働市場への参入を準備させる高等教育段階の施設の不足

(フィリピン) 資金不足、中央集権化されすぎた基礎教育カリキュラム、指導の質 の低さなど

(ベトナム) 不十分で不適切な教育制度、教育に対する合理的な投資政策、良好なチーム管理と高い資格を持った教員

(マレーシア) 農村の学校での施設不足、都市での生徒/教員比率、初等学校での 教員の質

(ラオス) 教材、ことに教科書の不適切さ、科学技術の設備、政府の財政的支援の不足など

(エチオピア) 教育財政、教育と雇用の不適合、教員の質など

(セイシェル) 資格ある人材の不足、教育の質、平均的能力のグループの進学できる見込みの乏しさ

(ボツワナ) 訓練された学校の管理者・校長の不足、女子のドロップアウト率の 高さ、教育技術の乏しさ

(マラウイ) 財政的支援の不足、教員の数と質、物理的インフラ(教室が不足している。)

(モザンビーク) アクセスと衡平 (機会の不足)、教員の質の低さ、教育経営

(レソト) 施設とインフラに関して基礎教育へのアクセス、親の貧困、教育制 度の最終地点での若者の失業

(ウルグアイ) 教員スタッフの状況 (研修、専念、給与、社会的認知)、学生の社会・文化的不利益を逆転する可能性に欠ける制度、建物、教材および家具を購入できる十分な財源

(ニカラグア) 低開発国ゆえの低予算、高度の経験主義、関係する問題を解決する のに財政的支援不足

(ブラジル) 落第とドロップアウト率、教員の質、校長による学校経営

(ペルー) 教員の専門性の低さ、不十分な教材、入学が遅く、容易にドロップ アウトし、散在する農村では、中等教育を提供する手段がないこと

(モロッコ) 資源の管理、カリキュラムの変更に時間がかかること、教育と社会 の連携の無さ (キプロス) 教員の指名と昇進の手続き、進学手続き、カリキュラム開発政策に ける教育研究の制限された役割

(トルコ) カリキュラム研究、インフラ (建物、教材、予算など)、生徒/教員 比率

以上のように、途上国の教育課題には、国によってさまざまなものがある。共通して指摘されているのは、財政的支援の不足であり、そこから生じる施設や理科教育用設備の不備、教科書等の教材の不足、教員不足からくる生徒/教員比率の異常な高さなどである。また、途上国の教育課題は、教育の量と質の問題が同時に起こっていることに特徴があり、教育の質の問題に関しては、資格のある教員の不足の問題、教育技術の乏しさ、時代遅れのカリキュラム・教科書などである。さらに、生徒のドロップアウト率の高さもかなりの国で指摘され、途上国の共通の問題になってきている。

#### 3. 質問 2-2 の回答結果について

質問 2-2 は、前問で明らかにされた途上国の教育開発課題について、それらを解決し、 または少なくとも、緩和する方法を尋ねるものである。

#### (1) 国際機関

政府の側でのより大きな努力を必要とすることが指摘されているほか、非識字の撲滅を 含め、親の社会・経済的条件の改善、個々の学校への自治権の拡大、校長の適切な選任な どの対策がしめされている。

#### (2) 先進国

アフリカやラテンアメリカでの母語教育の拡充、初等レベルでのクラスの大きさを減らすための追加資金の配分などが提案されているほか、途上国の教育開発は、それぞれの国に特有な社会・経済的、政治的脈絡に結びついているのみならず、全教育部門とも関連があるので、出来合いの解決策はないことが指摘されている。

# (3)途上国

途上国については、先に指摘された教育開発課題の解決または緩和法がそれぞれの国ご とに提案されている。その概要は以下のとおりである。

(P.N.G.) 教師教育制度の拡充、基礎教育の無料・義務化とそのための資金の 増額、教科書等の開発を目的としての地方レベルでの専門的知識の 構築、設備のための資金源拡大

(インド)	生徒の興味を維持するため教育を仕事志向とすること、学校教育に
	コミュニティを完全に巻き込むこと、カリキュラムの関連性を確実
	なものにし、教員の質を改善することなど
(インドネシア)	理科・数学などの分野での教員の再教育と奨学金の支給、透明性、
	教員の刺激策、教育経営の改善など
(カンボジア)	平和・安全、無資格教員の再研修、校長の経営技能の向上、教室の
	さらなる建設と有資格教員の地方への移動
(スリランカ)	人類の遺産と価値に重点をおいた教育、高等教育に失敗したものを
	専門的に訓練するため、研修センターと技術研究所を提供
(タイ)	途上国により進んだ指導技術を提供、ティーム・ティーチング方式
	を促進するためにも教授・学習パッケージを採用すること、理科教
	育用設備や学習教材の導入を促進
(中国)	選抜制度の改革、教師教育の改善、教育をコミュニティー開発の方
	向に向けることなど
(パキスタン)	教師教育、教員選抜および教員昇進制度の点検、近代化および向上、
	統一的な教育制度・カリキュラムの導入、ノンフォーマル教育制度
	の導入と民間部門の活用など
(バングラデシュ)	教育制度の適切な計画化、初等・中等教育レベルでの教員の増員、
	学校の増設など
(フィリピン)	部門の見直しの継続、カリキュラム立案者、教員および教育行政官
	の教育の継続、教職に入る学生の養成期間中の厳格な選別など
(ベトナム)	教育制度の改革、教育形態の多様化と社会化、教育学および教育経
	営の大学建設の投資など
(マレーシア)	両親と教員と学校管理者の間の一層緊密な連携、教員不足の克服、
	コンピュータの供与など
(ラオス)	教育協力分野での援助の供与、教科書印刷のための資金供与、技術
	者や技能労働者を訓練するための科学技術設備
(エチオピア)	経済開発の促進、教育と経済の連携を強化するシステムの樹立など
(レソト)	施設および設備の改善支援、農村および都市地域での収入を生み出
	すプロジェクト支援、若者の自立訓練プロジェクト
(ニカラグア)	あらゆる種類の学校教材の供与、教員研修の支援、財政的支援
(ブラジル)	生徒や学習過程に対する教員の態度の変更、教員研修制度の全般的
	変更、校長の任命のルールと学校評価手順の樹立
(ペルー)	教員のための指導教材作成に対する経済的支援、教員研修への経済
	的および人的関与、ハイテクの遠隔地教育に対する資金供与

ここにあげられている途上国の教育開発課題の解決または緩和法は、国によってさまざまであり、その多様であることが一つの特色となっている。しかし、これらに共通していえるのは、一つは、例えば、基礎教育の無料・義務化や、理科教育用設備・学習教材の導入、施設・設備の改善支援などのように、多額の資金を必要とするものであったり、教師教育制度の拡充や、教授・学習パッケージの開発、教育制度の適切な計画化のように、特別の技術を必要とするものであったり、あるいは、また、教育学および教育経営の大学建設などのように、その両者を必要とするものであったりする。ところが、すでに、質問 2-1 でみたように、これらの国々は、教育分野における深刻な財源不足や技術不足に悩んでいる国々である。そこに、教育開発に関する種々の促進策を模索しながらも、自力では解決しえない途上国の姿がみえてくる。それは、第6章第1節で、教育協力の必要性が成立する条件の一つとして指摘した、途上国における自力救済の困難性をあらわしているものと考えることができる。

# 第8章 アンケート調査結果の集計

前章までで、アンケート調査について、その主要な結果をしめしてきたが、ここでは、 網羅的に結果を記載することとする。質問の内容については、各項目ごとに再掲している のでそれを参照されたい。

なお、そこで使用している記号の意味は次のとおりである。

#### ・分類の区分

#### A 所属機関・国による分類

- 1. 国際機関
- 先進国 (OECD の DAC による援助受取国リスト (1996 年 3 月 現在) により Part II (中東欧・旧ソ連などの移行国) に分類される国を含む。)
- 3. 途上国(同上分類により Part I [ODA 受取開発途上国および地域]に分類される国)
  - ・ 途上国の地域分類
    - a. アジア・太平洋地域
    - b. サハラ以南アフリカ地域
    - c. 中南米地域
    - d. 中東・サハラ以北アフリカ地域
    - e. ヨーロッパ地域

# B 職種による分類

- 1. 大学・研究所等の研究者
- 2. 国際機関・各国政府機関等の行政官
- 3. 教育機関 (大学・大学院を除く。) の教員等

# ・分類の記述の方法

例: 国際機関である研究所の研究者 - A1B1

インドの政府機関の行政官 - A3B2

表 8.1 アンケート調査票送付先一覧

			回答	合	H			
]	国際機関及び国名		大学・研究所等の研	国際機関・各国政府機	大学を除く教育機		地域	分類別
			究者	関等の行政官	関の教員等		10 Ag	
	国	際機関	6	48	1	55	A	55
		アンドラ	20	1		1	<b>A</b>	
		オーストラリア	26	35	4	65	\	
		オーストリア バハマ	1	2 1		3 1	1	
		ベラルーシ		<u> </u>		<u> </u>	1	
		ベルギー	1	<u> </u>		6	1	
		ブルネイ	1 1	2		3	1 \	
		ブルガリア	1	1		2	1 \	
		カナダ	5	16		21	1 \	
		チェコ		1		1	1 \	
		デンマーク		1		1	1 \	
		エストニア		1		1	] \	
		フィンランド	1	2		3	] \	
		フランス	1	3		4	. I	
1000	.	ドイツ	3	25		28		
H	Щ	ギリシャ		1		1		
		ハンガリー		3		3	\	
		アイスランド		2		2	l \	
		アイルランド イタリア		2		3		
		クウェート		<u>3</u>		<u> </u>	١ ١	
		ラトビア		<u> </u> 		<u> </u> 1	1	
業	11	リトアニア		<u>'</u>		<u>'</u> 1	١ ١	318
\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	₹	ルクセンブルク		<u> </u>		1	1	310
		モナコ		1		1	1 \	
		モルドバ		1		1	1 \	
		オランダ	9	3		12	1 \	
		オランダ ニュージーランド	18	7	6	31		
l	_	ノルウェー		1		1	] \	
十	ן ∖	ポーランド		2		2	<b>\</b>	
•	•	ポルトガル		1		1	. \	
		カタール		1		1	l \	
		ルーマニア	1	1		2	. \	
		ロシア	3	1		4		
		サンマリノ シンガポール	10	<u> </u>	4	1 30	<b> </b>	
		スロバキア	10	16 1	4	30 1	1	
		スピハイノ		<u> </u>		<u> </u>	1 1	
		スペイン スウェーデン	3	2		5	1 \	
		スイス	<del>                                     </del>	1		1		
		ウクライナ		1		1	1 \	
		アラブ首長国連邦	<u>[</u>	2		2	] \	
		イギリス	4	6		10	] \	
		U.S.A.	48	4	2	54	]	
		先進国合計	136	166	16	318		
		アルバニア		2		2	ļ	
岡		ボスニア・ヘルツェゴビナ		11		1		
۳	類	クロアチア	<del>                                     </del>	1		1	ļ	
発展途上国	一ロッパ地域	キプロス		2		2	, _	
一個	\$	マケドニア		1		<u> </u>	16	
THEN THEN	📮	マルタ スロベニア	1	<u> </u>		2	. ~	
	╽╫╽	トルコ	2	2		4	1	
発	'''	<u> </u>		2		2	1	
		か 計	3	13		16	1	
<u> </u>		·, #1		, ,	ı	, ,	I	l

表 8.1 アンケート調査票送付先一覧(続き)

			回答	依頼者の		£	<u> </u>		計		
<b>I</b>	国際相	機関及び国名	大学・研究所等の研	国際機関・各国政府機		各 国	地	域	分	類別	j
		アンゴラ	究者	関等の行政官 1	関の教員等	1		-			
		ベナン		1		<u>'</u> 1					
		ボツワナ		2		2					
		ブルキナ・ファソ		2		2					
		ブルンジ		3		3					
		カメルーン		2		2					
		カーボ・ベルデ		1		1					
		中央アフリカ		2		2					
		チャド		2		2					
		コモロ		1		1					
		コンゴ		1		1					
		コンゴ民主共和国		3		3					
ا ہے ا		コートジボアール		2		2					
H		ジブチ		1		1					
		エリトリア		1		11					
		赤道ギアナ		1		<u>1</u>					
	愛	エチオピア		<u>2</u> 1		<u>Z</u> 1					
1 .	'	ガボン ガンビア		1		<u> </u>					
4	厾	ガーナ		4		4					
1 .	七	ギニア		3		3					
	_	ギニア・ビサオ		1		1					
		ケニア	1	2		3					
	7	レント		1		1		_			
徴	P	リベリア		2		2	7 9	4	l 1	127	'
'	榧	マダガスカル		4		4	_ ~	•	•	. – ,	
		マラウイ		2		2					
	죄	マリ		3		3					
	II/	モーリタニア		2		2					
囲	<	モーリシャス		2		2					
		モザンビーク		1		11					
	4	ナミビア		1							
		ニジェール	_	1		1					
		ナイジェリア	2	2		4					
無		ルワンダ サントメ・プリンシペ		<u>2</u> 1		2 1					
ויאיי		セネガル		2		2					
		セイシェル		1		<u>Z</u> 1					
		シエラレオネ		2		2					
		ソマリア		1		1					
		南アフリカ	1	2		3					
		スーダン	·	3		3					
		スワジランド		1		1					
		タンザニア		4		4					
		トーゴ		3		3					
		ウガンダ		1		1					
		ザンビア		3		3					
		ジンパブエ		3		3					
		小 計	4	90		94					

表 8.1 アンケート調査票送付先一覧(続き)

			回答	依頼者の	所属	<b>2</b>	ì	<b>計</b>
<b>3</b>	國際相	機関及び国名	大学・研究所等の研	国際機関・各国政府機		各 国	地域	分類別
	1		究者	関等の行政官	関の教員等		70 -30	73 AR 733
		アンティグア・バーブーダ アルゼンチン		1		1		
		アルーバ		<u>2</u> 1		<u>2</u> 1		
		バルバドス		2		2		
		ベリーズ		<u> </u>		<u>Z</u>	_	
		ボリビア		2		2		
		ブラジル	2	2	1	<u>2</u> 5		
		英領バージン諸島		1		1		
		チリ		2		2		
		コロンピア		2		2	_	
		コスタリカ		2		2		
		キューバ		2		2		
	極	ドミニカ		1		1		
	#	ドミニカ共和国		2		2		
		エクアドル		2		2	$\dashv$	
[M]	丑	エルサルバドル		2		2	$\dashv$	
H	'`	グレナダ		1		<u>Z</u> 1	$\dashv$	
		グアテマラ		2		2	$\dashv$	
	*	ガイアナ		1		1	<b>⊣</b> 62	
		ハイチ		1		<u>'</u> 1	$\dashv$	
	ler	ホンジュラス		2		2		
4	榧	ジャマイカ		3		3		
•		メキシコ	2	2	1	5		
	<del>-</del>	蘭領アンチル		1	'	1		
	-	ニカラグア		2		2		
		パナマ		2		2		
烟		パラグアイ		2		2		
, L.		ペルー		2		2		
		セントクリストファー・ネイビス		1		<u>-</u> 1		
		セントルシア		1		<u>·</u> 1		
		セントビンセント		1		<u>·</u> 1		
幽		スリナム		1		1		
Щ		トリニダード・トバゴ		1		1		
		ウルグアイ		2		2		
		ベネズエラ		1		1		
		小計	4	56	2	62		
ا د.بير ا		アルジェリア		3		3	1	1
米		パーレーン		1		1		
	4	エジプト		3		3		
	中東・サハラ以北アフリカ地域	イラン イラク	4	10	1	15		
	も	イラク		2		2		
	[£]	イスラエル	1	1				
	レー	ヨルダン		2		2 2 3		
	17	レバノン		3		3	<b>」</b>	
	汉	リビア		2		2	□ 50	
	L L	モロッコ		3		3	_	
		オマーン		2		2		
	<del>†</del>	パレスチナ		2		2	_	
	展	サウジアラビア		2		2	_	
	8	シリア		3		3		
		チュニジア		3		3	_	
		イエメン	_	2		2	_	
		小計	5	44	1	<i>50</i>		

表 8.1 アンケート調査票送付先一覧(続き)

			回 答	依頼者の	所属	合	1	H		
<u> </u>	国際相	機関及び国名	大学・研究所等の研	国際機関 各国政府機			地域		類	멘
			究者	関等の行政官	関の教員等		76 A94		双	ניני
		アフガニスタン	3	7		10				
		アルメニア		1		1	_			
		アゼルバイジャン		1		1	4			
		バングラデシュ	20	29		49	4			
		ブータン		8		8				
		カンボジア		1		1				
		中国	41	30	12	83	4			
		台湾	1	3		4	_			
		香港	4			4				
		クック諸島	<u> </u>	1		1				
H	婵	フィジー	5	4	1	10	4			
""		グルジア		1		1	4			
		インド	62	26	4	92	4			
	厾	インドネシア	37	24	1	62	4			
		カザフスタン		1		1	_			
	4II	キリバス		1		1	4			
44	壯	北朝鮮	3	1	,	4				
		韓国	43	12	1	56	_			
	床	キルギスタン		2		2	_			
	17	ラオス	2	8	_	10				
		マレーシア	13	60	5	78				
一色	₭	モルジブ	3	2	1	6	905			
/"		マーシャル諸島		1		<u> </u>	1 000			
	_	モンゴル	_	3	2	5	_			
	•	ミャンマー	2	5		7	_			
		ナウル	40	1	•	1	_			
展	1	ネパール	10	23	2	35	_			
		ニウエ	10	1	4	1 50	_			
	,,	パキスタン	18	28	4	50	4			
	*>	P.N.G	10	20		30 77	4			
		フィリピン	44	29	4		4			
ا دیر ا	1	西サモア	2	4		6	4			
米		ソロモン諸島	0.4	1	F	1 50	-			
		スリランカ タジキスタン	24	30 1	5	<u>59</u> 1	-			
		タンキスタン	32	66	8	106	-			
		・・・・ジ1 トンガ	ا عد	2	0	2	-			
		トルクメニスタン	1	<u>Z</u>		<u>Z</u> 1	-			
			+	1		<u> </u>	-			
		ツバル ウズベキスタン	1	3		<u> </u>	-			
		パヌアツ	1	1		<u>4</u> 1	-			
		ベトナム	19	12		31	-			
		<u> </u>	399	456	50	905	-			
		<i></i>	415	659	53	905 1127	-			
	•						1 5 0 0			
	総	計	557	873	70		<u> 1500</u>			

表 8.2 アンケート調査票回答者の所属一覧

				答者の所	· 属	合	,	計
国	際材	機関及び国名	大学 研究所	国際機関·各国政府	大学を除く教育 機関の教員等	各国	地域	分類別
	国	際機関	等の研究者 1	機関等の行政官 12	使関の教員寺    1		<u> </u>  4	14
	<u> </u>	オーストラリア	10	11	2	23	Ň	
		カナダ	2	7		9	1\	
		フィンランド		2		2	1 \	
_		ドイツ	2	7		9	1 \	
H	l	ハンガリー		1		1	] \	
<del>    </del>	Ī	オランダ	2	2		4	] \	84
75	ζ.	ニュージーランド	6		2	8	] \	04
先進	,	ルーマニア		1		1	] \	
•	•	シンガポール	3	1	2	6	1 /	
		イギリス	1	5(2)		6	-	
		U.S.A.	12	1	2	15	<u> </u>	
	I	先進国合計	38	38	8		34	
	極	キプロス		2(2)		2	4	
	欧州地域	マケドニアマルタ		1		1	5	
	吾	トルコ	1	'		1	1 7	
	🕸	<u> </u>	1	4		5	1	
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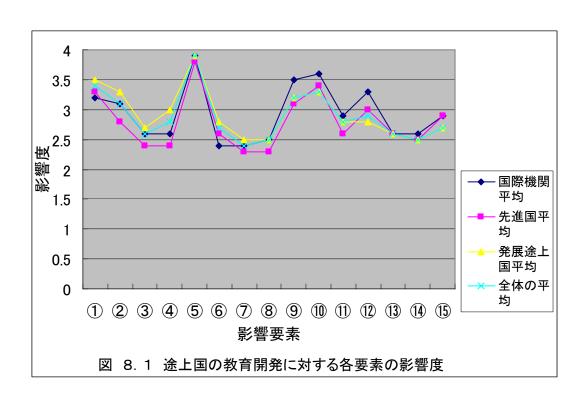
注) かっこ内の数字は一カ所の送付先より来た複数回答数を示し、回答数のうち数である。

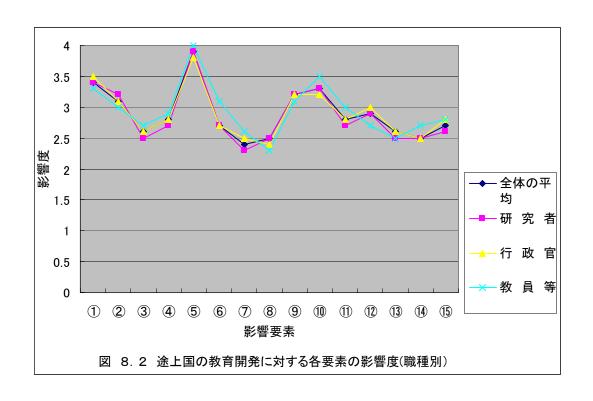
#### Question 1:

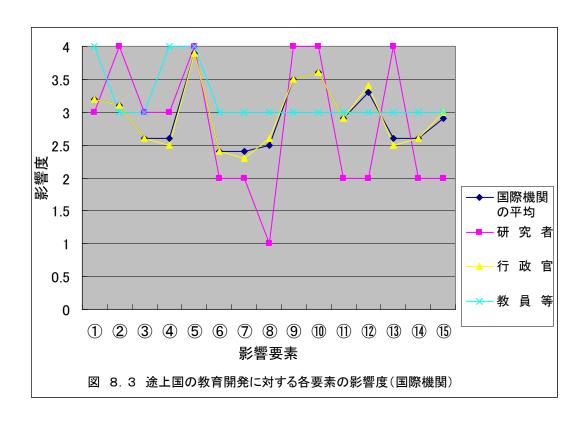
To what extent do you think each following factor influences the educational development, especially at the primary and secondary levels in developing countries? Please select and write the number for each item which you think most suitable of the following 5 numbers.

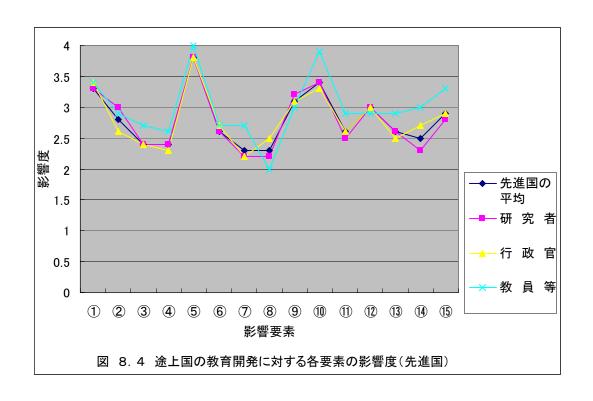
0- not at all. 1-not so much. 2-so so. 3-very much. 4-extremely.

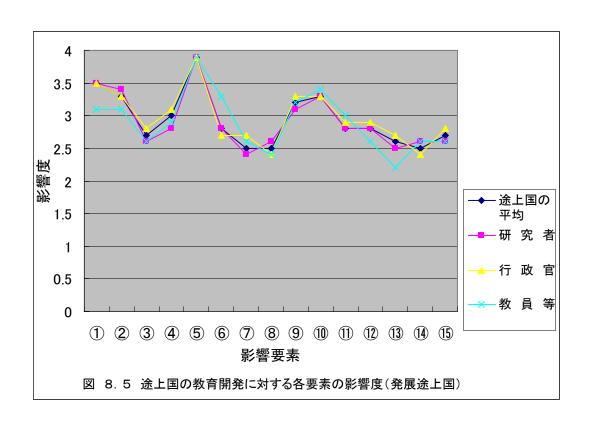
Factors	Evaluation
① Curriculum	
② Textbooks	
③ Other learning materials	
4 Science equipment amd / or Visual aids	
⑤ Quality of teachers	
⑥ Pupil / student−teacher ratio	
Buildings and other facilities	
8 Selection system for promotion	
School management by principals	
Financial support by central / local government	
Governmental school administration	
Parents' poverty	
③ Number and location of schools	
(4) Rate of employment after graduation	
ⓑ Social and cultural background	

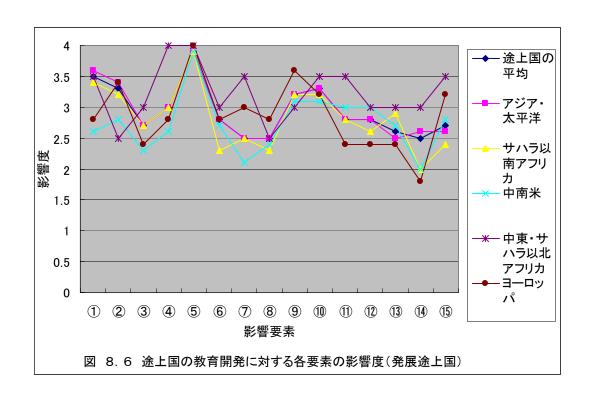


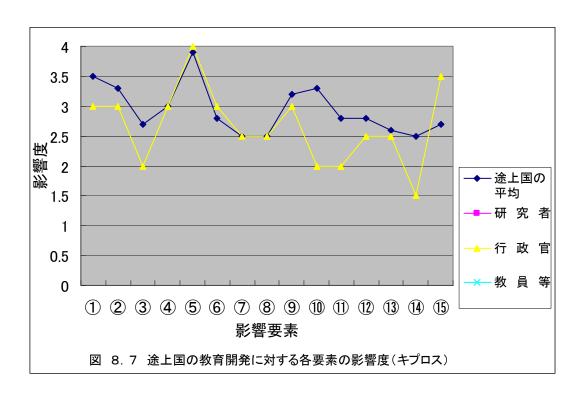


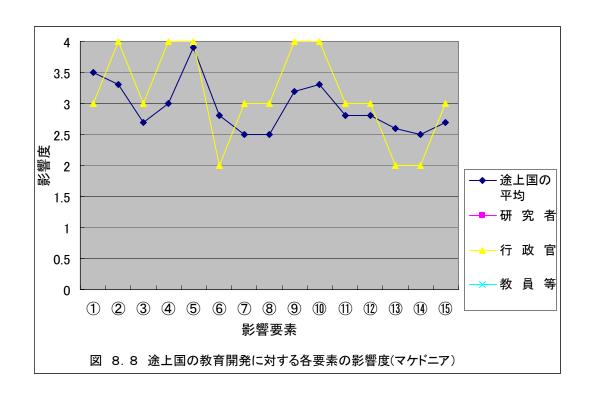


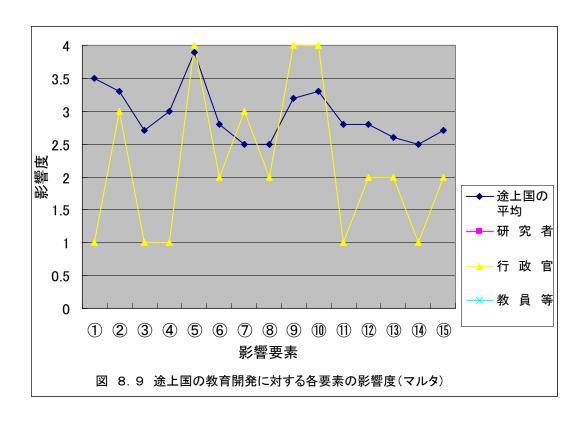


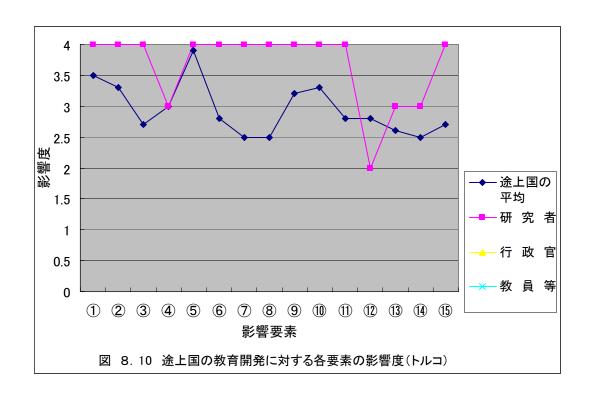


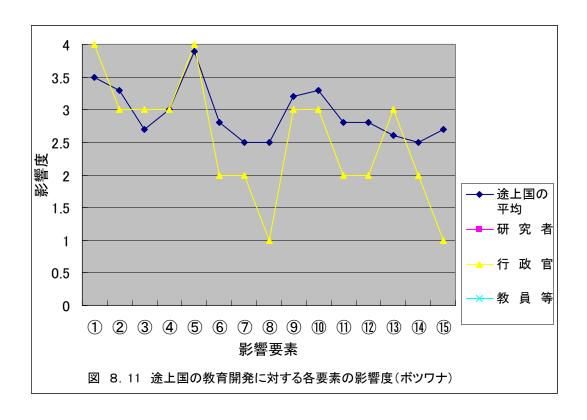


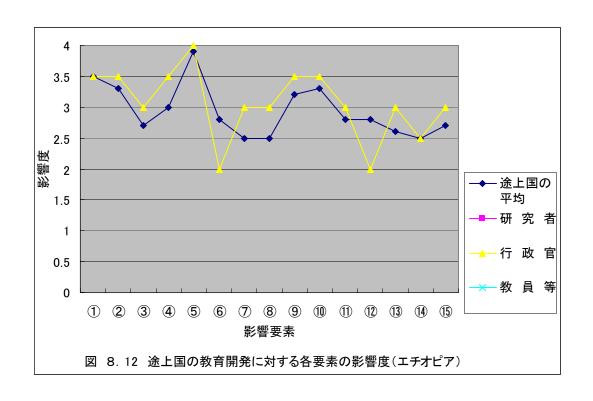


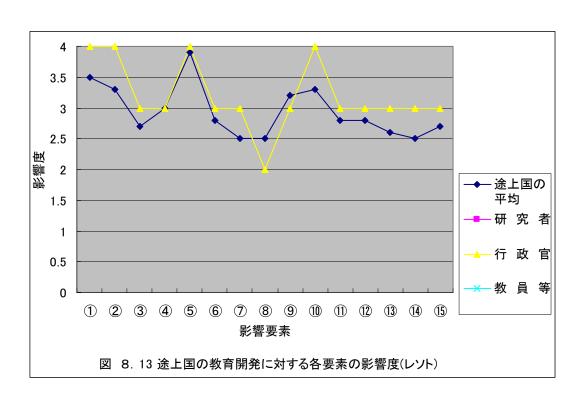


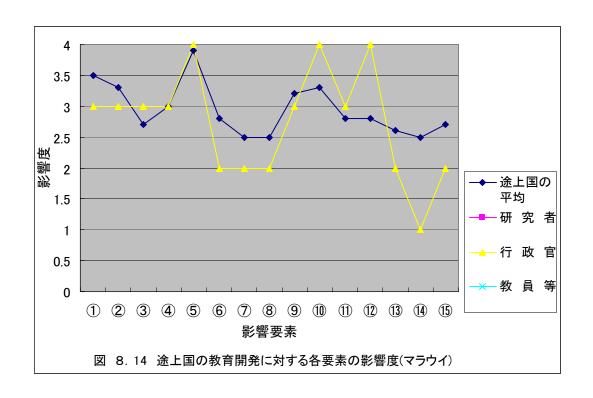


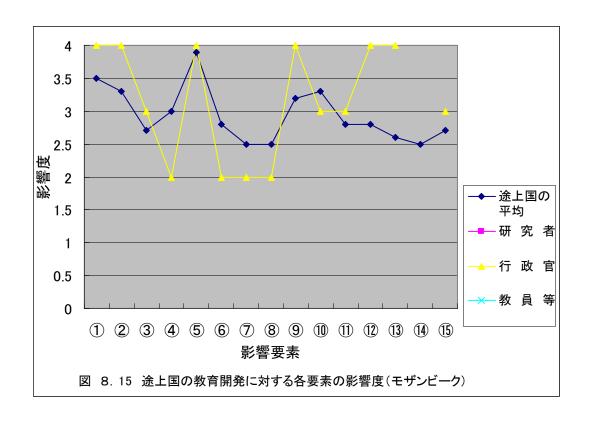


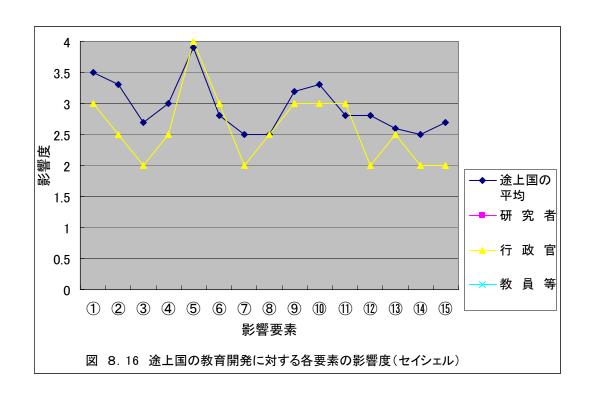


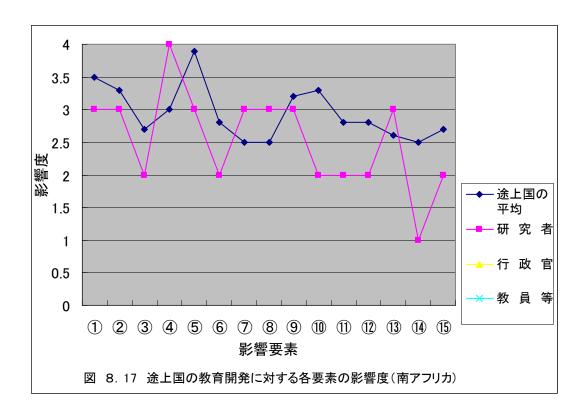


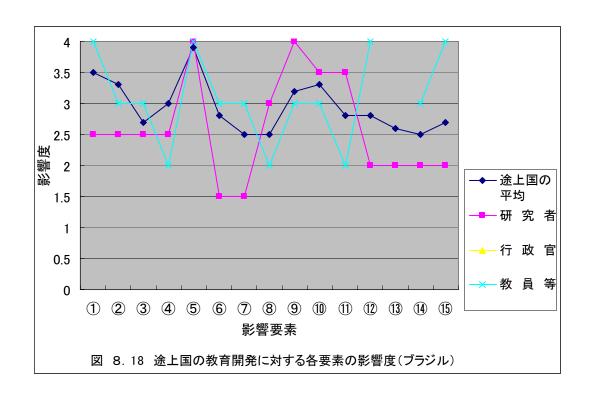


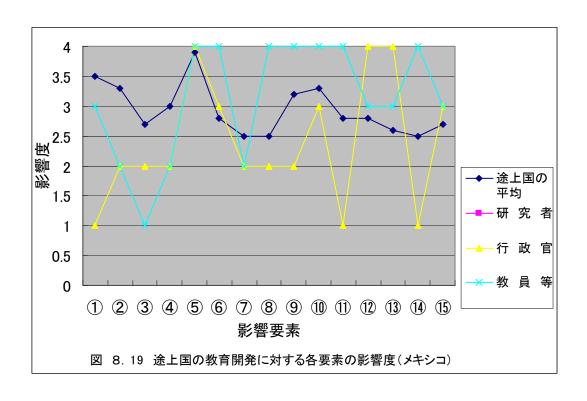


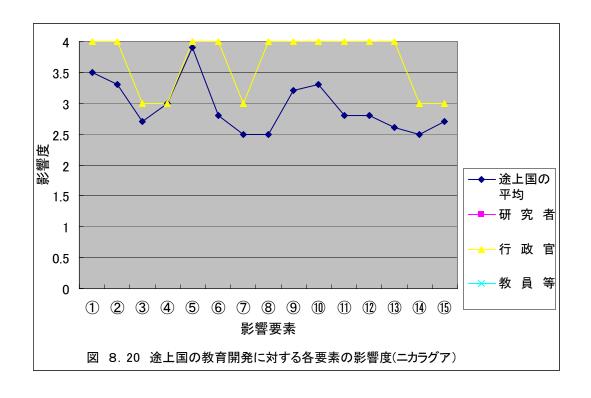


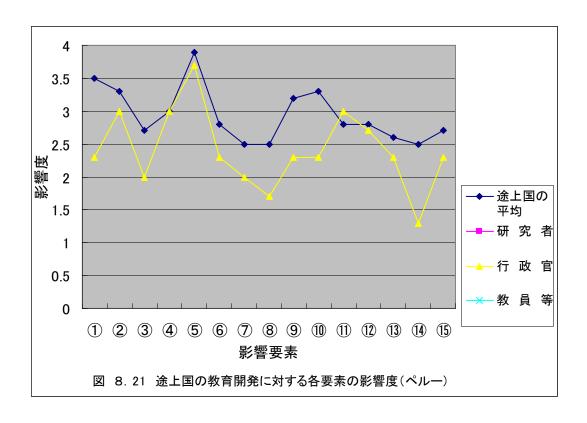


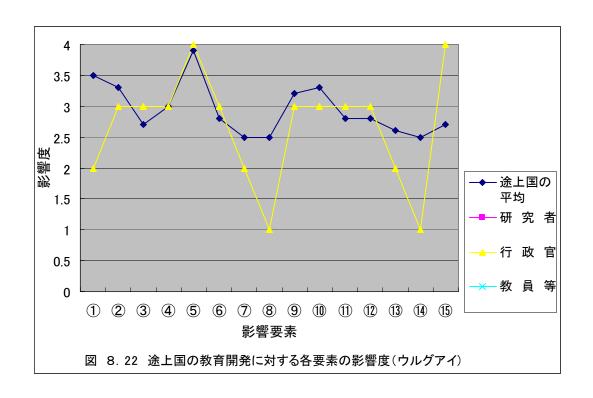


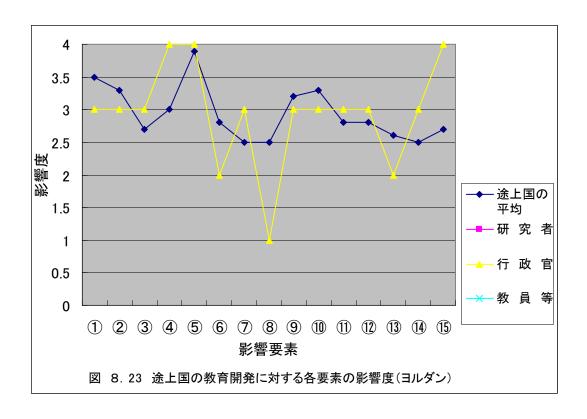


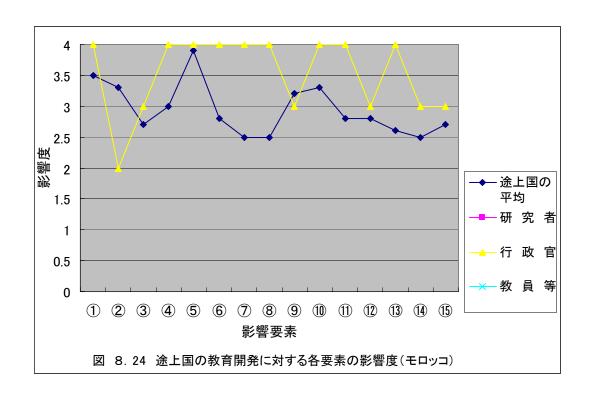


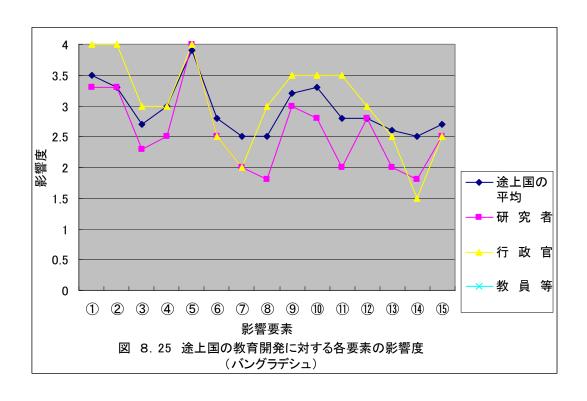


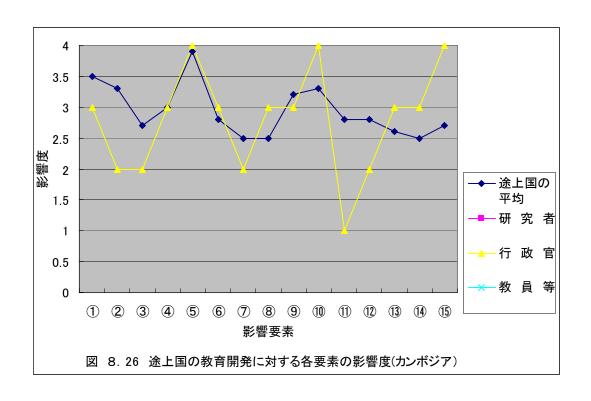


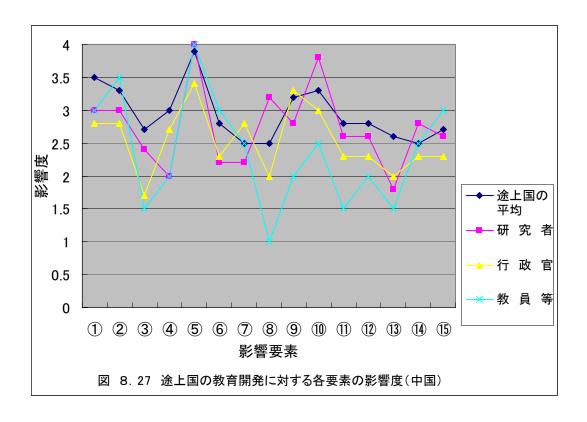


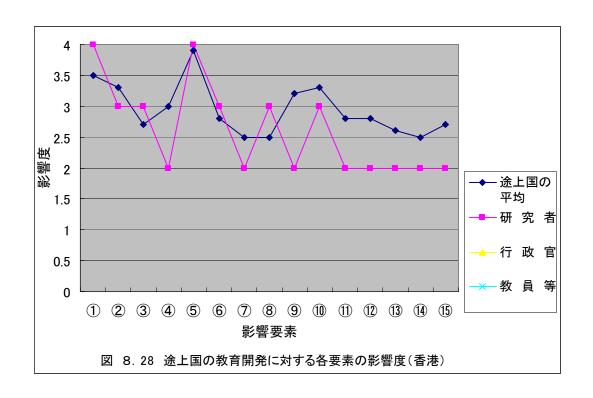


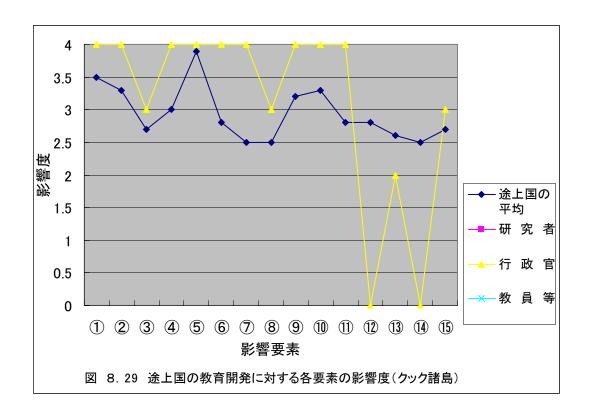


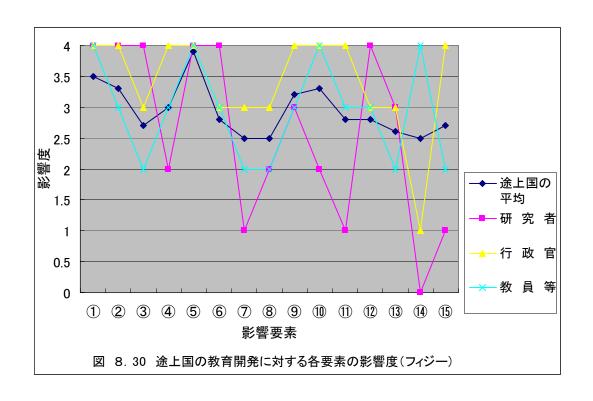


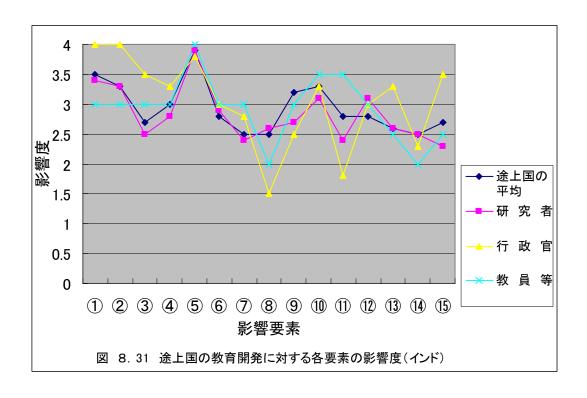


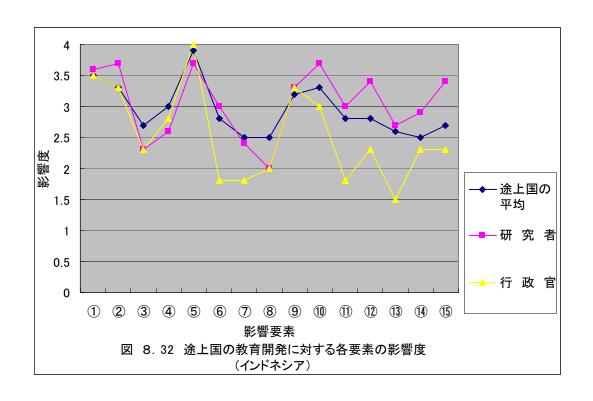


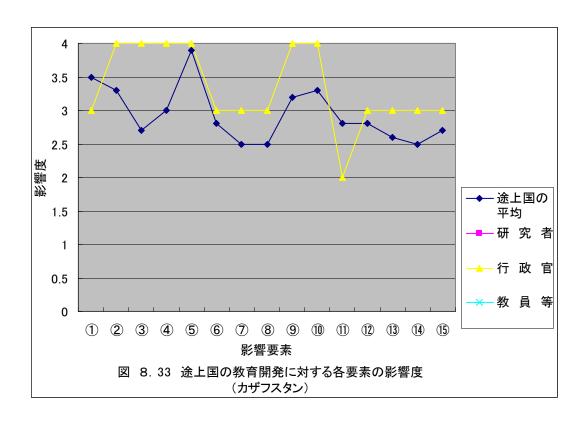


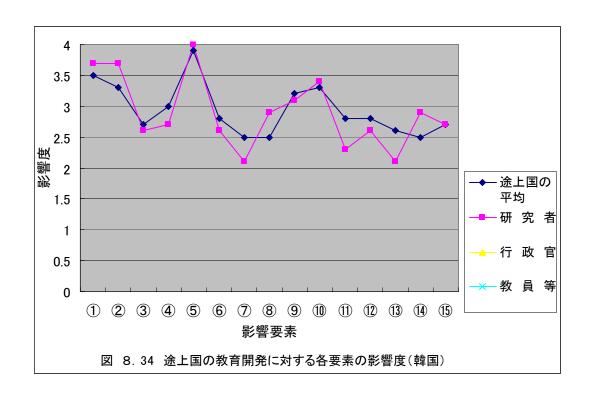


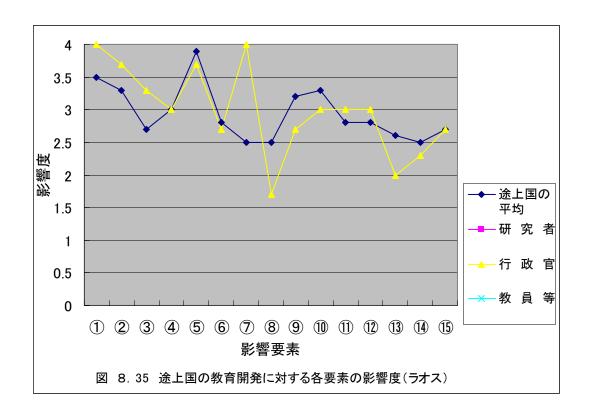


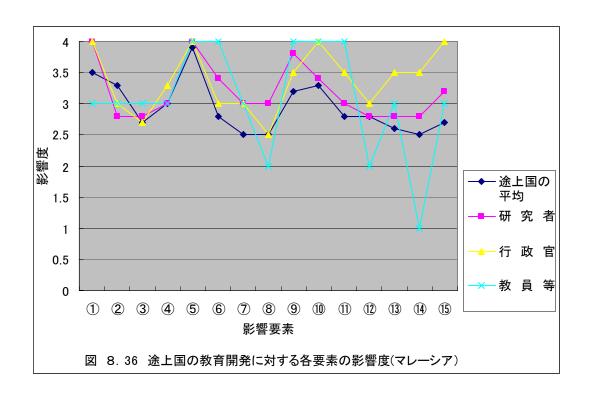


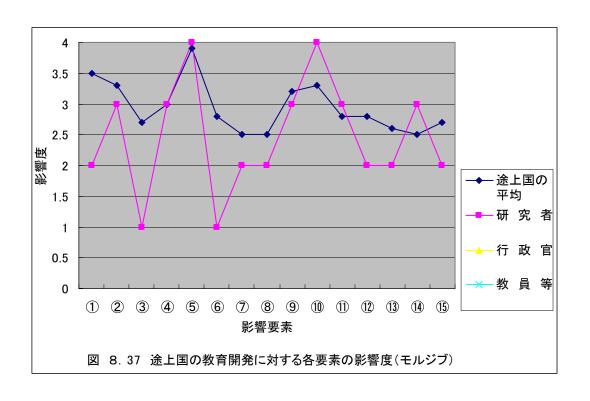


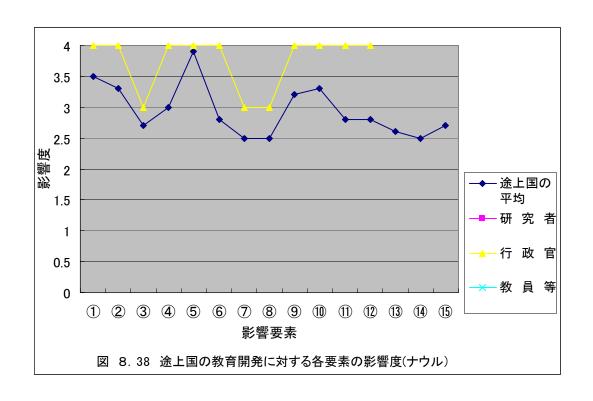


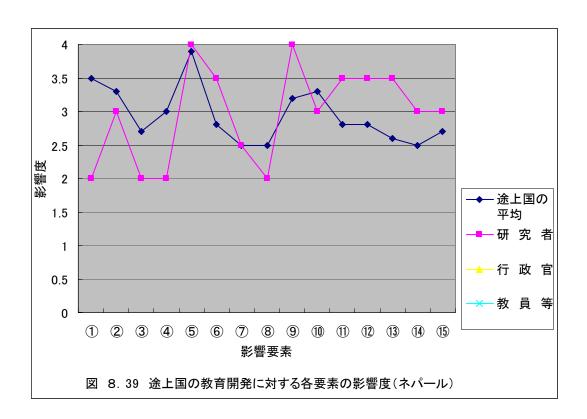


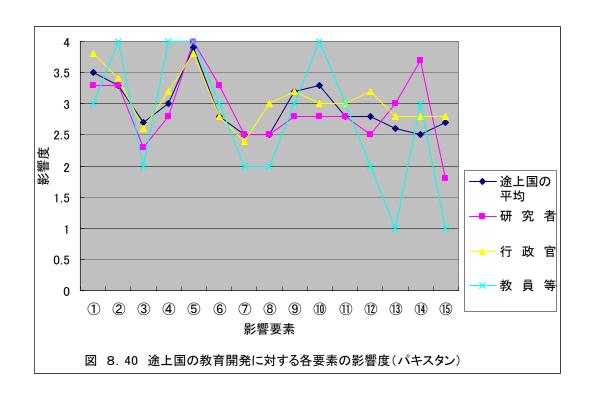


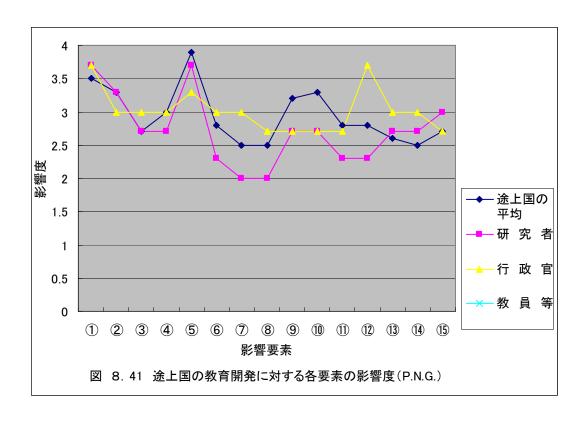


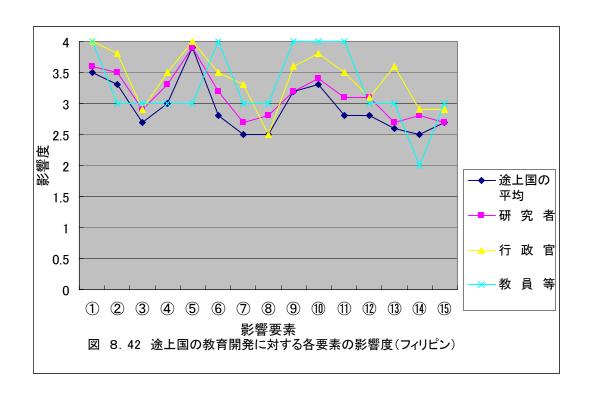


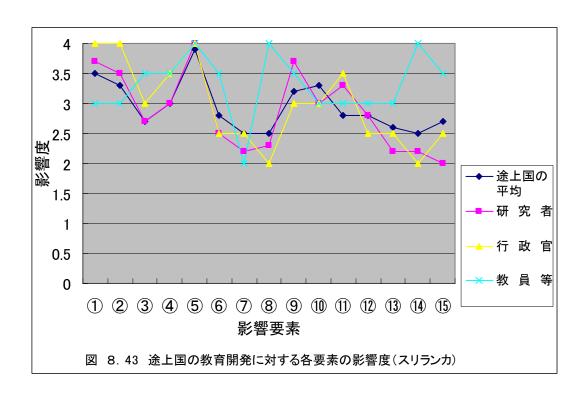


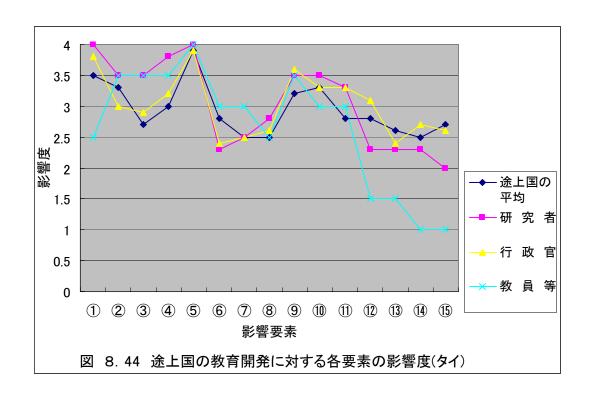


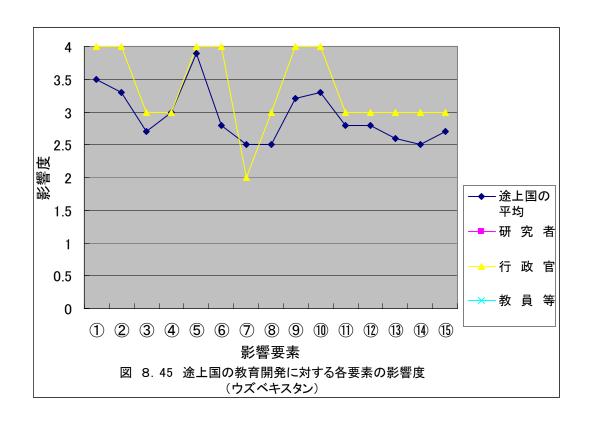


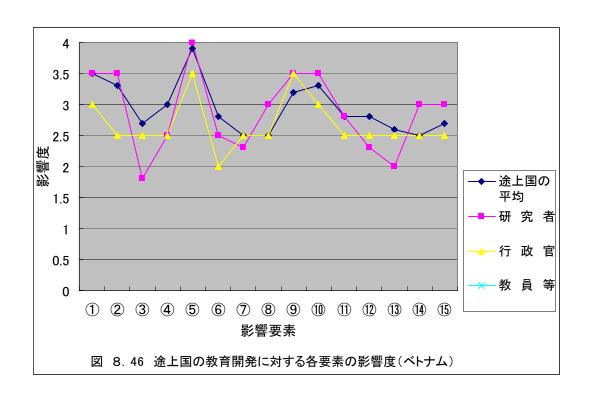












## Question 2:

2-1 Please list three current major problems or issues in educational development in your country or in developing countries.

表8.3 Q.2-1への回答

表8.3 Q.2-	-1~0)	凹合	類		
<u>分</u> 所属機関・ 国別分類	国	名		種	Question 2-1の回答
A 1			В	1	Educational expansion due to population pressure.  Social selectivity of educational system brought about by high dropout rate at elementary level.
				•	Very high private or social demand for education resulting to inability of government to adequately finance education.  Democratizing access to quality basic education.
A 1			В		Curriculum, methodology process: not relevant.  Quality and commitment of teachers: not enough prmoted.  Pupil/student-teacher ratio: irrelevant(50-60 pupils in a classroom)
A 1			В		High drop-outs especially in rural and slum areas. Untrained / inadequately trained teachers. Lack of updated teaching /learning materials.
A 1			В	2	Decentralized education management. Accountability of results. Relationship and synergy with private sector.
A 1			В		Upgrading and development of curriculum.  Low quality of teachers.  High rate of students dropout.
A 1			В	2	Teacher recruitment - getting the best people into teaching Teacher education in pre- and in-service training. Adequate textbooks and teaching /learning materials.
A 1			В		Further development of basic education and adult literacy.  Technical and vocational education at secondary level.  Relevance of higher education to society.
A 1			В	2	Many school age kids don't get proper education, 50% dropout rate at primary schools.  Quality of teaching is very poor.  In-efficient educational / school management.
A 1			В	2	Need to attract and retain qualified teachers.  Need to expand secondary education, without loss of quality.  Need to relate educational innovations to rich cultural values in the traditions of the developing countries, and to the building of critical thinking skills leading to find peaceful solution to problems.
A 1			В	2	Insufficient consultation with local communities on learning needs.  Over-emphasis on examinations and certification.  Excessive importance of textbooks at the expense of providing reading materials for all members of society.
A 1			В		Financial support. Governments and Policies. Corruption / lack of systems.
A 1			В	2	Quality of education. Learning achievement. Teacher education.
A 1			В	2	Teachers (training, statutes, unions). Insufficiency in the operation of school. Lack of financial resources.
A 1			В	3	Poverty and population increase. Quality of teachers and teaching materials. Girls education.
A 2	オースト	ラリア	В	1	Reduction of government funds to schooling. Curriculum set by politicians not educators. Economic rationalism.

		1			Lack of relevant appropriate aurriculum
_	2	オーストラリア	R	1	Lack of relevant, appropriate curriculum.  Poor teacher training curriculum.
^	_	3 21.557		•	Low quality entrants to teaching profession.
					Maintaining and improving the quality of the teaching profession.
Δ	2	オーストラリア	R	1	Improving resource levels to support new form of information
^	_	"		•	Changing traditional form of pedagogy.
					Inappropriate teacher training.
A	2	オーストラリア	В	1	Insufficient opportunity for professional development.
'`	_			•	Lack of balance of curriculum.
					Literacy standards.
l A	2	オーストラリア	В	1	Class sizes.
					Appropriate new academic colleges.
					Content dominated assessment.
Α	2	オーストラリア	B	1	Expository dominated teaching method.
					Teacher supply and quality.
					Inequitable access to resources necessary for learning.
Α	2	オーストラリア	В	1	Quality of teachers.
					Access to specialist teachers for students with learning problems.
	_				Educational achievement of disadvantaged students.
A	2	オーストラリア	P B	1	The quality of teachers.
					Public support for education.
١.	_	l	リア B	_	Assessment of student learning.
A	2	オーストラリア		1	Disparity between schools.
					Education for the under privileged.
	0		_	4	Lack of knowledge of a range of teaching practices.
A	2	オーストラリア  	B	1	Lack of expertise in assessment practices.
					Lack of opportunity for girls (in some cases).
	2	+	P	9	School-based management.
^	_	オーストラリア	B	2	Public accountability.  New and emerging technologies in the classroom.
					Literacy, numeracy and how it is assessed / measured.
_	2	オーストラリア	R	2	
'`	_	3 71 777		_	Funding.
					There is a need for economic and political stability if infrastructure
					such as education is to be developed as education requires
					stability and steady progress to improve it. The problem is how to
					ensure this and to ensure that government can maintain
					commitment to long -term development while political survival may
					be more immediately pressing.
					There is a need for international cooperation with countries more
					effectively sharing their experiences and exchanging personnel at
					all levels to facilitate the sharing of ideas and good practice.
					Variations in culture and language should not be barriers to this
A	2	オーストラリア	В	2	process and, to reduce travel and accommodation costs, greater
'	_		-	_	use should be made of modern methods of communication such as
					e-mail and the WWW.
					e-mail and the WWW.  The quality of teachers and the level of remuneration available to
					The quality of teachers and the level of remuneration available to
					The quality of teachers and the level of remuneration available to them is critical to successful educational development. This is
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					The quality of teachers and the level of remuneration available to them is critical to successful educational development. This is associated with the capacity to attract fulltime reliable and well-trained personnel. Quite properly, recently, in Cambodia where I have been working recently to improve and redevelop the examination system, teachers have recently received substantial

A 2 オーストラリア B 2 Resources. A 2 オーストラリア B 2 Resources. A 2 オーストラリア B 2 Reduction in funding from government. A 2 オーストラリア B 2 Curriculum has become driven by economic rationalism. Inequality of opportunity for all students. Literacy Educational disadvantage and student retention. Using communication and information technologies. A 2 オーストラリア B 2 Including more vocational education in general education. Overexpansion of higher education. Integrating latest technological trends into the classrooms Implementation of the concept of Leading School
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A 2 オーストラリア B 2 Implementation of the concept of Leading School
Rapid social, cultural and economic change
The growing gap between wealthy and poor students and the
decreasing opportunities. This results in for poor students.
The de-motivating effect that high youth unemployment has on
A 2 オーストラリア B 2 students who realise that they will be unemployed after studying
and graduating.
Down-grading of the amount of intellectual effort necessary to
attain specific academic qualifications.
Public accountability of schools and systems.
A 2 オーストラリア B 2 Public versus independent school systems.
Tarahan danah
Teacher development. A 2 オーストラリア B 3 Access to curriculum resources.
A 2 オーストラリア B 3 Access to curriculum resources. Computer access - hardware and software.
Being driven by assessment rather than children's development.
A 2 オーストラリア B 3 Political interference.
Cut backs in finance.
Attitude of students towards schooling.
A 2 カナダ B 1 Worrying too much about students' self-esteem.
Compulsory schooling for long periods of time.
Declining funds.
A 2 カナダ B 1 Declining staff morale.
Declining student behaviors.
Coordinating services for children to avoid overlap and duplication
and ensure that all children have the support they need to be
successful in school.
A 2 カナダ B 2 Increasing the number of students who complete their high school
education so they are prepared for entry into the workplace or
future studies.
Enhancing public support and satisfaction with the education
School completion rates.
A 2 カナダ B 2 Significant increase in special needs students.
Lack of government funding for schools.
Pupil/student-teacher ratio at the primary level.
A 2 カナダ B 2 Keeping teacher skills current.
Lack of government funding.
A 2 カナダ B 2 Teacher training and In-service.

					lı cı
	_		1	_	Language of instruction
A	2	カナダ	В	2	Socio-economic status
					Government financial cutbacks
	_		_	_	Number of children experiencing poverty.
A	2	カナダ	В	2	Responding effectively to student diversity.
					Preparing students for the 21st century.
					Funding levels - Curriculum-staffing.
Α	2	カナダ	В	2	Career opportunities for teaching graduates.
					Teacher burn-out.
					Access to education
l a	2	フィンランド	В	2	Quality of learning
	_			_	Efficiency
					Teacher training.
	_		_	_	Lack of funds.
A	2	フィンランド	В	2	Great disparities in education between regions, schools and
					children.
<b>—</b>					Distribution of wealth: widening gap between haves and have nots.
_	2	ドイツ	Р	1	
^	_	「12	D	1	Bad public moral.
<u> </u>					Society changing, school structure 19th century.
1 .	_	18 20.		_	Teacher training inadequate.
A	2	ドイツ	В	1	Syllabus outdated.
					Bad reputation of schools.
	_				Mother-tongue education during the first years of basic education.
A	2	ドイツ	В	2	Training (pre-service ) of teachers
					More power in the individual school(de-centralization)
					Quality of teachers
Α	2	ドイツ	В	2	Financial support by central / local government
					Government school administration.
					The quality of education – the issues of curriculum / standard.
l a	2	ドイツ	В	2	Modern methods of teaching and learning.
					The decentralization of the educational system.
					Teacher salary cut.
Ι Δ	2	ドイツ	В	2	Financial problems.
^	_			_	Integration of handicap children.
<b>—</b>					Multicultural education.
_	2	ドイツ	Р	2	
^	_	「12	D	_	Vandalism and drug addiction.
<u> </u>		<del>                                     </del>			Integration.
.	•		_	_	Unemployment - also of teacher.
A	2	ドイツ	R	2	Teacher - role - way of learning.
					Developing countries: There often exists a disregard of practical
					professions in curricula + textbooks, a concentration on white-
Δ	2	ドイツ	R	2	collar jobs.
^	_	' ' '	ر	_	Eastern Europe and Russia: Low payment of teachers and strict
					hierarchy in schools.
L		<u>                                      </u>			Own country: new technologies.
					Modernization of contents - New national core curriculum.
A	2	ハンガリー	В	2	Reform of In-service teacher training.
					Reform of financing.
					Lack of ownership by stakeholders.
Δ	A 2	オランダ	В	1	Unqualified educational personnel.
'`	_	-, , , , , ,	B	) [	Gender bias towards schooling.
<b>—</b>					
_	2	オランダ	В	4	Reform of schools according to constructionism
^	_	カランダ	D	1	Motivation of students.
					The role of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT).

				Poor quality of learning in the class: children do not learn to learn and do not learn what they need to know for life; Below optimal enrolment and high drop-out in the early learning stages affects children who live under disadvantaged conditions(poverty, unsafety, marginalization) most: the system reinforces socio-economic and gender inequalities;
A 2	オランダ	В	2	Inability of governments of the least developed countries(LDCs) to
				invest in improvement of their education systems as the available
				budget barely allows for paying teachers adequate salaries.
				(constraints because of economic crises, structural adjustment
				measures, debts and inadequate mechanisms for resource
				allocation and financial planning).
				Early childhood education.
A 2	オランダ	В	2	Pedagogical innovation ( from teaching to learning ).
				Quality of teachers and teaching.
l		_		Equitable achievement for all students.
A 2	ニュージーランド	В	7	The status of teachers ( low teacher morale - high workload ).
				Curriculum overload (what to teach, what depth ).  Continuing tensions between central government and devolved
				schools.
A 2	ニュージーランド	В	1	Rate of change – particularly in curriculum and assessment.
_				The role of (adult ) 'education for life ' - i.e. not just employment-
				related skills.
			_	Training quality teacher.
A 2	ニュージーランド	В	1	Adequate financial support.
				Growing inequality of income and opportunities.
		В		The central government funding system which favors the well-to-
A 2	ニュージーランド		1	do schools and post-school opportunities.
				Relatively poor pay for teachers.
				Professionalism of teachers.
A 2	ニュージーランド	В	1	Lack of professional development opportunities.
				Top-down style of educational leaderships at all levels (
				Government, region, Principal, etc. ) Access to education of students from disadvantaged backgrounds.
A 2	ニュージーランド	В	1	Financial support for education.
··· <b>-</b>			-	Teacher training and recruitment.
				Financial resourcing.
A 2	ニュージーランド	R	3	Establishing and developing national curriculum.
^` -			•	Satisfactory number of experienced teachers who experience on-
				going professional development.
				Upgrading the professionalism and confidence of classroom teachers with modest qualification.
				Create relevant secondary school programs for the many who have
A 2	ニュージーランド	В	3	to work in small rural communities, as contrasted with the <u>fews</u>
			-	who go on to higher education.
				Re-focusing and enlivening literacy programs in schools,
				workplaces, out-of-schools and part-time programs.
, _	,,	_	_	Educational policy ( defining strategies and goals ).
A 2	ルーマニア	R	2	Financing the educational system.
				Pre- and In- service teacher training. Inculcating national consciousness and awareness.
A 2	シンガポール	В	1	Developing thinking skills and creativity.
		_	•	Promoting use of information technology.
				Retaining younger teachers in education service. High resignation
				rate as science teachers leave for other jobs.
A 2	シンガポール	R	1	Reskilling of teachers for educational reform.
			•	How best to pace implementation of major innovations:
				introduction of thinking skills, information technology in subject
				learning.

					To encourage students to be more creative and critical in their thinking.
A	2	シンガポール	В	1	To provide more educational opportunities for slower learning
					children.
					To encourage more appropriate and balanced use of technology.
	_		_	_	Ranking of Schools by academic performance.
Α	2	シンガポール	В	2	Lacking creative learning in class.
					Lacking flexibility in combination of subjects.
Α	2	シンガポール	Ь	2	Stay relevant. Teacher quality
_ ^	_	フラガホール		3	de-centralization
					Moral education – keeping eastern values.
Α	2	シンガポール	В	3	Equipping schools with modern technology, e.g. computers.
					Training teachers to keep up with change and creativity.
					Quality of educational provision
Α	2	イギリス	В	1	Teacher motivation
					Efficient and effective use of resources
	_	/4°11-	_	_	(My country) Standards in mathematics.
A	2	イギリス	R	2	Standards in literacy.
<b>-</b>					Insufficient funding for the education service.  Too few good teachers.
A	2	イギリス	R	2	Old fashioned teaching approaches.
^	_			_	Insufficient evaluation of different reforms.
					Level of teachers training and background knowledge.
A	•	イギリス	Ь	2	Status of teachers.
_ ^	2	147人		_	Use of inappropriate tests for selection purposes – tests limiting
					the curriculum.
	_	4 15.1 -	_	_	Low levels of enrolment and attendance
Α	2	イギリス	В	2	School management
					Lack of support for teachers
A	2	イギリス	R	2	Retention of children in school Inequality of access
^	_			_	Lack of financial resources for non-salary levels.
					Student motivation.
Α	2	U.S.A.	В	1	Lack of national standards.
					Teacher quality.
l .	_	,, , .	_		The inequality of educational opportunity.
A	2	U.S.A.	В	1	The problem of student responsibility.
					A model that works for the education of the whole child.
A	2	U.S.A.	В	1	Lack of resources. Quality of teachers.
^	_	J.S.A.	"	•	Politics at national and regional levels.
					Supply of adequate teachers / administrator.
Α	2	U.S.A.	В	1	Teachers working in isolation rather than in teams.
					Too much old, outdated curriculum.
					Poverty.
Α	2	U.S.A.	В	1	Lack of teachers.
					Discrimination against females.
					Establishment of clear education objectives based on national
Α	2	U.S.A.	В	1	need.
					Examination mentality – perceived need for regional exams.  Confusion over use of technology.
					Quality of teacher education.
Α	2	U.S.A.	В	1	Financial position of government.
			]	_ •	Teacher salaries.
					Effective usage of technological applications.
A	2	U.S.A.	В	1	Appreciation and respect for cultural, racial, cognitive and physical
^`	_	0.0.7 (.		•	differences among people.
					Politicizing education viz. moral, religious and racial / ethnic issues.

		1			1
	2	U.S.A.	ь	1	Learning how to learn.
_ ^	A 2	U.S.A.	В	'	a future emphasis to education.  Skills ( intellectual ) in the utilization of knowledge.
	2	U.S.A.	В	1	Equality of opportunity – ethnic, class and sex.
_ ^	_	U.S.A.	Ь	•	Inspiring educational environment.  Lack of financial resources.
					Lack of financial resources.  Lack of qualified teachers
	2	U.S.A.	В	1	Multiple language of students
^	_	0.5.7.	В	•	Facilities -quality / condition
					Equal opportunity for all students, regardless of income level or
					Legion opportunity for all students, regardless of income level of
	_		_		gender.
A	2	U.S.A.	В	1	Quality of teacher.
					Culturally responsive, coherent Curriculum. 4. Sensible policies
					which support quality teaching.
					Lack of educational funding and resources.
Α	2	U.S.A.	В	2	Shortage of qualified teachers (especially in remote, rural areas).
					Parents' illiteracy and poverty.
					Effective universalisation of basic education of adequate length
	2	U.S.A.	Р	3	and quality.
^	_	0.3.4.	D	3	Quality and standards-based secondary education.
					Development of functional skills at all levels of school education.
				_	Social and cultural inequity.
A	2	U.S.A.	В	3	Loss of expectation for a good future.
					Limited standardization of educational programs of instructions.
					Teaching mixed ability classes
Α	3	キプロス	В	2	Promotion procedures
'`	•			_	The limited role of educational research in the process of
					developing curriculum policy.
	_		В	_	The procedures of appointing and promoting teachers.
A	3	キプロス		2	The massive education which is a must up to 15years.
					The centralized system of education.
	_	l		_	Curriculum studies.
A	3	トルコ	В	1	Infrastructure (buildings, materials, budget, etc)
					Student / teacher ratio
			В		The role of evaluation in educational reforms and lack of designed
		マケドニア		2	or established educational standards.
Α	3				Management of change in restructuring general and vocational
					education.
					Old and inadequate equipment and poor conditions with school
					buildings and other facilities. Funding of education, inclusive Education.
		[ ]			Curriculum development to reflect the needs of peasant of future
A	3	マルタ	В	2	generations.
					School management by principals.
					Lack of trained school managers / heads.
Δ	3	ボツワナ	R	2	High dropout rates among girls.
^	_	''''	٦	_	Lack / little or less of technology in education
					Educational finance.
Α	3	エチオピア	В	2	Quality of teachers
'`	_	- / - /	_	_	Supply of teaching-learning materials including textbooks.
					Mismatch between education and employment, which aggravate
					problems on alleviating "diploma diseases".
					Financial problems for constructing basic primary schools,
	_	ا <u>۔ و بد</u> جـ ـــا	_	_	specifically in the rural areas, similarly upgrading, furnishing,
A	3	エチオピア	R	2	equipping and expansion of the existing schools at all levels.
					provision of trained teacher to various levels of schooling, low
					capacity of integrating formal and non-formal education as
L					required.

					Access to basic education in terms of facilities and infrastructure.
Α	3	レソト	В	2	Parents' poverty.
	•		-	_	Unemployment of youth at terminal points in the educational
					system.
	2	フニムノ	Б	0	An adequate financial support
Α	3	マラウイ	В	2	The number and quality of teachers
					Physical infrastructure(Classrooms not enough to meet the needs.)
Α	2	エル・バーク	В	0	Access and equity (lack of opportunities)
_ ^	3	モッンに一つ	Ь	2	Low quality of teachers
					Educational management
Α	2	セイシェル	D	2	Limited qualified manpower due to the size of the country.
^	3		ט	_	Very limited scope for average ability group to advance.  Lack of training in certain area.
					Quality of education
A	3	セイシェル	R	2	Quality of teachers
^	0		ט	_	Quality of teachers
					Learning and teaching culture = lacks.
A :	3	南アフリカ	В	1	Science teachers.
^``	_	,,,	_	•	School management by principals.
					Quality of teachers.
.	2	ブラジル	_	4	Quality of school management.
A :	3	ノフンル	В	1	Social and cultural background and pre-service education of
					teachers.
					Failure and drop out rates.
Α;	3	ブラジル	В	1	Quality of teachers
				_	School management by principals.
					Education seems to be priority, but it is not.
A :	3	ブラジル	В	3	More hours of class per day.
					More money available to education.
_	_		_	_	Quality of education.
Α	3	メキシコ	В	2	Access to schools and teachers in the whole country.
					Parent's poverty
					Our country's education is far away from the country's reality.
Α	3	メキシコ	В	3	Most of actual teachers didn't receive enough education to be
	_	' ' ' - '		-	teachers.
					The salaries are not adequate.
					Low budget due to the fact of being an underdeveloped country.
Α	3	ニカラグア	В	2	High level of empiricism.
					Lack of financial support to resolve all the educational problems concerned about it.
					Poor professional quality of teachers: teaching methods and
					theoretical approaches.
A	3	ペルー	R	2	Insufficient learning materials for teachers and students.
^	_			_	Late entrance = easy dropout and lack of an adequate means for
					offering secondary education in disperse rural areas
					Situation of the teaching staff: first and permanent training,
					dedication, salary, social recognition.
Α	3	ウルグアイ	В	2	The system has lack of possibilities to revert the social-cultural
	-	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	_	_	disadvantage of students.
					Enough resources to building, educational materials and furniture.
					Quality and relevance.
Α	А З	ヨルダン	В	2	Responsiveness.
				_	Efficiency and Effectiveness.
					Management of resources.
Α	3	モロッコ	В	2	Curricula change very slowly.
					Little links between education and society.

					Education is not job oriented (lack of proper planning )
A	3	パングラデシュ	В	1	Universal Primary education has not been achieved yet.
``	_			•	Student-politics corrupting higher education
					Backwardness of curriculum: bluntness, blankness, fiction-
	2	ا حد دی	_	4	orientedness.
Α	3	バングラデシュ	B	ı	Poverty-oriented uneasy life of teachers.
				_	Lack of devotion to learning for its own sake.
					Inadequate orientation to the new or need-based curriculum.
Α	3	パングラデシュ	P	1	Shortage of quality of teachers.
^	J	,	٥	'	Weakness of administration and management in educational
					development.
					Quality of teachers is very poor.
Α	3	バングラデシュ	В	1	School management by principals is also poor.
'	_		-	•	There should be more emphasis on Mathematics, Science and
<u> </u>					English.
					Pupil /student -teacher ratio is very high.
Α	3	バングラデシュ	В	2	Lack of quality teachers(English and science)
					Poverty of parents leading to early employment of children –
					keeping little time for studies. Inadequate orientation of curriculum.
A	3	パングラデシュ	R	2	Dearth of trained teachers.
^	•	,,,,,,	٠	_	Parents' poverty.
					Increasing teacher salary(for Cambodia)
Α	3	カンボジア	В	2	Enhancing skills and knowledge of teacher
'`	-			_	Reducing pupil/teacher ratio.
					Without money.
Α	3	中国	В	1	Quality and quantity of teachers.
					School administration.
					Sense of education.
Α	3	中国	В	1	Financial support.
					Quality of teachers.
l .	_		_	_	Education is short of funds.
A	3	中国	В	1	Teachers are low in standard.
					Educational funds are not used effectively.
	2	<b></b>	D	4	Quality of teachers
A	J	中国	В	1	Financial support by local government
					Selection system for enrolment into university  Lack of education funds
A	3	中国	В	1	Little chance on higher education for most students.
^	_		٦	•	Low quality of a lot of teachers.
					Steady government input for operation of schooling system.
Α	3	中国	В	2	Reorientation of curriculum and textbooks.
'	_	• =	-	_	Motivation and training of teachers.
					There are short of financial support.
Α	3	中国	В	2	There are short of high-level teachers.
					The idea of education is old
					Shortage of educational expenditure.
Α	3	中国	В	2	Administrative system.
					Educational structure.
					Lack of government input to education
Α	3	中国	В	2	Poor quality of teachers
``	-			_	Community / parents' improper expectation for children's
					schooling in terms of employment, e.t.c.
_	2		_	_	The Senior middle school and University entrance exam.
Α	3	中国	В	2	Curriculum of primary and middle school.
					Textbooks
A	3	中国	P	3	Increasing difference of educational resources in different regions.  Rate in teachers and pupils, financial support.
^	J	T 💾	٥	J	Curriculum and teaching quality.
		1			pournoulum and teaching quality.

				[Fd + i ]
A 3	中国	ь	2	Educational system.
A 3	4 🖺	В	3	Educational funds.
				The parents' concept of child's studies.
АЗ	クック諸島	ь	2	Salaries of teachers.
A 3	フック語母	Р	2	Demand for quality teachers.
				Financial constraints.
				Teaching materials- originate from developed countries are not
АЗ	フィジー	Б	1	relevant to local needs.
A 3	715-	D		Textbooks - originate from developed countries are not relevant to
				local needs.
				Teachers - lack of trained teachers.
A 3	フィジー	ь	2	Social Economic and Cultural factors.
A 3	715-	В	_	School management and administration committee and principals.
				Lack of tertiary institution preparing students for the job market.
		_	_	Quality teacher.
A 3	フィジー	В	3	Curriculum.
				Employment.
	<b>-</b>	_	4	Lack of professional development for teachers.
A 3	香港	В	1	Tight curriculum structures.
		ļ		Curriculum which is too Exam -oriented.
	/> 1*	_	_	Inadequate budget allocation for education by government.
A 3	インド	В	1	High rate of illiteracy and hence lack of appreciation for education.
	1			Teacher training methodology - very inadequate.
				The school curriculum prepares the child for higher education, but
				does not prepare him for life.
A 3	インド	В	1	The school system is highly examination oriented and requires lots
	'-'	"	-	of rote memory.
				School education in most of the Indian cities has become a "big
				industry ". To that extent has lost its " sanctity".
	4	_		Growth of population.
A 3	インド	В	1	Topographical conditions.
				Socio-economic background of the country.
				School management by the principals and government appointed
١	/5.18	_	3 1	supervisors.
A 3	インド	В		Poor quality of academic and professional background of teachers.
				Parents' poverty and non-availability of quality schools for their
				children
АЗ	インド	ь	1	Education for all children in primary schools.
^ 3	125	Ь	1	Socio-economic handicap and child labor.
				Learner, teacher empowerment; social biases.
А З	インド	P	4	Lack of infrastructure development.
43	1 77	В	ı	Lack of Faculty competence improvement.
				Financial management.
	1			Dropout and stagnation at the primary stage.
A 3	インド	В	1	Inflexibility in the method of transaction of curricula.
				Examination oriented education system as compared to system for
-	1			development of required competencies and abilities.
				Lack of motivation for parents to educate their children owing to
	1			poverty which leads to child labor and in non admission to schools
				and if admitted gradual drop outs at different levels.
	1			Lack of proper infrastructure in schools.
	1			Inadequate pre-and in-service training programs for teachers.
				Educational curriculum not being linked with practical needs of life
	٠	_		thereby meaningful vocationalisation of school education is
A 3	インド	В	1	ignored. Teaching profession very often is considered as one of
				the last choices which results in lack of motivation on the part of
	1			teachers.
				Lack of freedom for willing teachers to adopt syllabus, instructional
				materials and evaluatory tools of their choice depending on their
	1			students' background.
				Primary education not being in mother tongue in many instances.
	_1			Wide gap between urban and rural schools.

				Universalisation of education especially education of the girl child,
Ιаз	・・・・インド	В	1	tribal children.
'` '	'-'	-	•	Adult literacy and providing reading material to neo-literate.
				Special facilities for gifted children.
٠.,				Medium of instruction.
A 3	インド	B	1	Lack of 'good' teachers.
				Lack of political will.
	/>*			Paucity of funds.
A 3	インド	B	1	Lack of trained manpower.
				Rigid educational system.
				Lack of professionally Qualified and committed teachers.
АЗ	・   インド	В	1	Lack of infrastructural facilities and also teaching / learning material.
				Absence of community support.
				Loss of values.
АЗ	・・・・インド	R	1	Overemphasis on cognitive learning.
	,   101		•	Lack of community ownership of education.
				Political instability.
АЗ	・・・・インド	В	1	Political interference.
^` `		]	•	Poverty and high illiteracy rate.
				High dropout rate
АЗ	・・・・インド	В	1	Inadequate financial support
,, ,	'-'	-	•	Parents' poverty
				High drop-out rate at the primary and upper primary stages of
	.	_		education
A 3	・   インド	B	1	Low quality of education
				Absence of proper work culture in school
				Enrolment and retention of all children in school.
A 3	・   インド	В	1	Quality of learner's attainments.
				Quality of teacher preparation programs.
				Population growth.
A 3	・   インド	В	2	Financial support.
				Socio-economic background.
				Not relevant to rural realities - The formal education system.
A 3	・   インド	В	2	Poor motivation of teachers and other resource persons.
				No involvement of children in management.
				Poverty depriving the Children from educational development.
A 3	・   インド	В	2	Illiterate Parents' negative toward education.
		$\perp$		Lack of learner need / problem based self-learning, learning
				Universalisation of elementary education and lacks of essential
		_		facilities in schools.
A 3	・   インド	B	2	Learning being bookish not leading to development of
				competencies for life skills.
		+		Impersonal evaluation system.
				Curriculum lacks relevance from the point of view of the basic
A 3	・・・・インド	В	3	learning needs of the poor.
				Poor quality of teachers especially at the primary level.
		$\perp$		Lack of basic facilities and equipment in schools.
Α α	t*		•	Teachers are ill-equipped to teach the latest curriculum.
A 3	インド		3 3	Infrastructure facilities.
		+		Financial cupport (Fund)
АЗ	<b>ノ</b> いじさい	ᆔᆷ	-1	Financial support (Fund)
^ 3	, コントホン	ドネシア B	B 1	Teachers' quality
		+		Curriculum and textbooks
АЗ	インドネシ	~ c	1	Opportunity to obtain education. Relevance of education ( to live ).
^ 3	, コンドホン	<b>´</b>   <sup>D</sup>	' '	
				The quality of education.

ĺ.					In
	_		_		Participation rate which is low for secondary school.
A	3	インドネシア	В	1	No clear financial support for implementation of curriculum.
					Parents' poverty.
					Difficult to provide good quality teachers.
Α	3	インドネシア	В	1	Poor access to good quality schools.
					Increasing school-age children.
					Lack of budget.
Α	3	インドネシア	В	1	Lack of academic resources ( for teacher ).
					Lack of educational research.
					Cultural issues
Α	3	インドネシア	В	1	Quality control
	_				Learning means and facilities
					Lack of qualified teachers
Δ	3	インドネシア	R	1	Lack of fund
^`	Ŭ	-   -   -		•	Mismanagement
					The teachers don't want to use the laboratory equipment
					The kind of test items in examination are not appropriate with the
A	3	インドネシア	P	2	
I ^	J	コンドホング	D	_	approaches that the teachers use in the class.
					The science curriculum is too big. (Too many concepts of science
					that the teachers have to teach)
l .	_	<u>/&gt;                                   </u>		_	Quality of teachers.
A	3	インドネシア	В	2	Textbooks and related educational materials.
					Quality improvement of the whole system.
l .	_		_	_	Equity ( Education for all ).
Α	3	インドネシア	В	2	Relevancy ( link-and-match: world of education -world of work ).
					Quality, including efficiency and effectiveness.
					Participation rate of school age children
	3	インドネシア	В	2	Quality of teachers or Quality of schooling.
^	3	リーンドネング	В	_	National students of school and student performance and the
					examination system.
					Less qualified teachers.
Α	3	カザフスタン	В	2	Bad organization for science equipment.
					Poor facilities / no financial support by central / local government.
		韓国	I В		Overheated university examination system.
Α	3			3 1	Private tutor ( education ) expense.
					Insufficient financial support for education.
					College entrance examination system which distorts the original
					aims of education.
Α	3	韓国	В	1	Teachers quality: low level of enthusiasm, morales, and
l '`	_	=	_	•	professionalism.
					Distorted view of education on the parts of the parents.
					High pupil / student-teacher ratio.
Δ	3	韓国	R	1	Lack of financial support by central / local government.
I ^	0	千年 1 <u>2</u>	ט	•	Low rate of employment after graduation.
		<del> </del>			
_	2	<b>静</b> 同	ь	-	Building an open education system.
Α	3	韓国	В	1	Revitalizing the elementary and secondary education.
					Increasing financial support by government.
l .	_		_		Quality of teachers.
A	3	韓国	В	1	College and university entrance system.
					Private tutoring.
					Education aimed only at college entrance Exam. preparation.
					Poor public financial support of school education and heavy costs
	2	接 国	Б	4	of education for parents.
Α	3	韓国	В	1	Educational administration based on central uniform control and
					restrictions.
					Uniformity of educational programs.
					Private education fee
Α	3	韓国	R	1	Memorizing fragmented knowledge
. ^	5	T# 1221	ر	•	Too much content of curriculum.
					CLOO TOOKA COMENTO OF CHILICHING

		,			
A	3	ラオス	В	2	New textbook and Teacher guide are reform at upper Secondary level.
		),,,,			Financial support by central / local government is low.
					Building and other facilities are not enough.
	2	=+7	Ь	0	Inadequacy of instructional materials (especially textbooks)
A	3	ラオス	B	2	Unqualified teachers
					Lack of school buildings and other facilities
	3	ラオス	В	2	Science and technical equipment
A					Buildings and other facilities
					Quality of teachers
	3	マレーシア	В	1	Good learning materials / texts in the mother tongue / national
Α					language
					Career awareness
					Quality of teaching and learning
	_		_	_	Too many new educational projects being introduced at the same
					time.
Α	3	マレーシア	В	1	Too little attention given to individual development and creativity.
					Improving proper applications of educational technology to improve
					teaching learning process and activities.
_	_		В	1	Students discipline.
Α	3	マレーシア			High pupil /student-teacher ratio.
					School facilities
			В		Lack of facilities especially in rural schools.
Α	3	マレーシア		1	Student-teacher ratio need to be improved.
_ ^	_	<b>4</b> D-97		•	The primary school especially the vernacular school need to be
					grouped.
					student -teacher ratio in cities
Α	3	マレーシア	В	1	Insufficient classrooms
					Motivated teaching staff
					Quality of teachers especially at primary schools.
				2	Lack of facilities in rural schools.
Α	3	マレーシア	В		Awareness and ability to recognize and implement the continuous
					change taking place in education amongst teachers and
					administrators.
					Lack of facilities especially computers.
Α	3	マレーシア	В	2	Shortage of skills of technical teachers especially in new
_ ^	J	マレーシア	0	2	technologies
			<u> </u>		Lack of funds.
	3	マレーシア	В	2	Qualified teachers
Α					High cost of building schools and facilities.
					Parental commitment in the rural areas
					Teacher quality
	3	マレーシア	В	3	Insufficient funds for educational development
<b>A</b>		マレーシア			Too many new approaches to be tried out in school at one go and
					too short a time for implementation
					Large number of underqualified / untrained teachers.
Α	3	モルジブ	В	1	Lack of proper textbooks and teaching aids / equipment.
					Inadequate financial resources.
					Truancy in Nauru.
Α	3	ナウル	В	2	Curriculum development.
	-				Teacher training.
	3	ネパール	В	1	Relevancy of curriculum.
Α					School management.
					Infrastructure.
					Ambitious plans are prepared by the government – but
A	3	ネパール	В	1	implementation often poor.
					Government – community partnership weak in development and
					maintenance of educational standards and facilities.
					Politicians instead of giving clarity and direction are seen
					Incompetence of teachers in content areas.
Α	3	パキスタン	В	1	Nepotism in the selection of teachers.
					The lack of accountability of teachers.
		<u> </u>			The lack of accountability of touchers.

					Recruitment of teachers: Recruited those who should, in any case, not be taken up as TEACHER.
			В	1	Imbibing of permanent values in the personality fiber of the
	_				learners: Permanent values are never imbibed in the personality
A	3	パキスタン			fiber of the learners, nor evaluated in terms of such values.
					Implementation force for education policies: There is absolutely no
					implementing force behind the educational policies and plans –
					These are simply documents.
					Inadequate infrastructure of school
A	3	パキスタン	В	1	Poverty
					Untrained teachers. 4. Social attitudes towards education
<del>                                     </del>					Relevance to the daily life of the learner.
	3	パキスタン	В	1	Shortage of knowledgeable, trained, committed, motivated teacher.
Α					Non-availability of supplementary reading materials, A-V aids and
			-		teacher manuals.
A	2	パキスタン	Б	•	Poverty.
I ^	J	ハイヘダン	5	_	Lack of good governance.
					Lack of qualified teachers.
	2	.04-4	В	2	Lack of physical facilities.
A	3	パキスタン			Inadequate funding.
					Quality of teachers.
		パキスタン	В	2	Resources ( Funds ).
Α	3				Teacher training (quality of teachers ).
					Improvement of textbooks quality and availability of science
					equipment /visual aid.
	_	パキスタン	В	2	Lack of action oriented research.
A	3				Lack of financial resources.
					Lack of clarity of educational objectives.
	2	パキスタン	В	2	Ill-equipped and badly maintained schools.
^	3				Less qualified teachers.
					Weak supervision and over centralization.
	3	パキスタン	В	3	Standard of teacher and his professional qualification.
^	3	ハイスメン			Wrong method of evolution. Political Interference.
					Lack of funds.
Ι Δ	3	P.N.G.	В	1	Low quality building and other facilities.
^	•	1 .14.4.	"	'	High rate of unemployment.
		<del> </del>			Teacher professionalism / training.
Δ	3	P.N.G.	В	1	Adequate funding.
I ^`					Lack of monitoring progress.
					Shortage of qualified teachers.
_	3	P.N.G.	В	1	Limited access to basic education.
A					Shortage of textbooks, other learning materials and equipment for
					science and other practical oriented subject, e.g. Home Economics.
					Lack of quality educational opportunities in rural areas.
Δ	3	P.N.G.	В	2	Lack of job opportunities for post primary / secondary school
'`	•				Parents financial poverty – could not afford school fees.
					Finance.
Δ	3	P.N.G.	В	2	Curriculum materials.
^`					Financial resources.
	3	P.N.G.	В	2	High cost of living.
A					Limited spaces in schools.
					High rate of unemployment.
					Shortage of equipment / machinery and facilities.
					Lack of classrooms especially in public school.
l .	_		_	_	Inadequate supply of qualified teachers especially in science and
A	3	フィリピン	В	1	math.
					Very high student-teacher ratio.
		l .	1		1. o. y mgn ocadone codonor radio.

				Quality
А 3	フィリピン	В	1	Quality. Accessibility.
^ 3	ノイグレン	В	•	
				Government support.
				Inefficient and inadequate manpower and material resources for
A 3	フィリピン	В	1	learning.
				Mismatch or inconsistency in home and school environments.
				Ineffective supervision or quality control.
А З	フィリピン	_	1	Inadequate funding.
A 3	ノイリビン	D	ı	inadequate resources for the school.
				Quality of teachers.
A 3	ا دالله	_	4	The language used in learning.
A 3	フィリピン	В	1	teacher training / education.
		1		curricular content.
				Quality at all levels is very poor for most schools.
	ا دهانه	_	4	Lack of sufficient support for graduate education and research
A 3	フィリピン	B	1	especially in the sciences.
				Available information technology has not been used in any
				significant level for improving quality.
	<b>—</b> 95	_	_	Funding.
A 3	フィリピン	B	1	Curriculum changes.
				Employment after graduation.
, _		_		Textbooks.
A 3	フィリピン	В	1	Other learning materials.
				Quality of teachers.
		_		Poor quality of pre-service education.
A 3	フィリピン	В	1	Too large classrooms.
				Lack of instructional materials.
				Teachers particularly those who are teaching science (e.g.
				chemistry, physics ) and mathematics in the secondary schools are
	フィリピン	B	1	not all majors of these fields.
А З				Not all schools have science laboratories. Existing science
^ ~ ~	- 1 / 2 /			laboratories have inadequate science equipment. Other subject
				areas also lack visual aids.
				The curricula in science and mathematics in secondary schools are
				overload.
				Curriculum design.
А З	フィリピン	P	1	Inability to cope with information technology .
^ \		ا ا	•	Disparity between demands of the real world and what the school
				produces.
				Limited financial support to education.
A 3	フィリピン	В	1	Steady increase of school population.
				Poor or few facilities ( laboratory / library resources).
				Upgrading teaching competence.
۸ ء	フィリピン	Ь	4	Appropriate and interesting, pedagogically sound instructional
A 3	ノイリピン	6	1	materials / reference books.
				Appropriate library, laboratory facilities.
				Curriculum development
А З	フィリピン	В	1	Professional training of classroom teachers.
		-	•	Administrative and relationship skills of administrators
				Too centralized basic education curriculum.
				Vacillating language policy.
А З	フィリピン	В	1	A department of education that refuses to acknowledge the reality
^	-   ,	_	•	of schooling in the country.
				High dropout rates among minority school children.
				Lack of curriculum materials / learning materials.
АЗ	フィリピン	R	2	Poor teaching strategies and In-service training.
^ 3	74.76.7		~	
				Inadequate Managerial competencies.

		1		
	ا دهاله	_	_	Lack of quality teachers.
A 3	フィリピン	В	2	Insufficient financial support from the government.
				Poverty.
	<b>—</b> 25		_	Low quality of instruction.
A 3	フィリピン	B	2	Inadequate teaching-learning materials.
				Student-teacher ratio of 60:1 or over especially in urban centers.
		_	_	Inadequacy of instructional materials and equipment.
A 3	フィリピン	В	2	High dropout rate due to the socio-economic condition.
				quality of teachers.
				Lack of science laboratories in elementary school.
		_	_	Lack of competence among teachers of special areas like science,
A 3	フィリピン	В	2	math, and English at the intermediate level.
				Lack of inadequate library resources including audio-video
				materials in elementary school.
				Lack of qualified teachers in critical subjects: English, Science and
A 3	フィリピン	B	2	mathematics.
^	-   ,	-	_	Lack of instructional facilities and equipment.
				High dropout rate (early school leaving ) in depressed areas.
				Low achievement rate of students both in elementary and
				secondary.
A 3	フィリピン	B	2	Teacher competency.
'' •	-   ,	-	_	Variations in educational outcomes and adverse social selectivity
				(measured by completion rate) / continuing gap between public
				and private schools and between urban and rural schools.
				Lack of competent teacher.
A 3	フィリピン	В	2	Lack of facilities and equipment.
		ļ		Large number of students in a class.
_		_	_	Low quality of output as shown by nation wide assessment.
A 3	フィリピン	В	3	High teacher-pupil ratio.
				Inadequate facilities (classrooms, textbooks, etc.)
				Education system is not geared to development of human
			_	resources.
A 3	スリランカ	B	1	Dropout rate both in primary and secondary school is high.
				Selection to tertiary education is limited, though many qualify for it.
				Methods of teaching language and mathematics.
A 3	スリランカ	В	1	Quality of teachers.
				School management and supervision.
				Unemployment of graduates, includes Science / Arts streams.
A 3	スリランカ	В	1	Lack of resources.
		<u> </u>		Lack of qualified teachers.
				Problem of disparity in achievement and low participation rates in
				the primary level of education ( disadvantaged and rural schools ).
А З	スリランカ	P	1	Problem of low achievement in Math. and Science at the secondary
^ 3	ヘリランル		ı	school level. (G.C.E. Ordinary Level exam. End of year ).
				Problem of changing the existing school curriculum to suit the
		L		needs of the country.
				Matching education to employment / economic development.
А З	スリランカ	В	1	Value / attitude education and the media.
				Early childhood Education.
				Mismatch between education and economy.
	フロニシュ		4	Less emphasis on History, cultural values, attitude.
A 3	<b>  スリランカ</b>	B	1	Gradual privatization of education and erosion of free education,
				loosening of central government control.
		İ		The dropout rate even in the primary is high.( It is about 25%. )
АЗ	スリランカ	В	2	Lack of avenues for the ones who fail to gain higher education.
				Scio and economic factors of parents.
B	*	•		•

					,
					How do you make teachers teach well in classrooms?
	_	<b>_</b>	۱ _	_	How do you bring new knowledge to students? New knowledge in
A	3	スリランカ	В	2	contrast to knowledge that existed 40or 50years ago.
					How do you make teachers commit themselves to the profession
					rather than taking it as a chore ?
					Enslavement by a competitive examination system.
	_		_	_	Poverty in relation to books, equipment, etc. and basic needs of
A	3	スリランカ	B	3	food and clothing.
					Teachers strained by poverty in income, facilities and perhaps
					training.
					Lack of National consciousness on the 'National system of
					education'.
	3	スリランカ	Ь.	3	States failure to convince the nation that 'Education is an
^	3		-	3	investment on the Future of the State, Family, and Child'.
					Failure of educational authorities in the selection and training of
					educational personnel – School Heads as managers and teachers
					as mentors and counselors.
Δ	3	タイ	P	1	Quality of instructional materials .  Quality of teachers.
^	5		٦ ا	•	Quality of teachers.  Quality of testing instruments and procedure.
			+		Financial support from the government
Δ	3	タイ	R	1	Different quality of schools in urban and rural areas.
^	•		~	•	Responsibility of the teachers.
					Parents poverty
Α	3	タイ	В	1	Social and Cultural background
^`	•			•	Governmental school administration
					Lack of budget - equipment, personnel, etc.
A	3	タイ	В	1	Lack of planning for curriculum implementation.
			-	•	Lack of direction. – no phylosophy.
					Not enough schools for disadvantaged children.
A	3	タイ	В	2	Basic education should be 9 or 12 years (now 6).
					School quality is very different, quality assurance is needed.
					Learning and teaching technique
Α	3	タイ	В	2	The quality of teachers
			<u> </u>		Curriculum and Implimentation
					Teacher-centered approach is the major problem.
Δ	3	BA .	P	2	Team teaching / team working are difficultly manageable.
^	5	タイ		2	Addressing environmental issues through single factor either
					economic, political or social factor.
	_				Quality of teachers.
A	3	タイ	В	2	School management by principals
					Financial support by central / local government
	_		P	_	inadequate financial support from government
A	3	タイ	В	3 2	Unqualified teachers with inadequate innovative instructional
					Unwell-planned administration
	_		P	_	Students' achievement not meet expected standards.
A	3	タイB	2	Poor performance of teachers in teaching.	
					lack of efficient school management.
_	_		P	_	Teacher's development in the field of quality.
A	3	タイ	ſ B	2	The development of research in every field or types.
					Equipment for experiments.
					The change of teacher's teaching behavior to be more innovative in
			1		their teaching.
					The improvement of school administration style to be more
A	3	タイ	В	2	student-oriented, that is, to set the ultimate goal at students'
``	_			_	success and push effort towards this goal rather than taking
					priority at the school side line goals.
			1		The lacks of sufficient financial support from both government and
					local sources to facilitate school operation and development.

					Attitude of people involved
	3	タイ	ь	2	Attitude of people involved
A	3	71	D	2	teachers qualification
					Graduates Qualification
	_			_	Financial support
A	3	タイ	В	2	Science equipment and learning materials
					School management
	_				Limited budget subsidized for basic education.
A	3	タイ	В	2	The remaining number of dropouts in rural areas.
					Learning materials are inadequate.
					Access to educational services and equity of education
Α	3	タイ	В	2	Quality of education
					Administration and management
					Budget for improvement of quality
Α	3	タイ	В	2	schoolmapping - many small schools in remote areas
					Learning process - student-centered
			+		Governmental school Administration
Α	3	タイ	В	2	curriculum
					Quality of teachers
					Quality of teachers.
A	3	タイ	В	3	Budgeting
		• •			Decentralization of administration.
					Quality of teachers and administrators
Α	3	タイ	В	3	Parents poverty
'`	•			•	Science equipment and visual aids
					Textbook's shortage
Δ	3	ウズベキスタン	R	2	Outdated curriculum and teaching materials
^	Ŭ			_	Shortage of the new educational technologies
					Curriculum.
Δ	3	ベトナム	R	1	Financial support.
^	J	` `	ט	'	··
					School's management.
	3	ベトナム	P	1	Educational system is not satisfactory and not suitable.
^	J	^^[/ 🕰	D	ı	Financial source is limited.
<u> </u>					The problem of teachers' quality.
	2	~ [		4	Curriculum and textbooks.
A	3	ベトナム	В	1	Quality of teachers.
					Science equipment and visual aids.
					Have the sensible investment policy for education.
	_		_		Have the good team management and teachers with high
A	3	ベトナム	В	1	qualification.
					Have the material base good teaching equipment and curriculums,
					textbooks.
					Teacher budget.
Α	3	ベトナム	В	2	Equipment aids for teaching and learning.
	<i>,</i> , ,				Managerial Experiences.
					Increase both access and quality with low public finance.
Α	3	ベトナム	В	2	Equity under conditions of market economy.
	-		_	_	Balance between basic education and vocational education.
		I			_ a.a Journal Dadio Cadedaton and Toodional Cadedaton.

## 2-2 How do you think we can settle or at least make less serious such problems or issues as you clarified above?

分	}			類		
所属			_			Question 2-2の回答
   도로 만(	分類	国	名	職	種	
A				В		Introduce nonschool-based alternative systems of education. Introduce demand-oriented interventions to raise the motivation and educational aspiration levels of students and parents. Introduce more cost-effective systems of delivering education other than the formal school-based education delivery mode. Policy shift of resource allocation to the rural schools.
A	1			В	2	Education reform, curriculum development are urgently needed. Teacher education / training must be promoted. Trainings are much needed. Community must be encouraged to cooperate with schools in particular in providing volunteer teachers to increase pupil /teacher ratio.
A	1			В	2	Improve socio-economic conditions of parents. Include parents in eradication of illiteracy campaign.  Review of teacher training programs at both pre-service and inservice levels.  Organize training activities on development of curriculum, material, resource or teaching aids.
A	1			В	2	Education sector analysis and policy recommendation for sectoral reform
A	1			В	2	Link and make programme should be conducted with the world of work.  a) training and retraining of teachers, b) Update the teacher's training curriculum  a) solve the economic problem, b) eradication of poverty
A	1			В	2	Greater efforts on part of national governments Bi-lateral and multilateral assistance to countries Improved networking to help countries. Share their success stories and learn from each other.
Α	1			В		UNESCO has been supporting rural education which is aimed at promoting adult education linked with practical skills training.  Educational indicators have been analyzed.  Special attention is being paid to education of girls and women in remote rural areas and in minority people's regions.
Α	1			В	2	Partnerships. Let the community to participate. Put Education as the top priority, National priority.
A	1			В	2	By promoting international exchanges of exemplary practices, in which developing (and also industrialized) countries which have improved their educational systems can share their experiences with countries seeking improvement.
A	1			В	2	Decisions regarding learning priorities to be made by communities rather than a central authority.  Programs in income-earning skills, disease prevention, self-reliance, etc., to be promoted.  Greater Involvement of the private sector in the publication of relevant reading materials.

		\			Compulsory free education
A 1		\	В	2	Financial aid
'` '	'	\	_	_	Getting rid of bureaucracy, red tape and unnecessary
		\			administration.
		\	_	_	In-service teacher education
A 1		\	В	2	Media-based learning materials
		\			Student-centered learning
		\	_	_	More autonomy to individual school, better choice of principals.
A 1		\	В	2	Greater participation of civil society, particularly parents.
		\			Improve efficiency / management of school systems
		\			Government funds and aids for poor children should be monitored
		\			by a team of educators. More schools in remote areas.
		\	_	_	In developing countries, the quality of teachers - hence the
A 1		\	В	3	teaching is quite poor. Certain conditions to be imposed for
		\			promotion. Must adopt methods to improve the teachers.
		\			Girls should be encouraged to take Education. Sex education to be
		\			introduced in true sense.
	,	<u>                                     </u>	_	4	Devolve management and funds to school level decision making.
A 2	<u>-</u>	オーストラリア	R	ı	Educate politicians about education.
					Better research into educational outcomes.
	,		_	4	More money.
A 2	-	オーストラリア	В	1	More realistic - less political decision making by those in authority.
					Recognizing needs of various groups of students.
			1	4	We can if resources are allocated to the goals.
A 2	-	オーストラリア	В	1	
					Greater involvement of teachers.
A 2	2	オーストラリア	В	1	Funding and resources directed to needy and disadvantaged
					students.
					Studies of its needs of underachieving student.
A 2	•	オーストラリア	В	1	Assist teachers and other staff to study overseas.  Provide consultancy support in situation.
_ ^ 2	-	a 21.227			Encourage policy and cultural changes in the education of females.
					Additional resources for researches and development.
		オーストラリア	В	2	Increased professional development.
A 2	2				More efficient procedures in assessment, reporting and
					certification.
					Political and economic stability: There is a limited range of options
					open to overseas authorities in this matter. These are matters for
					the nation itself ultimately. However, governments have and
					continue to make funding conditional on the conduct of public
					affairs in any country according to minimum standards of justice
					and equity. This should continue always provided that government-
					to -government dialogue is maintained.
					International cooperation should be facilitated through the
					conditioning of seminars, conferences and study tours as well
		オーストラリア	_	_	training sessions mentoring and counterpart arrangements. The
A 2	<u>-</u>		В	2	funding of bilateral projects on the basis of mutual agreement and
					benefit should be a priority always provided that such projects
					have as their objective to ensure the sustainability of the desired
					improvements after their conclusion.
					Teacher quality should be promoted through the provision of
					proper levels of remuneration, training and the provision of sound
					facilities and resources. Quality materials are also important. Some
					degree of financial support should be expected from the parent
					community but not necessarily in the form of direct tuition fees.
					Models of good practice and the light-housing of good overseas
					practice when this is relevant should be a priority.
ı———					

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	_		_	_	Increased funding
Α	2	オーストラリア	В	2	Better teacher education.
					Parental involvement.
					Political issue.
Α	2	オーストラリア	В	2	
A	2	オーストラリア	В	2	In Australia, Federal and state governments have reduced funding to government schools and increased it to non-government. This needs to be reversed.
					Providing sufficient funding to provide the range of educational
Α	2	オーストラリア	В	2	programs needed to meet the needs of all students.  Making explicit the outcome of student learning in each of the learning area as well as for cross-curriculum skills such as literacy, numeracy and information technology.  Teacher professional development on such issues as providing relevant curriculum, maintaining positive relationships with students, use of appropriate teaching and learning methodologies and how to plan for outcomes based education.
A	2	オーストラリア	В	2	Increased emphasis on skills development for staff and students Encouraging schools and communities to extend responsibility, authority and accountability to operate flexibly, in the best interests of students. The school must be recognized as a valued community institution which acknowledges these new realities.
Α	2	オーストラリア	В	2	Greater government effort towards the ideal of creating equal educational opportunity.  Curriculum should focus on that part of the educational process that is worthwhile in its own right and not just because it is work related.  Professors such as yourself should maintain standards at the highest possible level and resist arguments that imply that is lowering of entry requirements / increased proportion of graduates will result in more prospective students and this make income for the faculty of university.
Α	2	オーストラリア	В	2	Greater schooling of performance, outcome of schools.  Enhanced liaison between schools and their community.
Α	2	オーストラリア	В	3	Professional development teachers.
Α	2	オーストラリア	В	3	Yet Politicians to not use results for political gains.
Α	2	カナダ	В	1	Reduce compulsory schooling to ten years that's universal compulsory schooling funded by state.  Students unwilling to learn or disruptive or violent in school should be excused from school.  Reduce state funding of schooling to basic minimum (primary schooling) with private enterprise to compete with state schools.

		l .			,
A	2	カナダ	В	2	Ensuring that all students master the basic skills of literacy and numeracy in early grades. Early identification and remediation for students who are failing behind in these areas.  Coordinating children's services – the government agencies involved could assume a leadership role in developing regional or state—wide approaches to children's services (health, justice, social and educational services).  Increasing the high school completion rate – state and school authorities working together to ensure that curricula addresses the varying interests and career goals of students, increase opportunities for students to engage in workplace learning, improve career education and support alternative ways for delivery of education, including nonconventional classroom setting.  Enhancing public support and satisfaction with the education system. Develop a comprehensive plan for education in consultation with parents, the public and stakeholder groups.  Provide better information to parents and other citizens about the importance of education and the results that students are
					achieving.
A	2	カナダ	В	2	Try to allocate additional funds to reduce class size in primary.  Work with teachers to encourage them to take advantage of opportunities to improve.  Skills.
A	2	カナダ	В	2	Increase the means by which governments can become self-reliant.  Share information, institutions, exchanges to benefit teaching colleges.  International support for women and girls in education and the workforce.
A	2	カナダ	В	2	Research on ways to allow children to succeed in poor financial/social condition.
A	2	カナダ	В	2	Integral programs which address the complex needs of students in a holistic way.  Involve parents and partner organizations in developing policies and programs that respect diversity.  Remaining committed and open to change-adapting to new ways of teaching and learning.
Α	2	カナダ	В	2	Readjust funding levels.  Favor early retirement of teachers.  Job shadowing and sharing.
А	2	フィンランド	В	2	Ample financial resources to the sector. Reliable administration and management system. Professional teaching staff.
A	2	フィンランド	В	2	We need mutual knowledge and international studies in education.  More money for education and sensible allocation of it.  We do not allow some regions / towns / schools to turn poor.
A	2	ドイツ	В	1	Improve teacher in-service.  Better employment for teachers.
A	2	ドイツ	В	2	More mother tongue education, particularly in Africa and Latin America.  More substantial (post-secondary) training of teachers.  More decentralization.
A	2	ドイツ	В	2	Quality of teachers must be improved.  More financial support by central or / and local government is necessary.  Schools must be able to decide a lot of problems by themselves.
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					Increase of financial aid.
	2	ドイツ	В	2	Increase of financial ald. Increase number of teachers.
^	_	1.47	ט	_	increase number of teachers.
					More language learning, more exchange programs.
Ι Δ	2	ドイツ	R	2	Enforcement of stricter rules "Zero tolerance".
^	_	' '		_	Better staff, more help for handicapped students.
					Detter starr, more neighfor manuscapped stadents.
Δ	2	ドイツ	R	2	Education of teachers being in job.
^	_			_	Ludeation of teachers being in job.
					Change of attitudes, more stress on practical education.
	2	ドイツ	B	2	Higher payment of teachers, better social standing.
^	_	147	В	_	Equipment of schools, teacher training.
					By exchange of expertise, teaching materials and educational
					decision-makers.  By exchange of policy and implementation materials on in-service
Α	2	ハンガリー	В	2	
					teacher training.
					By exchange of financing patterns and experiences and by
					launching joint research projects.
					Support community /parents to realize increased ownership.
A	2	オランダ	В	1	Provide relevant in-service and pre-service training to
					Headteachers.
<u> </u>					
	_		_	_	Better teacher training.
A	2	オランダ	В	1	More possibilities for discovery learning.
					More examples of good practices.
					There are no ready made solution to these problems as they are
					linked to the entire education sector as well as to the socio-
					economic and political context which is specific for each country.
					Any intervention - in order to lead to sustainable results - needs
					to be based on a second assessment of the situation within a
					country, taking into account the development context (political,
					social, economic, cultural ), the policy framework, the
l a	2	オランダ	В	2	social/cultural diversity, the available resources and human
	_			_	capacities, the implementing agents, stakeholders and beneficiaries
					at all levels including the teaching force, parents, local bodies and
					non-governmental organizations. We endorse an approach which is
					, ,
					based on national ownership and respects the rights of people in
					their own country.
		-			Manager to the second of the s
					Identify best-practice, develop policies. Point of attention: work
	_		_	_	simultaneously on parents.
A	2	オランダ	R	2	Redesign teacher-training then make the shift from teaching to
					learning.
					As point 2.
					Systematic analysis of individuals achievement and more targeted
					resource support.
					A more unified education sector – more professional support for
					each other. More focus on teachers teaching their curriculum area
A	2	ニュージーランド	В	1	rather than being social workers.
					A mandate given to professional educators to consult widely and
					make informed decisions on curriculum at each level (rather than
					attempting to have a curriculum that suits every one and so can
					not be achieved.)
					R and D focused on teacher education, and adequate funding for
	_		_	_	teacher education.
A	2	ニュージーランド	В	1	Codonor Gudoacion.

					Recognize the importance of its equality for the country's economic performance.
	2	ニュージーランド	R	1	Reduces the funding imbalances at all levels, especially schools
^`	_			•	and tertiary .
					Reform of teacher training and improved pay for high quality
					teachers / educational administrators.
					Provide on-going professional development programs linked to the
	_		_	_	delivery of the curriculum documents.
A	2	ニュージーランド	В	3	Develop /consult / Implement national curriculum and monitoring
					systems.
					Ensure adequate educational funding to meet these needs.
	0		_	_	According technical assistance to Ministries of education.
A	2	ルーマニア	В	2	According financial assistance.
-					Involving in international working team.
					The issues mentioned could be reduced through curriculum revision to meet changing needs, improving the quality of teaching
					through better pre-service and in-service training and present use
Α	2	シンガポール	В	1	of technology.
					or technology.
					Take educational reform seriously and find solutions. Don't just talk
					and do nothing.
					Make teachers proud of their mission, and educate (not train) them
Α	2	シンガポール	В	3	to shoulder responsibility happily.
					Make headmaster a real "head"-master : he knows best, and
					should be left free to pursue his educational ideal. If he is not fit,
					get a new one immediately.
					Making funds available for purchase of equipment and training
Α	2	シンガポール	В	3	personnel to use them .
] -,		_	_	Educating parents on need for change.	
					Exposing children to more eastern cultural values.
_	0	イギリス	_	4	Quality is complex and has to be tackled as a key factor.
Α	2	コヤリス	В	1	A good professional structure within primary education would help.
-					Research into current status of resources both human and other.  Teacher pre-service education.
Δ	2	イギリス	R	2	Teacher in-service education.
^	_		٦	~	Increase higher rates of tax, to provide more funds for education.
					Mainly through improved in-service training and better training of
					teacher-trainers.
1 .	_	ا ا			Increase in salary and full-day teaching, plus continued in-service
A	2	イギリス	В	2	development.
					Review structure of examinations and bodies creating them: bring
					them closer to those developing the curriculum.
					Contributing to a country's capacity to improve school
					management, teacher support, etc.
A	2	イギリス	В	2	Work with governments and communities to reduce obstacles to
					enrolment and attendance.
					Parental and community support is necessary.
A	2	U.S.A.	В	1	National standards must be created.
1	-		1	-	Preparation of teachers and certification standards must be
					improved.
					Improve communication between various levels of administration,
Α	2	U.S.A.	В	1	among teachers and between parents and schools.
	_			-	Upgrade and innovate teacher preparation and in-service training.
					Cimelficant invastment in teach on a deather and tradition
_	2	U.S.A.	Р	1	Significant investment in teacher selection and training.
^	~	U.S.A.	B	1	Develop patterns of professional cooperation.
<u> </u>					International joint effort to modernize the curriculum.

					Tat i
	_	U.S.A.		4	Aid.
A :	2	U.S.A.	В	1	Change of attitudes.
					To assume the first of the firs
A a	_	U.S.A.	В	1	In supplying aid – be sure of effective use.
^ '	_	U.S.A.		ı	Work with local educator to develop appropriate curriculum.  Train teachers to local needs not foreign exemplars.
A a	2	U.S.A.	В	1	Apply resources to teacher training and school facilities.
^ '	_	U.S.A.		•	Develop expertise through training.
					Bring people of integrity into key leadership positions.
A	2	U.S.A.	В	1	Ongoing, open dialog.
^ '	_	0.5.7.		•	Effective education beginning with the very young.
					Some government intervention to remedy inequalities.
					Building community support for learning, especially, the arts.
A :	2	U.S.A.	В	1	Greater \$ support for school that have more parent volunteers
					assisting in schools.
					Better training, recruitment and reward for teachers
					Don't know best solution. – Perhaps use of computer technology
l a :	2	U.S.A.	R	1	for long learning.
'` '	_	J.J.A.		•	Reduce military spending to increase educational spending on a
					national level for use in school facilities.
					Commitment from the Government to provide financial and policy
<b>.</b> .			_	_	support.
A :	2	U.S.A.	В	1	Support.
					Funding: make elementary and secondary education as the top
					funding priority; explore funding opportunities; better use of
					existing resource.
l a :	2	U.S.A.	В	2	Teachers: increase number of qualified teachers; improve teaching
'` '		0.0	-		quality.
					Parents: stimulate regional economic development; reduce adult
					illiteracy rate.
					By establishing school-based INSET.
		<u> </u>	_	_	By introducing a new model for teachers appraisal.
A :	ರ	キプロス	B	2	By establishing a research unit which could undertake research on
					curriculum policy.
					By appointing and promoting the excellent.
A :	з	キプロス	В	2	By separating the talented from the others.
					By applying some measures of decentralization.
					It is possible to revise existing curriculum.
A :	3	トルコ	В	1	New schools can be built, budget facilities can be increased.
					New teachers can be trained.
					Develop a more profound system of assessment and evaluation of
					pupils progress and attainment and appraisal of teachers.
A :	3	マケドニア	В	2	Update vocational education and re-establish cooperation with
					industry and with the economic system as a whole.
			L_		Support school rehabilitation projects.
					International co-operation, through sharing of experiences among
					countries at the same level of development.
A ;	ر ا	マルタ	P	2	International aid in terms of consultancies, transfer of technology,
^ `	٠	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	٦	_	
					direct financial aid and carrying out research / funding of research.
					Training of personnel in host countries.
			١.		Can sponsor training of school heads especially on part-time basis.
A ;	3	ボツワナ	В	2	Sex education be taught to both parents and children.
					Help us with the expertise of using technology in education.

A 3 エチオピア B 2 Promotion of the human resources development. (short—to long—term training.) Design systematic book production and distribution Government, NGOs and International Community's dedication to establish system of linkage between education and employment is demanding. This would be done through giving more emphasis on vocational training to the integrating approaching, balancing demand and supply side of the two.  International, local, financial and technical cooperation through harmonization process is important in order to reduce and alleviate the problem and issue stated above in No.2-1 Emphasis should be given to make on how these types of education be integrated and support each other/formal and nonformal education). Have training opportunities for those who are involved in educational activities through different mechanisms. Provide support for the improvement of facilities and equipment. Support income generating projects in the rural and urban areas. Train youth in self-employment projects.  Donor countries shall provide adequate assistance.  Train youth in self-employment projects.  Donor countries shall provide adequate assistance. The Community school be assisted to construct more classrooms. A more aggressive campaign should be done at level where students can be motivated.  Establishing institute where such people can be trained in more agress.  A more aggressive campaign should be done at level where students can be motivated.  Establishing institute where such people can be trained in more agress.  A more organized and systematic in-service training is essential. Clear educational vision and targets.  Better teacher training and professional development. 2. School with good structure, strong leadership and clear direction with teaching staff having sound professional background could make a difference to the quality of learning / teaching outcomes. Research to identify the cause of the problem.  Better slanked of the problem.  Create an NGO to reach the needs at grassroots levels.  Imp		1			D
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Improving teachers salary, incentives and training.	A 3	フラジル	В	3	
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		,	_	_	Providing rural areas with schools and teachers, along with several
	A 3	メキシコ	В	2	
Improving parent's income or social situation. Defining quality		1			
measures in order to evaluate the education system's fulfillment.					
By establishing education system of our own, not just imitating		1			
that of other country.		1			that of other country.
A 3 メキシコ B 3 The government should spend more money to form teachers who	A 3	メキシコ	В	3	
have knowledge and capacity to teach.	•	` `		-	
The government should pay more to the teachers so that they can		1			
live without having to take other extra job.					live without having to take other extra job.

		1			In
					Providing all assorted school material, including cultural or
l a	3	ニカラグア	В	2	scientific books to enrich libraries.
				_	Supporting teachers' training.
					Financial support.
					Economical contributions to make teaching and learning materials
					for teachers, such as videos and / or self instruction written
	_				information, etc.
A	3	ペルー	В	2	Economical and human involvement in teacher training: courses
					and seminars in teaching methods, curriculum, reading and writing,
					mathematics, science, sports, etc.
					Funding a high-tech distance education system.
					The problem indicated are complex specially the first and the
					second ones. The international cooperation could be a great help
Α	3	ウルグアイ	В	2	with finance and materials resources.
					Improving educational quality by enhancing the teaching -learning
					environment including teaching competencies, curricula and
	_				textbooks, and creating a strong institutional framework in relation
A	3	ヨルダン	В	2	to vocational and technical education, examinations and national
					assessment.
					Promoting quality of human resources.
					Promoting an education which deals with daily problems(social,
Α	3	モロッコ	В	2	cultural, economical, scientific and technological)
					Transfer the daily life in school and vice versa.
					Education system of the country should be properly planned.
	_		_	_	More schools should be set up.
A	3	バングラデシュ	⊒ B	1	Student -politics should be totally banned. Politicians should stop
					using students to serve their purpose.
					Quality teachers should be attracted with better salary.
.	_	ا ، ہے ۔ ا	_	_	Teacher training should be conducted effectively.
A	3	バングラデシュ	В	1	School management to be improved by proper management
					training of principals.
					By engaging more teachers at the primary and secondary level.
					By making the teaching profession more attractive and through
Α	3	バングラデシュ	В	2	increased training facilities.
			_	_	Motivation of parents through awareness campaigns and provision
					of incentives.
					An innovating group in association with different agencies can act
					as consultants for curriculum orientation.
Α	3	バングラデシュ	В	2	By arranging effective and massive training programs for teachers.
					By providing financial support to parents and supplying learning
					materials to the taught free of cost.
					Peace, Security
	_				Retraining unqualified teacher and upgrading the management skills
A	A 3	カンボジア	В	2	of school principals.
					Building more classrooms and moving qualified teachers to rural
					and remote areas.
					Government pay more attention to education, especially in poor
Α	3	中国	В	1	area.
'`	^ '   '	. –	_	•	Give enough money to support the education of teachers.
					Pay more attention to the training of school principals.
					Resources of educational funds should be extended.
	_		_	_	Social status of teachers should be raised in order to attract more
Α	3	中国	В	1	good people to this profession.
					Study and management of the use of educational funds should be
					strengthened.

n education by central / local government.
ve system.
eacher training system and better salary for
hould add the educational investment.
nd other public or private organization create
gher education.
raining more effective.
nancial support by government, especially by
of teacher, in order to have the excellent
school.
of education.
ent priority on education : increasing the
om government.
trative system of education.
cational structure.
allocation to education
training / both pre-service and in-service
for community development, socially and
nber of enrollment of the senior middle school
dents.
ould include more courses to improve students'
knowledge.
e textbooks should be up- to- date and should
tudents' ability.
age of budget allocation for education. Better
nproves quality attracted to teaching.
ould not only attract better quality people into
helps to retain quality teachers.
and resources depends a great deal on what
to education.
tiary education who can write books for local
n the area of critical thinking.
l materials which can be used in teaching.
t national level using expertise locally or
shops and training required and need to be
e needed, and improvement required in the
nal section.
s for better training of teachers.
nnovate curriculum.
countries to create jobs.
ortance of professional development – valuing
le teachers rather than state driven curriculum.
as something more than a qualification.
tem broad based and life centered.
standing and critical thinking and making school
Standing and Childan tillibility and making school
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sed. in examination system.
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sed. in examination system.

					1
					International cooperation in the area of human resource
A	3	インド	В	1	development by organizing and supporting training.
				•	Visit of competent scientists.
					For universalisation of education, a major problem in our country,
					help should be taken of persons who have retired from service.
	3	インド	ь	1	There should be less emphasis on factual learning and more on
^	3	121	Ь	•	learning of broader concepts.  The gifted children need enriched curriculum. Some provision
					should be made in the education system to provide better
					opportunities to the gifted children to develop their potential.
					Let Indian political leadership define educational goals and feel
					strongly committed to those.
Α	3	インド	В	1	Good teachers mean proper selection, sustained training and
					promotional achieving.
					Politician should feel accountable to society.
					Adequate funds allocation for Educational system.
Α	3	インド	В	1	Develop programs for educational administrators.
					Develop innovative demand driven programs.
					By making education job oriented to retain pupils' interest.
					Maximum budget should be for education. Moreover, the
Α	3	インド	В	1	expenditure should be made judiciously. Benefits should reach up
		'-'			to grassroots level.
					There should be a nation-wide orientation program for
					manufacturing high quality teachers.
					By increasing the holding power of schools.  By ensuring relevance of curriculum and improving quality of
Α	3	インド	В	1	teachers
					By providing essential facilities and enhancing teachers' motivation.
					Total community involvement in school education.
					Enhancing commitment and performance of teachers' through
Α	3	インド	В	1	recurrent orientation.
					Transforming the existing teacher education system and giving
					teachers their due in professional and socio-economic terms.
					By totaling involving the children in the management / supervision.
Α	3	インド	В	2	
	-			_	Monitoring of the schools - meant for them.
					If the demissed children early he arraying with heads weather.
					If the deprived children could be ensured with basic needs support,
					it could prompt the economically weaker parents to send their wards to school.
					Curriculum should be based on needs and bear immediate
l <u>.</u>	_	,, ,,	_	_	relevance to the living condition of the beneficiaries. Skills
A	3	インド	В	2	Development and practical demonstration should be made integral
					parts.
					Improving the quality of teacher training, assuming proper follow-
					up, the use of multi media package and external classroom
					learning.
				_	Refresher course once in 2years.
Α	3	インド	В	3	Government must make available enough infrastructure items.
					Complete autonomy to school needed.
A					Sharing funds between government and the communities
	3	インドネシア	В	1	Improvement of teaching position (salaries, education, training)
		1-1-1-7			Teacher should participate more in curriculum development and
					textbook writing.
Α.	3	インドネシア	P	1	Increase the number of schools and learning facilities.  Clear policy for financing curricular implementation.
^	3		В	•	olear policy for illianding curricular implementation.

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A 3 インドネシア B 1   Educational budget should be more.   Tacher's resource package should be considered.   By more attention to the educational research.   Debureaucracy; non-paternalistic perspective; bottom-up-apprach management.   Transparency; teacher incentives; standardized measurement; regular impromptu monitoring; implementation of innovative measures.   Adequate learning facilities; teacher training in creating learning media and in the use of equipment and various learning modes.   Reducation for the teachers and scholarship for teachers especially in mathematics, science and language.   Development of endowment fund.   Improvement of management.   Looking for the approaches that the teachers want to do, but effective in science teaching.   Improving the kinds of test items in examinations and developing those test items.   Decreasing the concepts only.   Better teaching-learning facilities, textbooks, teaching-learning aids (laboratory, modern technology).   Educational management TQH. The system.   Providing fellowship.   Restructuring Teacher Training Colleges.   Revising curriculum and developing students. Develop educational examination system.   Prepare more qualified specialists. To demand serious attitude to the education of a nation.   To get financial support from governmental / local authorities and foreign donors to rebuild many facilities for education.   By modification of the system.   Providing and embassizing their professionalism.   By changing the general atmosphere of the society.   Rapid socio—economic development and enough financial support by government.   Reducing the number of initial teacher training students and improving pre-and in-service teacher training students and improving pre						Improve quality of teachers training college all over the country.
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					Ask some donation in the field of international cooperation.
	_		_	_	To increase domestic financial support in the field of educational
A	3	ラオス	В	2	development.
					To improve the extension of school construction according to the
					priority need.
					To assist us with fund for printing textbooks in sufficient number.
	_	l <u>-</u>	_	_	To provide us expertise and fund to train those unqualified
A	3	ラオス	В	2	teachers.
					To find out fund from NGO or from other sources for assisting us
					in constructing school building.
					Science and technical equipment are the main factor for training
					technicians and skill workers.
Α	3	ラオス	В	2	Building and other facilities are the important factor for the
'`	•			_	education development.
					Teacher's training and further training are the quality of the
					education developing.
					Need to be selective when introducing new projects so that they
					can be properly implemented.
					School curriculum has to be flexible and teachers have to be
Α	3	マレーシア	В	1	innovative in order to cater for individual needs of students.
					More in-service training programs on the effective utilization of
					educational technology for teaching -learning activities in the
					classroom.
				_	There should be closer collaboration between parent, teacher and
					school administrator.
	3	マレーシア	P	1	Build more classrooms and employ more teachers so that student-
_ ^	3		Ь	•	teacher ratio be smaller.
					The government provide more money / fund to build more / better
					facilities and to learning.
		マレーシア	В		Shortage of teachers must be overcome.
Ι Δ	3			1	Must upgrade the facilities in rural school.
^					Smaller schools in the rural area must be grouped to be of
					economic size.
l .	_	マレーシア	В	3 1	Train more teachers of the right subject .
A	3				Build more classrooms.
					Have fair incentives and recognition.
					Upgrading the quality of teachers in all aspects -professional,
					qualification and hands on experience.
	_			_	Improve and increase facilities in schools, especially schools in
A	3	マレーシア	В	2	remote and rural areas.
					Teachers and related administrators need to continuously be
					exposed to hands on / visual experience, latest techniques /
-					change taking place in education.
	2	<b>3</b> 1. 8.7	Б	0	Donation of computers.
A	3	マレーシア	В	2	Skill upgrading programs, study visit, e.t.c.
					Provide courses.
					Get more graduate trained teachers to teach at primary level.
Α	3	マレーシア	В	2	Use local materials  Mars advertisingly effort to shapes the minds of the rural people
					More educational effort to change the minds of the rural people,
					e.g. having campaign, e.t.c.
					Selection of teachers.
Α	3	マレーシア	В	3	Give greater priority to funding for educational purposes.
	-				More effective planning and try-out before nationwide
<b>-</b>					implementation.
					International cooperation can be strengthened to train teacher
A	3	モルジブ	P	1	educators who can expand teacher training.
			В		Financial assistance will be required together with technical
					support to produce textbooks and purchase equipment.
					Mobile resources through bi-lateral aid and loan money for HRD.
					More cooperation by parents. School program to be more interesting.
Α	3	ナウル	В	2	interesung.
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					Ensuring flexibility in (a) curriculum content, (b) school-hour / time
					/ duration and (c) language of instruction; linking school and
					community activities; and increasing parental participation in
					education.
					Decentralizing educational administration, strengthening the local
Α	3	ネパール	В	1	school management committee, sensitizing local stakeholders and
					general masses.
					Increasing resources ( mobilizing foreign aids ), ensuring quality of
					physical development and institutionalizing maintenance of existing
					infrastructure ( holding the concerned authorities accountable for
					maintenance).
					Only meritorious having aptitude towards education be inducted for
					the profession.
					Inculcation of Permanent Values be included in the teaching
					model and then the process of evaluation be adopted accordingly.
Α	3	パキスタン	В	1	Those <b>not</b> reflecting these values through their overt and covert
					behaviors both be equally taken up like the ones who reflect poor
					levels of achievement in their cognitive abilities and skills.
					At the private and public sector, implementation force be brought
					to bear upon the fruit of education policies and plans.
					Less dependency on government. Introducing non-formal system
					of education and inviting private sector to invest in education.
A	3	パキスタン	В	1	It relates to the overall situation of the country. Poverty can be
'`	_			•	reduced by skill training and providing industries in rural areas.
					A comprehensive training program for teachers which should be
					arranged in intervals.
		パキスタン			By increasing the national budget for education. Political
			В	1	commitment for improving the education.
Α	3				Up-grading, overhauling modernizing teacher education program.  Teacher selection / promotion on merit.
^					Introducing uniform educational system / curricula in the country.
					Providing standard physical facilities to all schools. Improving the
					monitoring and assessment.
					Provision of adequate physical facilities.
Α	3	パキスタン	В	2	Adequate funding for Education sector.
		<u> </u>	1	_	Raising the quality of teachers with update In-service training.
					Allocation of more funds from National or International resources /
		.04 - 45			development banks as grants or on confessional rates.
					More concerted efforts on quality of teachers training may be
A	3	パキスタン	В	2	achieved through International exchange of experts.
					International cooperation towards improvement of textbooks
					quality and availability of science equipment and visual aids to
					augment the country's efforts.
					School buildings should not only be properly constructed but also
	2	パナコム	_	0	economically and instructional materials should be provided.
Α	3	パキスタン	B	2	Nation wide teacher training program should be improved and
					inservice training program should also be launched.
					Supervision should be decentralized.  Appointment of teacher on merit base / Pre-training teacher.
					Quarterly or six monthly evolution by competent authority,
Α	3	パキスタン	В	3	evolution of teacher and evolution of curriculum.
``	J			-	Membership of assembly may be cancelled on the interference of a
					member of assembly.
					Expand teacher education institutions.
					Make basic education free and compulsory; and increase funding at
				1	that level.
Α	3	P.N.G.	В		Build up local level expertise for the development of textbooks and
					materials; and expand sources of funding for equipment e.g. local
					contribution, and overseas aid specifically directed towards
1		l	ĺ		provision of such equipment.

		1		let the term of th
				Financial and material support from the government.
A 3	フィリピン	Б	1	Stronger partnership and articulation between the home and the
A 3	ノイリピン	В	ı	school.
				Strict and consistent implementation of laws and directives on
				education Continuing review of the sector.
A 3	フィリピン	_	1	Planning of programs with stakeholders and implementers.
^ 3	121762	ט		Planning of programs with stakeholders and implementers.
				Provision for sufficient funding.
				Formulation and implementing of policies on curriculum to the
A 3	フィリピン	В	1	better.
				Strengthen linkages with industries.
				Provision of textbooks in all areas and levels.
АЗ	フィリピン	В	1	Development and production of instructional materials.
^	-   -	-	•	Intensive teacher training programs.
				Provide incentives to those who would major and take up teaching
				in science and mathematics as a career so that more people would
				be qualified to teach these subjects.
				Provide funds for setting up and equipping science laboratories in
				every school. Conduct teacher trainings on the use of the
АЗ	フィリピン	В	1	equipment.
	• • • • • •			Prepare curricula that include only the most important content and
				skills that students should learn. The curricula should emphasize
				the development of thinking skills and the interconnections of
				ideas which would enable students to learn on their own.
				Rationalized and institutionalized in-service training.
	フィリピン	В	В 1	More functional and practicional-based curriculum to demonstrate
A 3				applications of theories / concepts taught.
				Better training facilities, not necessarily high tech but not
				excluding audio-visual / educational technology.
				Continuing education for curriculum makers, classroom teachers
A 3	フィリピン	В	1	and educational administrators.
^				
	フィリピン	В	1	A national education policy that mandates centralization of basic
АЗ				education curricula.
	'		•	
				District Control of the Control of t
				Provision of excellent managerial capabilities and instructional
				supervision among top school officials.
A 3	フィリピン	В	2	Consequently, workers should be given appropriate and adequate
				training and support in research.
				Curriculum and support materials for instruction be given
				government support.  Rigid screening of students entering the teaching career during
				their pre-service training.  Provision of more textbooks and other learning materials from
A 3	フィリピン	В	2	government and non-government agencies.
				Increase the number of teachers to have a 30:1 or 40:1 pupil-
				teacher ratio in both elementary and secondary school.
				Establish linkages with NGO's and tap their resources for
				instructional materials and equipment.
А З	フィリピン	R	2	Community people should be given training on livelihood skills to
`` •	-   -	_	_	enable them to augment their income.
				Continuous in-service training of teachers.
L	<u> </u>	L		Continuous in solvide dailing of teachers.

				I=
				Perhaps, this can be done through donation of science laboratory
				room and science materials and equipment.
АЗ	フィリピン	P	2	Provision of training of teachers in the identified areas.
^ 0			_	Provision by a donor country of library materials which may include
				dictionaries, encyclopedia, TV's radio cassettes, computers and
				others.
				Need to intensify efforts to improve the quality of basic education
				(elementary and secondary )
				Teachers should be well-trained / need to re-visit the teacher
АЗ	フィリピン	Ь	2	education curriculum ( pre-service ) and the in-service teacher
^ 3	121962	0	_	programs.
				Pour more resources to weak public and rural schools to narrow
				the gap between public and private schools and between urban and
				rural schools.
				In-service training of teachers.
A 3	フィリピン	В	2	Provision of standard school facilities and equipment.
				Control class-size to a manageable number.
				Diversified curriculum at senior secondary level and tertiary
				education level.
A 3	スリランカ	В	1	Emphasis on heritage of mankind and values by education.
				Overall policy guidelines and educational laws by the central
				government.
		В		By making the present Laws more effective and by convincing the
				parents of the importance of educating their children.
A 3	スリランカ		2	By providing training centers and technical institutions to train
				professionally those who fail to enter higher education institutes.
				Ameliorating Scio-Economic factors is not easy.
				By a national awareness program. State (educational Authorities )
				should convince the nation on the validity of the National
				education system.
				By a genuine commitment for education by state (politicians and
١		_	_	education officials ), parents and students. – Provide greater
A 3	スリランカ	В	3	opportunities for education. –(make people ask for education and
				not the state just to give education).
				By developing confidence in the national educational administration
				- establishment of the credibility of the selection, appointment,
				training, transfer, promotion, etc.(Accept merit and impartiality of
				educational authorities).
				Set up a body to inspect quality of instructional materials.
АЗ	タイ	В	1	Organize systematic training programs which include criteria of
^ 3	77		ı	passing and remedial actions.
				Develop a network of test centers at both national and local level
				to offer qualified tests instruments and testing services.
				The Government should provide more financial support for
				education, and should allow local governments to subsidize local task for their education.
				The government and local governments should provide adequate
АЗ	タイ	В	1	and equal resources for schools of those areas.
				The teacher training institutions should emphasize ethicality and
				responsibility of teachers. The teacher-using units should have
				sufficient selection and promotion processes.
				So far, international organization can help by providing scholarship
		_		to students or have the program for exchanging students.
A 3	タイ	В	1	to the street of the program for exchanging students.
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					Promotion of 12 years basic education for all (basic education to all people). Providing equal educational opportunity and high quality.
A	3	タイ	В	2	Adjustment of teaching – learning process to focus on the learner.
					Improvement of curriculum and development / reform of teacher
					education.
					decentralization of authority to the local. Encouragement of
					participation from communities and all sectors of society.
					Increase budget.
A	3	タイ	B	2	Develops magnet school.
^`	•			_	Introduce appropriate technology to the teachers about student-
					oriented activities.
					Set up unity of education by initiate international unity of
					education.
Α	3	タイ	В	2	Emphasis on pragmatism more than route learning.
					Concentrate on social development more than earning more and
					more alone.
					Teachers' training reform.
Α	3	タイ	В	3	Economic slump - hard to solve
					Support private school instead of government-running school.
			В	3	The government must solve the problem of poverty by raising
					incomes of these who work on farms - the majority of the people.
Α	3	タイ			Teachers must be born to be, selection of teachers and dismissal
					of the inadequates should be improved.
					If economic situation improves, developing countries could allocate
					more funds to the education system of their countries.
					Industrialized countries and International fund should help
	_		_	_	developing countries to solve their current social (e.g. educational)
Α	3	ウズベキスタン	R	2	problems.
					Policy makers in education sector of the developing countries
					should apply more for the experience of industrialized countries in
					the field of educational innovations.
					Innovation in Educational system.
A	3	ベトナム	В	1	Diversification and socialization of the education form.
^	•	1,4	"	'	Innovation mechanism for improvement of teachers' quality.
<b>—</b>					The government considered, that education investment as
					I -
					developing investment, so must be concentrated all resources for education investment.
Α	3	ベトナム	В	1	
					The investment in construction of pedagogy school and
					management college of education.
					Use effectively domestic and foreign capital through projects.

Question 3: 3-1 Please describe the educational fields which you think could be improved through international cooperation and also give reasons for them.

分	類				
所属機関・国別分類	国名	職	種	Question 3-1の回答	
A 1		В	2	International education (which encompasses inter-cultural understanding, co-operation and peace and world issues such as environment, e.t.c.). This will create a new spirit needed for regional and international co-operation for development.	
A 1		В	2	Exchange of teaching-learning materials which could be adapted, adopted or translated. 2. Teachers join activities of (Science) teacher's Associations, and link with other associations in other countries.	
A 1		В	2	Education management 2. Strategic planning 3. Data analysis for educational assessment.	
A 1		В	2	Comparative study, exchange experts. This could multiply the benefits like chain reaction.	
A 1		В	2	Teacher education and teacher (career, long and professional) development is the key to education development.	
A 1		В	2	Teacher training, particularly teacher educator's training. Curriculum development, particularly in Science and Math. Technical and vocational education. Use of new educational technology.	
A 1			В	2	Use of the mass media and new technologies in the service of education. This can extend beyond frontiers to countries where the same language is used. More varied reading materials should be developed e.g. as in ACCU programs. Means of providing basic educational materials should be developed, especially at the national level.
A 1		В	2	Financial aid which is checked and monitored. Effective professional	
A 1	\	R	2	personnel to be provided-both teachers and administrators.  Teacher education, distance education.	
A 1	<u> </u>		2	Testing and standards. Diffusion and replication of successful experiments.	
A 2	オーストラリア	В	1	Assessment to monitor standards – the publicity given to results spurs greater effort. 2. Teaching practices research to assist learning in different curriculum areas.	
A 2	オーストラリア		2	I perceive the quality of teachers to be central to the effective development of any education system. This being so, I believe teacher training, resources for teachers and support for the proper remuneration of teachers are all worthwhile areas for international cooperation. There is a real risk that material and resource when provided may be used ineffectively (either put away to avoid wear and tear or damage to them – then they are not used )or abused and wasted because teachers have not been properly trained in their use.	
A 2	オーストラリア	В	2	Teacher education and training of administration.	
A 2	オーストラリア	В	2	1. Information technology – enhancing student learning through sharing information about the effective use of information technology. 2. Civics and citizenship – raising global awareness to develop tolerance and understanding of others cultures and address issues such as ecological sustainability. 3. Using student achievement information strategically to improve teaching and learning programs.	

			T
			Increased translation of educational ideas and information about
	オーストラリア		successful innovations from one language to another, then
A 2		B 2	dissemination of these ideas. Reason: The greater the pool of
			knowledge that educators can draw from, the greater the prospect
			that they can find solution to their local problems.
A 2	オーストラリア	B 2	Sahaal affactivaness massurement of sahaal affacts and
A 2	オーストラップ	ВΖ	performance indicators.
A 2	オーストラリア	В 3	Sharing of ideas and curriculum like FIRST STEPS which is used around the world.
			School slogan should be "Learning comes first", not "Children
A 2	カナダ	B 1	come first ". To be a life long learner, schools must put learning
			first before worrying about students' self-esteem.
	L 1 48		Foreign language learning is more effective when students have an
A 2	カナダ	B 2	exchange in the home country and when native speakers provide
A 2	カナダ	B 2	instruction. All could benefit from an exchange of ideas.
A 2	カナダ	B 2	
, ,			Curriculum development. 2. Evaluation and assessment. 3.
			Technological development. For all of these areas, sharing of
			information and resources could be very beneficial to all involved
A 2	カナダ	B 2	We could all benefit from the experiences of others and learn
			alternative ways of developing and delivering programs and
			services.
4 0		Б 0	1 Managerial and administrative canacity 2 Macro-economic and
A 2	フィンランド	B 2	financially sound system. 3. Holistic approach, e.g. ESDP-process.
A 2	フィンランド	B 2	1. Modern concept of Learning networking. 2. Teamwork in
	- 1- /- 1		teaching and learning.
۸ ۵	ドイツ	D 0	I think, in all educational fields, improvement can be made by
A 2	117	B 2	international cooperation. It always depends on the sort of dialogue / intervention.
			International cooperation can help to find out – indicators for
A 2	ドイツ	B 2	
			testing quality of school The best concepts for teacher training.
A 2	ドイツ	B 2	1 Pottor and mare language topoling 2 Pottor auricula
			concentrating on better media education.
A 2	ドイツ	B 2	
A 2	オランダ	B 1	Tools for self assessment.  1. Gender- and other social equity issues. 2. Institutional
			·
			development and strengthening of institutional capacities at all
			levels; 3. Development of innovative approaches which are
A 2	オランダ	В 2	community based and involve parents/communities and support
			their institutionalization in the policy framework; 4. Assist
			governments in developing new policies for areas which are/have
			been outside of their scope but which are found to be strategic for
			educational development.

	1		
			Very little can be improved by international cooperation until all
۸ ۵	> - 1×10	В 3	partners have put their house in order. If education at home is not
A 2	シンガポール	ВЗ	in order, international cooperation amounts to more conference and
			pious wishes. Good for international travel only.
A 2	イギリス	B 1	Research and evaluation.
	1 1 7 7 7		1. The curriculum - countries can learn from each other. 2.
A 2	イギリス	B 2	
			Teaching approaches / styles. 3. Structure of education systems.
			There is potential in all or most fields. Much depends on the
A 2	イギリス	B 2	willingness to be flexible and imaginative and to discuss possibilities
			for action, i.e., the quality of partnership.
			The education of persons with disabilities would be enhanced since
A 2	U.S.A.	B 1	pockets of excellence exist in many countries while great needs are
			apparent in other countries.
A 2	U.S.A.	B 1	In the field of educational administration, teacher education and curriculum development, -share the best ideas.
			Providing INSET on different ways of classroom organization
	L0		which are used in other educational systems. 2. Developing
A 3	キプロス	B 2	curricula by taking into account the way in which standards are
			defined in other countries.
A 3	キプロス	B 2	1. Retraining teachers. 2. Introducing new programs.
A 3	トルコ	B 1	Curriculum and instruction studies could be improved.
7. 0	170-	<b>D</b> 1	Curriculum development and syllabus design based on both
			comparative international issues and the existing tradition and
A 3	マケドニア	B 2	experience, and the available human and material resources of the
			country.
A 3	エチオピア	B 2	Curriculum design and development. Teacher trainings. Book
A 3	エテオレア	D 2	production and distribution.
			In primary, secondary and tertiary levels, fields of
			technical/vocational, teacher training, medicine and engineering
	エチオピア		needs to be improved and strengthened. Because, Government's
A 3		B 2	priority of development strategy lies on education, and this contributes to fill gap between education and employment, and
			Government focus of attention is to enhance development through
			human resource development. Thus, these fields of specialization at
			least would help to alleviate poverty.
			(1)Technical and vocational education. (2)Information technology
A 3	レソト	B 2	and computing. (3)Early childhood development and special
			education for the handicapped. Nutrition and Health.
A 3	マラウイ	B 2	Basic education which includes 8 years of primary and 2 years of
	+		junior secondary would be the best.
	T 115 1 2 5	<sub>D</sub> ^	Educational planning and administration. Because the principles of
A 3	モザンビーク	B 2	good leadership are supposed to be common. So there is room for
			cooperation.
A 3	セイシェル	B 2	Teacher training (some areas ) and vocational training.
А З	セイシェル	B 2	The educational context and specific needs related to development planning.
A 3	南アフリカ	B 1	1. Administration skills. 2. Management of resources. 3.
			Empowering African leadership with skills at #1 & 2 above.
A 2		р 4	Teachers' training. Since we have to revise our school system of
A 3	ブラジル	B 1	teachers' training, familiarity with foreign experience could be very
			helpful.

メキシコ	В	2	Increase the quality of basic education by improving the following fields: 1) Use of technology in training and learning. 2) Literacy, numeracy, knowledge of civics, health and nutrition and environmental matters.
ニカラグア	В	2	1) School infrastructures to wide the cover of education (for more school population). 2) Settling sustainability for projects. 3) Teachers' training, if it is possible, give economical stimulus to teachers in order to avoid the moving of qualified professors to other jobs.
ペルー	В	2	We think that the most important field in which international cooperation can contribute is teachers training because teachers are the most influential agent for a better education. "A good education relies on good teachers." Also the experience / funding for the implementation of a Distance Education System-field and technology always changing. Cognitive Studies alongside cultural lines and local specificities = what is good for someone may not work for the rest.
ウルグアイ	В	2	Budget resources of construction, equipment, educational supplies, adequate materials.
モロッコ	В	2	Management of human resources and financial resources.
バングラデシュ	В	1	The field of research in higher education can be improved a lot through international co-operation. New knowledge is very much important to help a backward society.
バングラデシュ	В	2	Different types of teachers training. This will improve the quality of teaching and probably motivate them to improve their teaching.
カンボジア	В	2	Curriculum development, Textbook development, Teacher training, Teaching Science and Technology.
中国	В	1	Information technology and training for educational administration are the two of educational fields that needs to be improved urgently in this country.
田	В	1	Cooperation on curriculum development and Textbook making, will provide new information and methods. Provide exchange teachers. Make the teaching of foreign language more effective.
中国	В	2	Higher education, especially at philosophy of education, management of education. Because higher education is a head of education developing, and idea and management is the key.
中国	В	2	More projects are expected in section 2.
中国	В	2	If we could have some international seminar to discuss the reformation of the curriculum, textbook and material development, that would be very valuable for each country.
フィジー	В	2	Science, Technology, Technical and Vocational Centers. 2.  School facilities and equipment in these fields are needed. 3.  Information systems in rural school.
インド	В	1	Cross-cultural researches to highlight what India can learn from  Japan and what Japan can learn from India.
インド	В	1	Frequent teachers' meet and exchange program of teachers. Only teachers should be invited – Usually what happening is that administrators or who matter in administration are taking advantage of such programs. Teachers are devoid of such facilities.
インド	В	1	Educational research and evaluation, curriculum development and evaluation, teacher education, educational technology can be improved through exchange of ideas and experiences.
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A 3	インド	B 1	1. Teacher preparation both at pre-service and in-service education level. 2. Use of educational technology to reach the far flung and remote areas.
А З	インド	B 2	Create a better learning (not only teaching environment for the children).
А З	インド	B 2	Women in an Indian nuclear family are the most influential personalities instrumental in decision making in the family. Therefore any program for development of women would begin a chain of reaction in the overall development. To start with women education could be the priority strategy calling International Cooperation.
A 3	インドネシア	B 1	International cooperation could be done in the field of teachers education and training. By having better teachers, education can also be improved.
А З	インドネシア	B 1	a) Science and technology: There is today rapid advancement in science and technology going on. Preparation of qualified human resources needs to keep abreast with the development to meet expectations at the labor market. B) Humanities and environment: Awareness of humanities and environment issues is essential to shape personalities with high senses for caring one another and for making proper use of technology for the benefit of mankind and the environment.
А З	インドネシア	B 1	Science, mathematics, culture / language.
А З	インドネシア	B 2	a. Choosing the science skills and concepts that have to be taught to the students. b. The approaches that can be used by the teachers according to the facilities of the school. Reasoning: Science skills and concepts are too many, the time for teaching is limited, and the development of science and technology run very fast, so the students have to get science skills and concepts that appropriate to them to handle the development of science and technology.
А З	インドネシア	B 2	1. Curriculum development. To provide each country an opportunity to learn from other country and stimulate the educational growth and development. 2. Educational evaluation. To provide data or information of the educational achievement and to compare among countries.
A 3	韓国	B 1	Nearly all the fields, because any country could use or apply information obtained from other countries for his development of education.
A 3	韓国	B 1	Comparison of curriculum across countries. Comparison of systems of selection and promotion of teachers across countries.
А З	ラオス	В 2	We need international cooperation at secondary level, such as: – financial support on building construction because the number of pupils are over. – financial support on printing new textbook and teacher guide because both of them are reform. –look for some budget to set up the workshop— the principals on school management.
A 3	ラオス	B 2	1. In-service training for teachers and teacher trainers. 2.  Production and distribution of instructional materials. 3. Up-grading of physical facilities, especially school buildings in rural remote area.
А З	ラオス	B 2	After changing the economic marketing policy the education is changed too. To be suitable of the labors market . Now the progressive labors need are on the high-technology. To be suitable of the need, it should have the international co-operation.

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A 3	マレーシア	B 1	Teacher education through exchange visits and seminar. 2.     Educational technology through exchange visit, attachments, seminar and publications.
			Opportunities should be created through international cooperation
A 3	マレーシア	B 1	for teachers to go on exchange programs. In this way the teachers
			will be well exposed thus enabling them to be better teachers.
A 3	マレーシア	B 1	Technical aspect or Technology education
A 3	マレーシア	B 2	1. Sharing of small scale classroom. 2. School based educational research. 3. Finding many teachers / administrators. By doing this, it is not only enhance the international cooperation but also they can share and compare personal experience in practical and real classroom situation.
A 3	マレーシア	B 2	Technical education 2. Vocational education and training.
A 3	マレーシア	B 2	In field of higher education especially in training and exchange of students.
A 3	マレーシア	В 3	Educational technology, 2. Educational research, 3. Sharing of expertise.
A 3	ネパール	B 1	Establishing regional model schools, regional teacher training centers, strengthening professional competencies of teachers and administrators through providing training opportunities, supporting universities for conducting studies on educational development. The reason being that these aspects are crucial but the government does not have necessary resources to meet the cost involved.
А З	パキスタン	B 1	1. Permanent values in education be identified and then their modus operandi in relation to the operation of Relative Values human conduct be ascertained. It will bring a balance between human physique and heart / mind. 2. <b>Teacher education</b> for inculcating Permanent Values. 3. <b>Avenues</b> , for the use of the <b>ENERGY</b> the humanity is acquiring by conquering the <b>Forces of Nature</b> be determined. It will help transform the universe into an abode worthy of living.
A 3	パキスタン	B 1	1. Financial assistance to project in non-formal basic education especially in the development of suitable, need-based materials for the clientele. 2. Financial and technical assistance to teachers training programs at primary and secondary level.
А З	パキスタン	B 1	Teacher education / training. Teacher plays the pivotal role in the educational problem. International cooperation can help in Improving the teacher education / training by providing opportunities to upgrade the knowledge, experience, skills, competencies of the teacher.
A 3	パキスタン	B 2	1. Exchange of TLR. 2. Training of teachers. 3. Distance education.
А З	パキスタン	B 2	The primary and secondary education fields can be improved through international cooperation. Specially, the field of infrastructure building of required number of schools at Primary level as well as provision of science equipment and audio-visual aids at secondary level to enhance the quality of imparted education.
А З	パキスタン	В 2	1. Distance learning: Promising strategy for Pakistan but in adequate media facilities. 2.Teachers training and competencies: Training facilities and methodologies are archaic and need to be modernized. 3. Research and Evaluation: Research, monitoring and evaluation is one of the weakest area which can be improved through International cooperation.

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А З	パキスタン	В 3	Through international co-operation science and technology, medicine, use of computer can be improved because advance countries have experience in such fields.
А З	P.N.G	B 1	Training of curriculum developers and textbook writers in order to develop local expertise in these areas. Provision of equipment because the cost is often beyond local resources. Contribution to expansion of teacher education so as to provide qualified teachers for schools.
A 3	フィリピン	B 1	Science and Technology – for national productivity and world competitiveness.
A 3	フィリピン	B 1	Physical facilities and school plant. 2. Project development. 3.     Monitoring, evaluating and accountability.
A 3	フィリピン	B 1	<ol> <li>Human resources development (both administrative and faculty ).</li> <li>Curriculum and instructional materials development.</li> <li>Physical plant and facilities development.</li> </ol>
A 3	フィリピン	B 1	Sharing of expertise and strategies in teacher education – this could be a means of acquiring new ideas and technologies from abroad.
А З	フィリピン	B 1	Improving science and mathematics education can help in producing a critical mass of world-class and globally competitive Filipino scientists and mathematicians who can help in the economic advancement of the country. It can also help in producing scientifically literate masses of Filipino who can use their knowledge and skills in science and mathematics to function effectively in everyday life.
A 3	フィリピン	B 1	1. The use of educational technology. 2. Providing resident experts to work with teachers / academics; secondments for short term e.g. 2 months or more as needed; short term exchange of academics. 3. Provision of laboratory facilities.
A 3	フィリピン	B 1	1. Curriculum updating. 2. Continuing education. 3. Education in social skills, understanding children in school, guidance.
A 3	フィリピン	B 2	Instructional supervision. Curriculum development. Research and development. School management.
A 3	フィリピン	B 2	1. Environmental education, so that our environment and planet earth can be preserved from annihilation. 2. Science and technology, so that life could not be endangered by inventions that are destructive.
A 3	フィリピン	B 2	Teacher training and materials development.
A 3	フィリピン	B 2	As mentioned above, it is in the improvement of physical resources and training of teachers in special areas which could be improved through international cooperation.
A 3	フィリピン	B 2	Teacher development (education and training ) and Comprehensive program for science and math basic education.
A 3	フィリピン	B 2	Science, mathematics and English subjects are the focus areas of development in our country to make our students globally competitive.
A 3	スリランカ	B 1	1. Research based curriculum development. 2. Teachers engaged in research activities. 3. Grassroots level policy formulation and implementation.
A 3	スリランカ	B 2	Because of the high rate of drop-outs who fail to gain admission to the few professional courses like medicine and engineering, unemployment or semi-employment is an outstanding feature. International involvement can do a lot to ameliorate this situation.

A 3	スリランカ	B 2	Produce up to date text books and teaching material. Fund local teacher training programs. Persuade governments to realize education system from rigid governmental control – text books to be written and produced by the private sector, permit competing text books to be chosen by teachers.
А З	スリランカ	В 3	1. Educational planning. – Educational planner generally do not foresee the future national and international developmental trends, and the problems that would prop-up in the educational and other fields in their countries and in other countries (regional and international). 2. Institutional management. – Most institutional heads are Administrators(Implementers of rules and regulations) but not good managers( Decision makers and Problem solvers). 3. School curriculum development. – School curriculum is mostly subject oriented. 4. Teaching methodology. – Teacher teach but do not lead the students to learn.
A 3	タイ	B 1	Science, mathematics, information technology, e.t.c. because their
А З	タイ	B 1	characteristics are universalized in nature.  Education for poor, the slum children and disable people could be improved, because those people need to be well-being and live well with others.
А З	タイ	B 1	As Thailand is agricultural country, then it would be field of
A 3	タイ	B 1	agriculture (including, Agro-industry and marketing).  1. Science education because it is the basic that are universally understood. 2. Communication technology because this field will help improve efficiency of working and can be done through communication it self.
A 3	タイ	B 2	Environmental education is one of the interesting fields which could be improved through instructional cooperation.
А З	タイ	B 2	Learning and teaching technique could be improved because the teachers now do not use the new or suitable technique, they do not change or develop what they taught in the past.
А З	タイ	B 2	Building partnerships could be improved through international cooperation. It is necessary for individual to have wider vision if he /she will live happily in the globalization era.
A 3	タイ	B 2	1. Teacher training to train teachers. 2. Support educational materials.
A 3	タイ	B 2	1) Science and technology (most developing countries lack sources). 2) Mathematics. 3) Social studies - Politics, 4)Economics, Commerce, Mass communication, e.t.c.
A 3	タイ	B 2	Curriculum and instruction development. The reason is that we can share the ideas and the techniques on how to have better quality of education for all.
A 3	タイ	B 2	Teaching, research and materials for experiments are very important to develop education in Thailand which could be improved through international cooperation.
A 3	タイ	B 2	It could be a kind of technology transfer in the field of Agriculture and related field.
А З	タイ	B 2	Adult education / non-formal education and continuing education are universal means of human resource development. Each country can share experience and assistance through international cooperation in terms of study visit and training program.
А З	タイ	B 2	Science and technology. – Training of manpower in science and technology will improve skills and quality in the field of science and technology.
A 3	タイ	B 2	Teacher training.

A 3	タイ	В	2	Comparative education is the best educational fields to introduce, because each country could learn and apply to improve themselves.
A 3	タイ	В	3	International education could be done in any fields through the use of distance learning technology by means of individual institution and expertise of their faculty members.
A 3	タイ	В	3	1. Languages; Train teachers for secondary school teaching languages of the region. 2. Science and math; Development of the country depends on technology.
A 3	ウズベキスタン	В	2	The international cooperation might be most fruitful in the field of civic education (history of Civilization, Geography, Environment study, Ethics, etc.), Although we have historical background, it is also truth that we have common human values.
A 3	ベトナム	В	1	Environment and population education. They are the global problems.     Computer and Information education, culture education.
A 3	ベトナム	В	1	1. The primary education is the foundation. 2. The higher education and vocational training is the human resources supply. 3. Must train managers because they are the leaders of education offices.

3-2 When international organizations or donor countries are about to address themselves to problems or issues in educational development of developing countries, what do you think they should take into consideration?

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所属機関・国		TRAIN	7=£	Question 3-2の回答
別分類	国名	職	梩	
7337374	1			Having been involved with teachers and their activities within the
	\			framework of UNESCO Associated School Project, I think teachers
A 1	\	В	2	must first be taken into consideration. They can change the system
	\			if they are encouraged to take initiatives and if they are convinced.
A 1	\	В	2	1. Cultural sensitivities and traditional beliefs. 2. Management of
	\	_		education (whether centralized or decentralized).
A 1	\	В	2	National capacity to appraise the situation and to follow up recommendation for reform (both human and financial).
A 1		В	2	a) The needs, specific needs, b) The culture( local culture ), c) Aid in funding, d) Technical assistance.
	\		_	1. The ideas /experiences of the particular country to receive
A 1	\	В	2	assistance. 2. The ideas / experiences of these countries at grass roots level.
	\	_	_	Socio-cultural back grounds of countries concerned. Political will of
A 1	\	B	2	governments, both central and local. Available resources, both human and material.
	\			Consultation should not be exclusively with educators since they
	\			are often most resistant to changes and often have vested
A 1	\	В	2	interests. Care should be taken when supporting plans for
	\			education which are not sustainable because of financial constraints within the government. Inadequate supervision of
	\			schools impedes improvement in the quality of teaching.
A 1	\	В	2	Culture, government and politics, but most importantly the
	\			educational needs of the nation.  1. Unique national and local needs / context. 2. Policy - relevant
A 1	\	В	2	data. 3. Exchange of experiences.
A 1	\		2	Understand the countries and cultures, avoid paternalism, avoid
	\			assuming that their solutions are good for other societies.
A 2	オーストラリア	В	1	1. Local and national priorities. 2. Stage of development.
				International organizations and prospective donor countries must
				first take into account the wishes and ambitions of those leading
A 2	オーストラリア	В	2	the recipient (developing) country /ies. They must then judge the
_ ^ _	3 7 1 7 7 7		_	feasibility of proposals for specific kinds of support, in particular
				whether the kinds of support envisaged have the prospect of being
Λ 0	ナーフレニロマ	Р	2	sustained after the funds have ceased.
A 2	オーストラリア	В		Outcomes and costs.  1. The cultural and social context in which they will be working, that
				is, the views opinions and needs of the country need to be
A 2	オーストラリア	В	2	considered to ensure that appropriate curriculum, methodology and
		_	_	resources are developed and implemented. 2. Ensure that the
				change can be sustained through long and short term planning.
				The influence of social, cultural and economic change upon
A 2	オーストラリア	В	2	education. 2. Change in employment opportunities. 3. Rapid
				development in information technology.

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A 2	オーストラリア	B 2	Producing long term, on-going programs that are carefully monitored, rather than programs that have only short-term (less than 10years )involvement with the learner who is undertaking the program. Educational development can not be achieved and measured in a shorter time frame.
A 2	オーストラリア	B 2	Cultural issues, the plans in place to address and the country's educational needs.
A 2	オーストラリア	В 3	cultural and social background, useful curriculum programs, making sure lots of \$ are not wasted on administration.
A 2	カナダ	B 1	Sometimes it is better to leave developing countries alone to solve their own problems. Donor or developed countries should solve their own problems (e.g. violence against teachers, bulleying ) first.
A 2	カナダ	B 2	The needs of the indigenous culture, the values and aspirations of the local people, and resources available locally.
A 2	カナダ	B 2	The need as perceived by the development country.
A 2	カナダ	B 2	Language of instruction, unless fluent in their own language children cannot succeed in learning English or any other majority language.
A 2	カナダ	B 2	Recognizing the existing strength and building on them. 2.  Change / development should not be externally driven.
A 2	フィンランド	B 2	1. Country led processes, external aid only supports them. 2. No domestic agenda. 3. Take into consideration sustainability and how much the system can absorb.
A 2	フィンランド	B 2	1. How democratic the country is? 2. What is the amount of corruption? 3. How secure is the economy?
A 2	ドイツ	B 2	The main starting point should be a clear vision / strategy of the partner government. Donors can hardly substitute such a strategy or coordinate themselves by themselves.
A 2	ドイツ	B 2	The very special conditions, countries have to take into consideration.
A 2	ドイツ	B 2	Sponsoring language teaching and exchange programs.
A 2	ドイツ	В 2	The specific conditions in the countries concerned, often in different regions of the same country.
A 2	オランダ	В 1	More emphasis on self sustained reform. Provide tools for monitoring and diagnosis (via CIT) and possibilities for tele-learning.
A 2	オランダ	В 2	1. Ownership and active involvement and commitment at all levels in all stages of the reform process; and in this framework: 2. People's participation (linked to the process of democratization); 3. The absorption capacity at all levels and related to this the availability and strength of the institutional capacities for the planning management and implementation of the reform programs; 4. Donor coordination and co-operation in order to create synergy, to maximize the impact/contribution of donor support and to provide effective support leading to sustainable results.
A 2	シンガポール	в 3	Consider these first: 1) How to provide the leadership for reforms (assuming receiver welcomes this). 2) How to help finance the projects initiated. 3) Follow-up and see that the projects really works, not just show-pieces for documentation.
A 2	イギリス	B 2	The fact that strategies which work in one country may or may not work in another.
A 2	イギリス	В 2	Current educational situation, government policies / priorities, potential for positive impact.
A 2	U.S.A.	B 1	The country's culture, history, economy and moral and political traditions should be the context for goal-setting. Goals should be realistic (e.g. literacy, employment) and set with at least annual and perhaps semi-annual benchmarks.

A 2	U.S.A.	В	1	1. Cultural background of country. 2. Countries' abilities to make meaningful changes.
A 3	キプロス	В 2	2	1. The educational needs of a country. 2. Historical cultural and socio-economic factors which affect the educational system.
A 3	キプロス	В 2	2	The real assessment of needs. 2. The culture of developing countries.
A 3	トルコ	В	1	They should take into consideration countries own conditions.
A 3	マケドニア	В 2	2	<ol> <li>Political realities, budget's crisis in education and the low economic status of parents.</li> <li>Nostalgia for the security of the past accompanied with commitment for change and development.</li> <li>Poor physical conditions of schools and scarcity of educational materials.</li> </ol>
A 3	エチオピア	В 2	2	They should take into consideration the socio-economic, political and cultural content of the recipient countries.
A 3	エチオピア	В	2	First of all, they should consider government's development and sector policies and strategies. Next to this they ought to follow harmonization principles in order to resolve conflicts of interest between donors and receipts.
A 3	レント	В 2	2	(1)The relevance of educational program and priorities of recipient countries. (2)Socio-economic condition of the recipient country. (3)The context of the World of work of the trainee /pupil who is produced by the educational system.
A 3	マラウイ	В 2	2	This should consider not to dictate priorities to the countries they are to assist. They should assist based on the needs of the countries they are assisting.
A 3	モザンビーク	В 2	2	They have to take into account the national policy framework, so that they will address the priorities defined by national authorities.
A 3	セイシェル	В 2	2	Economic status and problem of small isolated countries.
A 3 A 3	セイシェル	В 2	2	Strategic development planning.
A 3	南アフリカ	В	1	1. What people WANTS in that community. 2. Identify community leaders. 3. Work with government structures. 4. Evaluate the project.
A 3	ブラジル	В	1	1. Overall level of instruction of the population. 2. An overall view of the major problems. 3. Cultural differences between donor and receiving countries.
А З	メキシコ	В 2	2	1. Poverties incidence as well as social and cultural background of people. 2. Education indicators at a national and regional level such as completion rates scholar desertion, student—teacher ratio, student— school ratio. 3. Existence of quality measures for education according to each municipality / school situation. 4. Educational financing (by central and / or local government).
А З	メキシコ	В	3	They should not think about just donating materials but to give knowledge (software) so that the education in the country be self-sufficient or self-sustained.
A 3	ニカラグア	В 2	2	a) the amount of the school population that will be benefited. b) assure sustainability.
A 3	ペルー	В 2	2	International organizations or donor countries must take into consideration the social and cultural factors that affect a specific country.
A 3	ウルグアイ	В 2	2	Diagnosis and antecedents of country situation; to understand in the country context.
A 3	モロッコ	В 2	2	1. To learn about the reality of education in the country. 2. Conceiving specific solution for specific problems. 3. Don't deal with small problems. 4. Foreseeing an evaluation during and at the end of any cooperation programs.

A 3	バングラデシュ	B 1	The exact socio-political context of the country, the cultural background of the people and the economic condition of the government should be taken into consideration.
A 3	バングラデシュ	B 2	A large proportion of people (80%) live in rural areas. Educational facilities with provision for trained teachers should be given due consideration, if educational development in its finest sense is to be achieved.
A 3	カンボジア	B 2	Value education, Local needs.
A 3	中国	B 1	1. To provide more advanced technology. 2. To provide more opportunities to international or regional Conferences about education reform in this world. 3. Create more opportunities for cooperate research in education.
A 3	中国	B 1	Provide a large model of educational training on administration, evaluation, teaching method, curriculum development, etc.
A 3	中国	B 2	Connect with Chinese situation, culture.
A 3	中国	B 2	<ol> <li>Relation ship between community needs and education provision.</li> <li>More emphasis on basic education including library, primary and secondary education.</li> </ol>
A 3	中国	B 2	They should take the curriculum, textbooks, materials and teaching methods reform into consideration.
A 3	フィジー	B 2	1. Cultural factors. 2. Costs because of geographical locations. 3. Funding workshops for training.
А З	インド	B 1	It is not possible to bring about a radical change in the educational system of any country. Development will be gradual. Major problems are to be identified. There is excessive emphasis on book-learning, rather than experimental and observational studies. A gradual change has to be brought about.
A 3	インド	B 1	The socio-economic condition. What the country has achieved in past through international cooperation, as the country genuinely interested in the educational development and the political interests of different groups are not clashing with the goal.
A 3	インド	B 1	Besides the educational needs and capabilities of the personnel running the system, they should also take into consideration the social, political and economic condition of the country concerned.
A 3	インド	B 1	1. The levels of existing resources and professional support available internally. 2. Willingness of the country concerned for cooperative efforts. 3. The sustainability of efforts.
A 3	インド	B 2	The innovative nature of the approach to informal education that has to be community based low cost, and replicable.
A 3	インド	B 2	They should take into consideration of the socio-economic and cultural factors influencing the problems.
A 3	インドネシア	B 1	Donors countries could address the improvement of the Institutes of education. A better Institute of education could produce a lot of improvement in the field of primary and secondary education.
A 3	インドネシア	B 1	a) Cultural awareness relevant to the condition of recipient countries. b) The macro and micro educational needs of the recipient countries. c) The existing human resources of the recipient countries. d) The available learning means and facilities.
A 3	インドネシア	B 1	Effectiveness and efficiency of the activities . The activities should be carefully planned according to the objectives.
А З	インドネシア	B 2	a. The idea about the direction and the goals of science teaching that is appropriate to the development of science and technology in 21st century. b. The effective and efficient science teaching approaches that can improve the student's skills and knowledges faster and according to the facilities in the school of the development countries.

А З	インドネシア	B 2	1. Identification of major or main problems or issues. 2. Willingness of the government to educational development(commitment of the government to education). 3. Strategy and location of financial
A 3	韓国	B 1	Should consider, perhaps, first, the level of motivation to get education, secondly, the reasons why they want (or don't want ) to get education and lastly, what is meant by educational development in that specific developing country.
A 3	ラオス	B 2	International organizations used to donate only basic education. I think that secondary level should be promoted as basic education.
А З	ラオス	B 2	They should take into consideration: 1) Real situation of the country, 2) Socio-economic conditions of the country, 3) Cultural aspect of the country.
А З	ラオス	B 2	The International Organization or donor countries must be helped the Human resources for improving them to the high level. They will develop their country by themselves and they will be a counterpart with the industrial developing countries.
А З	マレーシア	B 1	1. The multiracial nature of the country with people of different languages and culture. 2. The socio-economic status especially in relation to education opportunities and facilities.
A 3	マレーシア	B 1	The cultural background, economic situation and also the weak areas in the education systems of the developing countries should be considered.
A 3	マレーシア	B 1	Local cultures and sentiment.
A 3	マレーシア	B 2	The Donor countries should stress more on the improvement of professional and experience of teachers.
A 3	マレーシア	B 2	1. The local situation and setting 2. The level of development of the
A 3	マレーシア	B 2	recipient country. 3. Capability to sustain project.
			Local culture, sensitivities, ability of local experts, e.t.c.  1. Cultural background, 2. Proper follow-up, 3. Honest evaluation of
A 3	マレーシア	В 3	effectiveness of projects / programs.
A 3	ネパール	B 1	The credibility of government bureaucrats who will be directly involved in the funded projects / programs and those of NGOs should be considered. It is necessary to ensure that larger portion of funds should be allocated for the implementation of grassroots level programs intended for the poor.
A 3	パキスタン	B 1	1. Poverty of the Masses: It sucks even the last drop of the blood of the genius of the country. 2. Education of the Infants and the Teachers. 3. Potential Measures and Opportunities of Conquering the Force of Nature for the munificent utilization of the humanity above the limitations / restrictions imposed by the nationalism and internationalism.
А З	パキスタン	B 1	1. Cultural dimension of the country and people should be studied carefully and planning should be done to cater their need according to their desires. 2. Community should be involved. –Donors should not impose their will and perception of the problem on the people.
А З	パキスタン	B 1	Local socio-economic, cultural conditioning of the country. Try to dig out the ills / pitfalls of the educational system and work out strategies workable within the prevailing environment.
А З	パキスタン	B 2	Participation of the local community and local resource mobilization.     Integration of various sectors in education department.
A 3	パキスタン	B 2	The donor countries may view the system in the development of education in the developing countries with the global view of greater responsibility towards developing nations. The development of education globally is a collective responsibility to save the planet earth from threats of various kinds.

		Tr 0
		1. Community mobilization and participation. 2. Integrated planning
パキスタン	B 2	and development. 3. Problems and needs of disadvantaged groups
		of population. 4. Capacity building and institutional development.
パキスタン	В 3	First of all, they should arrange workshops to give the concepts or ideas of new thing. Then they start to train the teacher and then to provide curriculum and A & V aids for students.
P.N.G	B 1	1. Extent to which local expertise could be improved and utilized. 2. The social and cultural situation. 3. The strength and weakness of the existing educational system.
フィリピン	B 1	Equitable, efficient and honest distribution of donations.
		1. Socio-cultural and economic considerations. 2. Local rules and
フィリピン	B 1	regulations on financing, accounting and auditing. 3. Agency
		structures; development thrusts.  1. The countries present condition (all phases of development). 2.
フィリピン	B 1	Quality of human resources. 3. Scarcity of material resources. 4.  The country's capability to grow and develop.
フィリピン	B 1	Most of all they have to consider the needs of a specific country and the diversity of cultures.
フィリピン	B 1	They should take into consideration the results, evaluations and features of past or ongoing projects addressing the same problems or issues so that there could be reinforcements and coordination. By doing so, maximum benefits can be effected for all the resources inputted. Besides, failures of previous projects may be avoided. Japanese technical experts sent over should be well-versed in English and the Filipino culture.
フィリピン	B 1	Appropriate needs e.g. expert advice may be needed in requesting for equipment; include training component in the use of facilities; provide English version manual for equipment.
フィリピン	B 1	Present status and future expectation. 2. Prediction of the future needs in education.
フィリピン	B 2	Extent of linkages or cooperation; Historical development of education; Clientele and fund-sourcing.
		1. The population of the country who will be served. 2. The aspects
フィリピン	B 2	to be developed – directed not only to worldly concern but to full
	+	life which include social, cultural and spiritual development.  The needs and the socio-cultural background of the country.
フィリピン	B 2	Quality of teachers.
フィリピン	B 2	Donor countries should consider: 1)actual state of the problems / issues; 2)the specific issue / problem they want to address; and 3)their target clientele.
フィリピン	B 2	Philippine National Development Plan for the 21st Century (Plan 21) Sub-sectoral Plans (e.g. Master Plan for Basic Education, Comprehensive Mindanao Education Plan, etc.).
フィリピン	B 2	Consider the present programs and thrust of the government, and from there, find out the strength and weaknesses to improve student performance.
スリランカ	B 1	1. Cultural heritage of developing countries. 2. Improvement of research capabilities of teachers and educational personnel. 3. Political – free mind building of educationists / administrators / policy makers.
スリランカ	B 2	<ol> <li>The problem of unemployment, and underemployment of youth.</li> <li>The drop-out rate in the primary classes. 3. The quality of the teachers.</li> </ol>
	パキスタン P.N.G フィリピン スリピン スリピン スリピン	パキスタン B 3 P.N.G B 1 フィリピン B 2 フィリピン B 2 フィリピン B 2 フィリピン B 2 スリプン B 2 スリプン B 2

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A 3	スリランカ	В :	2	The opinion of school teachers and principals and not simply the views of administrators in Ministries of Education.
А З	スリランカ	В	3	Be result oriented – Check genuiness in seeking assistance – survey the Input / Output relationship ( whether the resource investment by the donor country would lead to the real achievement of national educational targets of the recipient country).
A 3	タイ	В	1	The country's basic infrastructure including policy, and human resource which can make the supports offered fruitful.
А З	タイ	В	1	They should consider basic education level, because this education level is essential and the first step of human and country development.
А З	タイ	В	1	1. Social and cultural background, 2. Science equipment.
A 3	タイ	В	1	Real understanding of problem of the leader, agency of the recipient countries, for example, what is the problem to be tackled, what is the consequent if the problems left untackled.
A 3	タイ	В	2	1. The stability of their democratic governments. 2. Their educational administration systems. 3. The willing for co-operation from the developing countries.
A 3	タイ	В	2	I think they should take into consideration, because of developing in education in their country.
A 3	タイ	В	2	1. Fair-shares and fair-benefits. 2. The initiators / the founders. 3. Taking care of those initiators / the founders consistently.
А З	タイ	В	2	It depends on conditions of their objectives, government policies on educational systems and obligations of the country donors.
A 3	タイ	В	2	1. Educational standards improvement. 2. Teacher development and management. 3. Network of educational innovation and technology.
A 3	タイ	В	2	1. Quality of education in every field. 2. What is the sector they want to develop. 3. The level of science and technology knowledge in average of those countries.
A 3	タイ	В :	2	Bureaucracy system that can be roadblock.
A 3	タイ	В	2	Major informations on geographical background, governing system, educational situation, cultural aspect and problems encountered on education.
A 3	タイ	В :	2	Social, cultural and political background.
A 3	タイ	В :	2	Learning process and research.
А З	タイ		2	Unity of educational administration and quality of education are the most factor affecting educational development.
А З	タイ	В	3	They should support the instructional technology of institution on every level first, then support the other equipment later.
А З	タイ	В	3	Quality of teachers. 2. Financial support per head to the pupil. 3.  Teaching / learning materials. 4. Science equipment / visual aids.
A 3	ウズベキスタン	В	2	While offering the assistance to the countries of the Newly Independent Countries (NIC) of the former Soviet Union, International organization or donor countries should take into consideration that those have accumulated large experience in the field of education. However, the new educational technologies will be most appreciated by those countries. This is the main difference between NIC and other developing countries.
A 3	ベトナム	В	1	Situation, people's knowledge, traditional culture.
A 3	ベトナム	В	1	1. Official governmental policies in education. 2. The role of the school and teachers, and how they are treated in the social, political and economic country's life.
A 3	ベトナム	В	1	Between investment and infrastructure.

3-3 What kind of international cooperation project with Japan do you think could contribute to development of education of your country or developing countries? And why do you think so?

分	類			
所属機関・国				
別分類	国名	職	種	Question 3-3の回答
A 1		В	2	Exchange programs for teachers, educators and students with a view to promote international understanding and co-operation and aiming at educational development.
A 1		В	2	Capacity building through study visits and exchange of information.
A 1		В	2	Training and building of national capacity in education sector analysis and policy reform are much needed request by the countries of the region.
A 1		В	2	Improvement of science and mathematics project, because Japan is leading in these fields and these subjects are the key for the advancement of technology.
A 1		В	2	Project aimed at strengthening and upgrading teacher education with particular emphasis on the professional development of teacher educators to help making them most effective in their teacher education program.
A 1		В	2	Coordinated actions of both bi-lateral and multi-lateral assistance. (In other words, bi-lateral assistance should be more linked with multi-lateral assistance JICA's basic policy should be reviewed.)
A 1		В	2	1. Promote local and community organization of learning opportunities. 2. Promote day-care programs to release children and adults so that they can attend educational programs. 3. Promote the development of private publishing to assist education for all. 4. Promote the national production of educational materials and supplies. 5. Promote the use of the mass media and
A 1	\	В	2	Technology and industry(manufacturing)
A 1	\	В	2	Strengthening national structures and procedures for data
A 1	\	В	2	collection and analysis relevant to policy decision-making. Funding good policy analysis, on critical issues. Use contribution of
A 2	オーストラリア	В	1	local and foreign researchers. See Question 3–1
A 2	オーストラリア	В	-	My interest is in assessment and reporting which seems to some a rather technical area. I believe that developing a sound system of assessment and monitoring of schools and school performance is most likely to help improve standards in developing countries. I think the sharing of ideas internationally (viz. the APEID UNESCO scheme) is very valuable for those participating and there should be a clear condition that participants not only report back to their countries but contribute to an ongoing dialogue through e-mail and web-sites. Support for teacher training (both INSET and preservice) in the form of quality trainers and resource materials.
A 2	オーストラリア	В	2	Closer links in terms of language and cultures. Cooperative development of curriculum, materials using technology.
A 2	オーストラリア	В	2	1. Resourcing to share standards. The concept of international standards of education is particularly relevant because of the increased mobility of students between countries. 2. Support for teacher and student exchanges to further cross-cultural understandings and to share expertise. 3. Sharing information on how other systems work and what contributes to their success. This could enhance existing systems, structures and processes. 4. Compare and contrast different approaches to using technology to support learning to improve students learning outcomes.

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A 2	オーストラリア	В	2	Projects involving information management and information technology focusing on globalization and its effects on education.
				Because we are an English-speaking country we tend to take many
				of our ideas from America and Britain because the language makes
A 2	オーストラリア	В	2	these ideas accessible to us. If Japan's successful Educational
				innovation were more frequently made available to us in
				English(either in print, video or by your educators personally visiting
				Australia) we would find such a process most beneficial.
A 2	オーストラリア	В	2	Cultural exchange. – as exist.
				FIRST STEPS. We are already doing this in Indonesia, Malaysia,
A 2	オーストラリア	В	3	U.K., U.S.A., New Zealand.
A 2	カナダ	В	1	Teacher exchange – will allow teachers (frontline practicing
A 2	73.7.7			teachers) to view school life as it is in other countries.
				1. Student exchanges for language development (three to twelve
				months). 2. Student exchanges for cultural understanding (short
				term ). 3. Teacher exchanges to develop Japanese language
A 2	カナダ	В	2	programs in the receiving country. 4. Scholarships for students to
				study in Japan. 5. Teacher training in Japan for language teachers.
				6. Teacher training centers for Japanese language in universities in
				other countries. 7. Donation of resource materials for Japanese studies.
				I believe our country could benefit from insight into the philosophy
A 2	カナダ	Ь	2	
A Z	717.75		2	which underpins education in Japan. It will be good to share
				success.
A 2	カナダ	В	2	1. Exchange of information and experiences. 2. Sharing of
				technological advances. 3. Language and cultural sharing.  1. Capital budget from Japan, technology assistance from us. 2.
A 2	フィンランド	В	2	Cooperation with Japanese volunteers.
				Japanese team-work. 2. Cultural heritage and its effects on
A 2	フィンランド	В	2	learning. 3. Responsibility in learning.
				I am not very familiar with Japanese projects / possibilities in
A 2	ドイツ	В	2	educational assistance, but I think we could join / work in the area
				of mother-tongue education in Africa / Asia.
				According to the Timss-study, Japan obviously has a successful
A 2	ドイツ	В	2	first teacher training. Maybe, that parts of it could be interesting for
				Germany, too.
A 2	ドイツ	В	2	Multicultural education – Exchange programs on a mutual basis
				including schools, families, sports clubs, etc.
A 2	ドイツ	В	2	Exchange of information.
A 2	オランダ	В	1	Ditto 3–2.
A 2	オランダ	В	2	See the answer under 2-2
				Move in where the need is strongly felt, i.e. private schools which
A 2	シンガポール	В	3	are non-profiting but have ideals .They will work with you willingly and happily because they are helpless and needy, and being private,
				and nappliy because they are neipless and needy, and being private, are able to share you reforms proposed.
				Visits by English classroom teachers to observe classes in Japan
				and reciprocal visits by Japanese teachers to England.
A 2	イギリス	В	2	Dissemination of information about Japanese education to
_		-	-	English teachers and policy makers. Reason: to raise awareness of
		L		how things are done in other countries.
				A wide range. It is difficult to identify particular kinds as much will
A 2	イギリス	В	2	
				depend upon preparatory consultations with different governments.
			-	1. Expanding and continuing the JUSTEC(Japanese-US Teacher
A 2	U.S.A.	В	1	Education Consortium) Program. 2. Higher education program
				coordination.
	<u> </u>	_	_	1. Conducting comparative research on issues related to curriculum
A 3	キプロス	В	2	policy. 2. Exchange teachers, teaching materials and new
				technology programs.

A 3	キプロス	В	_	People have respect the new technology of Japan, so exchange of
A 3			2	teachers and pupils and exchange of new technology programs will help a lot.
	トルコ	В	1	Curriculum and Instruction or Information Technologies projects could contribute to develop of education.
A 3 -	マケドニア	В	2	Exchange of information and possible joint-venture projects, technical assistance, support and contribution to developing the overall strategy in the educational reform of the country and in particular to the updating of the elementary and secondary vocational education, the school rehabilitation programs and the evaluation issues. Of special interest is also the Japanese experience with the mass education and literacy campaigns, keeping up traditional cultural issues meeting modern challenges, building self-esteem among students and providing preventive activities at school.
A 3	エチオピア	В	2	Curriculum design and development. Distance education. Secondary School Facilities. Because Japan has the best and innovative ways improving its education quality.
A 3	エチオピア	В	2	If the Japanese Government is willing to participate in, strengthening primary education by constructing, equipping, furnishing and upgrading of the existing school is number one; secondary, participating in training component of education for sharing experience in different fields of specializations which are pertinent to education sector in particular, and development in general. The reason why we select is that these are Government's development priority repeatedly.
A 3	レソト	В	2	(1)The recipient driven kind of international cooperation where priorities are set by the recipient country. (2)Special attention should be given to basic and adult education.
A 3	マラウイ	В	2	Japan can assist in the provision of instructional materials such as computers and commodity aid such as building materials ( iron sheets ) for construction of classrooms.
A 3 =	:ザンビーク	В	2	Expanding basic education through school construction and teacher training support.
A 3 1	セイシェル	В	2	In technical fields.
	南アフリカ	В	1	Administration and management skills is necessary because equipments without knowledge is the waste of resources.
A 3	ブラジル	В	1	Since there are great cultural differences between Brazil and Japan, I would consider, besides exchange of experts on teacher's training, donation of science equipment and visual aids.
A 3	メキシコ	В	2	Technical assistance in project design, evaluation, pilot projects, policy reform support and applied research would contribute to the development of education in this country where there is a need to improve the undertaken policies.
A 3	ニカラグア	В	2	It is already contributing in the rebuilding of damaged or deteriorated school, sending advisors for secondary level etc. But as it was stated before providing scientific / cultural materials, Scientific or cultural interchange for teachers to get involved in updated technology or pedagogical procedures.
A 3	ペルー	В	2	A project to improve the teaching skills of teachers such as in problem solving, critical and creative thinking, self-esteem and social abilities as well as the actualization of the scientific knowledge of teachers.
А 3	ウルグアイ	В	2	Equipment, educational materials.
A 3	モロッコ	В	2	Projects dealing with: Transfer of experiences in the field of educational development, adaptation of such experiences at the country reality, promotion of quality and high value of education.
A 3 /\(\)	ングラデシュ	В	1	I have no idea about Japanese education system, so I can not give any opinion about it.

A 3	バングラデシュ	Ь	2	Project to improve teacher training both at home and learning from
A 3	ハングラテシュ	В	2	teacher training programs in Japan. Project to improve administration and management skills of educational manager.
A 3	カンボジア	В	2	Research for education, Workshop training.
Λ 0	752 1112 7		_	Help to improve the basic teaching and research facilities for
A 3	中国	В	1	colleges and universities since this is one of several most short-
				funded fields in this country.
				Japan could contribute by providing more information about
A 3	中国	В	1	Japanese education and other developed countries', introducing the
				most advanced techniques, etc.
A 3	中国	В	2	The management of higher education. Workshop of Chinese teacher
				training in Japan.  1. Collaboration in curriculum development especially to enhance
А З	中国	R	2	curriculum responsiveness. 2. Training on education, technologies
\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \			_	and management.
				I hope Japan will offer the project involved teacher training,
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A 3	中国	В	2	curriculum, textbook and material development and how to use the
				modern technology in teaching.
				Japan could assist in Science, Technology area and Technical and
A 3	フィジー	В	2	Vocational fields knowing Japan's expertise in such areas, e.g
				Provision and installing solar powered generator.
				1. There is lack of printed learning material. Financial help is
A 3	インド	В	1	needed. 2. An Indo-Japanese Center may be established in India.
				The Center may take up projects to demonstrate how qualitative improvement can be brought about.
				Improvement of the quality of teachers. I quote famous economist,
А З	インド	В	1	DORE, who says that the economic development of Japan is due to
				its system education. Any project which is related with the
				improvement of teachers' quality would be appreciated.
				Development of alternative structures and technologies for
A 3	インド	В	1	improving the quality of teachers' pre-service and in-service
				education and training.
				Japan could greatly help the school education system by assisting
A 3	インド	В	1	in developing good quality teachers by helping the National Council
				for Teacher Education(NCTE) in its efforts to regulate, monitor and upgrade teacher education in India.
				By focusing on only on informal education of dropout children in the
A 3	インド	В	2	rural areas.
				A comprehensive International Cooperation project for development
				of women in India could be planned. The project could envisage
				women literacy, women leadership skill development training,
A 3	インド	В	2	vocational and marketing training for income generation, and other
				health / environment protection training for awareness. This would
				spurt off a chain of development activities within every nuclear
				family.
				If Japan could contribute to the improvement of the Institute of
А З	インドネシア	В	1	education then it will have a multiplying effect in the improvement of school education. And since the number of the institutes of
^ 3	コンドホンノ	ט	'	leducation is small, so the contribution can be concentrated rather
				than dispersed.
				a) Project to support degree ( Undergraduate, Graduate and Post-
				graduate )and non-degree (Certificate and Diploma) studies /
A 2	インドネシア	B 1		trainings for human resource development at the primary,
			4	secondary and tertiary Education levels; b) Projects to support
A 3			1	laboratory equipment for teaching and research purposes at the
				three educational levels; c) Joint research, documentation and
				publication; d) Technical assistant: to train equipment use and
				proper management of learning facilities.

A 3   インドネシア   B 1   International cooperation project in science and mathematics teachers / education training program, because science and mathematics are the weakest field in the development countries. A research project about: a. choosing skills and the concepts that is very important to teach to the students; b. the ability and wish of the teachers to improve and develop their daily teaching.  A 3
mathematics are the weakest field in the development countries. A 7 A research project about: a. choosing skills and the concepts that is very important to teach to the students; b. the ability and wish o the teachers to improve and develop their daily teaching.  A 3 インドネシア B 2 School equipment: 3. Community participation and capacity building for school development. 3. Community participation and capacity building experienced with these issues.  Any kind of project, because doing research project in any field car contribute if done properly, to the educational development, so, such fields as curriculum, evaluation, teaching method where I have deep concern would be the candidate areas.  A 3 韓国 B 1 Comparison of curriculum. Practices of classroom teaching. Competition between teachers.  International cooperation and NGO, Japan have had project at primary level, but I would like to persuade Japan International Cooperation and NGO should have some project at secondary leve 1. Other governmental organizations, such as: SDC, DANIDA, CIDA SIDA, UNICEF, JICA. 2. NGO such as: Redd BARNA, SCF-UK, JSRC, Minzai, BAC.  Contributing aids for the Education Development in my country is the development of the country, because the man power is the problem to decide the country developing. If everybody has got more higher education level, it will be the good factor for developin the country.  B 1 Technology transfer in terms of skills, facilities and work culture in enhancing the application of educational technology for the further improvement of teaching -learning. 2. The efficient of the implementation infrastructure (professional services, facilities and relevant instructional materials) in order to upgrade the standard or education in the rural areas (the countryside).  Short and long courses for the educationists. In this way, the developing countries can in fuse the relevant latest techniques in its education system.  A 3 マレーシア B 1 Technical know how, Japanese are well known for this speciality.
A 3 インドネシア B 2 is very important to teach to the students; b. the ability and wish o the teachers to improve and develop their daily teaching.  1. Curriculum development. 2. School building construction and school equipment. 3. Community participation and capacity building for school development 2. School building construction and school equipment 3. Community participation and capacity building for school development 2. School building construction and school development 3. Community participation and capacity building for school development 3. Community participation and capacity building for school development 3. Community participation and capacity building for school development 4. Sand the school development 5. S
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Such fields as curriculum, evaluation, teaching method where I have deep concern would be the candidate areas.   A 3 韓国
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A 3 韓国 B 1 Comparison of curriculum. Practices of classroom teaching. Competition between teachers.  International cooperation and NGO, Japan have had project at primary level, but I would like to persuade Japan International Cooperation and NGO should have some project at secondary leve 1. Other governmental organizations, such as: SDC, DANIDA, CIDA SIDA, UNICEF, JICA. 2. NGO such as: Redd BARNA, SCF-UK, JSRC, Minzai, BAC.  Contributing aids for the Education Development in my country is the development of the country, because the man power is the problem to decide the country developing. If everybody has got more higher education level, it will be the good factor for developing the country.  1. Technology transfer in terms of skills, facilities and work culture in enhancing the application of educational technology for the further improvement of teaching -learning. 2. The efficient of the implementation infrastructure (professional services, facilities and relevant instructional materials) in order to upgrade the standard or education in the rural areas (the countryside).  Short and long courses for the educationists. In this way, the developing countries can in fuse the relevant latest techniques in its education system.  A 3 マレーシア B 1 Technical know how, Japanese are well known for this speciality.
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Encourage small scale educational research conducted by the
teachers / administrators based on their own experience. Some
A 3 マレーシア B 2 funds should be given to teachers / administrators to enable them
to carry out the programs. It is very important to make teachers
identify their own problems and find solution for themselves.
Technical training programs for instructors / teachers, study visits
A 3 マレーシア B 2 by senior Administrators; student exchange programs; Donation of
equipment; these win help in development of our educational
system.  In the field of higher education especially having training programs
A 3 マレーシア B 2 In the field of higher education especially having training programs between two countries.
Educational technology, Japan is more advanced in this field than
A 3 マレーシア B 3 Educational technology; Japan is more advanced in this field than other countries in the region.

А З	ネパール	В 1	1. Volunteer from Japan working / teaching in rural schools in Nepal along with other educational developmental projects so as to establish a linkage between the donor and the activities of its sponsored projects. 2. Funding for educational technology transfer programs. 3. Supporting programs for the development of learning resource materials for school children and community learning centers.
А З	パキスタン	B 1	1. Development of Computer Technology: Software and Hardware for the Emerging Needs; 2. Development of Economic resources in Pakistan: Human and Natural; 3. Induction of Resourceful Potential in the Universities: Ways and means. Pakistan can learn a lot from the experiences of Japan. 4. Scientific and Technological Research for Conquering the Forces of Nature: For the Greatest Benefit of the Greatest Number.
А З	パキスタン	B 1	Most of developing countries like Pakistan are facing the problem of illiteracy. To eradicate this problem, Japan should take up projects
A 3	パキスタン	B 1	Sharing expertise / experience, providing necessary training to teacher educators, lead trainers / MT's, teacher implementers, administrators, managers of educational process. Strengthening the indigenous educational industry.
A 3	パキスタン	B 2	Collaborative Educational research Projects in - 1) Raising the quality of teachers. 2) Developing TLR materials. 3) Computer
А З	パキスタン	В 2	literacy. 4) Use of electronic media in the educational development. Japan can play a major role in the development of education in the developing countries especially in Pakistan by giving grants to build suitable buildings for primary education for the increasing population, provide expertise for teachers training and development of science and technology education at secondary level. Japan is a major trading partner of developing countries and raising their educational standard would enable Japan to benefit from their improved human resource and better trade opportunities and global cooperation and understanding.
А З	パキスタン	B 2	1. Project aimed at development of EMIS. 2. Project aimed at improved teachers training. 3. Project aimed at educational development through electronic media. 4. Project aimed at promotion of Computer literacy.
А З	パキスタン	В 3	For development of education in Pakistan, Japan should arrange language center in Pakistan to train teachers and these teachers may be trained in Japan for which they want to make or teach these teachers.
А З	P.N.G	B 1	1. Provision of infrastructure and equipment for education because of the limited local resources. 2. Providing training programs for curriculum developers and textbook writers to develop local expertise in the area of curriculum development and preparation of textbooks. 3. Teacher education projects in order to increase supply of qualified teachers.
A 3	フィリピン	B 1	Exchange programs for manpower training and productivity projects.
A 3	フィリピン	B 1	Provision of equipment/facilities – this is what the schools need and Japan is known to provide assistance along this aspect.
A 3	フィリピン	B 1	1. Extending financial assistance. 2. Granting of scholarship and fellowships to deserving individuals. 3. Providing functional / usable material resources (equipment, machines, etc.). 4. Sending experts / specialists in various fields of specialization.

			,
А З	フィリピン	B 1	Technology and innovation in education – This is in order to establish a major center for the development and export of educational multi-media products.
А З	フィリピン	B 1	1. Collaborative research in science and mathematics education. 2. Multi-media software development in science and mathematics education to prepare students for the 21st information-oriented century. 3. Donation of equipment by Japan and conduct of teacher training on the use of the equipment.
			Vigorous short term training in groups in prefectural staff
			development centers or in universities and provision for
A 3	フィリピン	B 1	secondment of experts with communicative competence in English;
			Training in groups - Asian culture - most Filipinos are effective in
			working with others especially if in an unfamiliar culture.
A 3	フィリピン	B 1	Person-oriented projects.— An understanding of people's perceptions work towards global advancement, understanding, and peace and goodwill, thus, progress in education will follow wherein curriculum, skills management will be more freely discussed and implemented.
A 3	フィリピン	B 2	Staff development. Research. Curriculum. Management and
			Student Exchange Program starting in the Secondary School, so
			that Japanese students can learn the English language faster and
A 3	フィリピン	B 2	Filipino students can imbibe the Japanese values of industry and
			resourcefulness.
			Research and Development Training Program for teachers because
A 3	フィリピン	B 2	by making our teachers research oriented, they will be ready to
			meet the demands of the even changing world community.
A 0	¬ /III-°> .	ПО	Equipping elementary schools with science laboratory rooms
A 3	フィリピン	B 2	complete with materials and equipment and supported by training of teachers as well as library resources.
A 3	フィリピン	B 2	Teacher deployment and distribution. 2. Incentive system to motivate good teachers to teach in weaker schools.
			Educational Facilities Improvement Project ( EFIP ) and the
			Science and Mathematics Education Manpower Development
			Project ( SMEMDP ). The project is to alleviate the shortage of
			educational facilities and to improve the quality of education by
A 3	フィリピン	B 2	means of constructing school buildings composed of classrooms,
			science laboratories and basic science educational equipment. For
			SMEMDP -the purpose of the project is to train science and math teachers focus on laboratory experiments and other practical work
			and in the development of instructional methods and materials.
			Teacher as a research project. – This will help to formulate and
A 3	スリランカ	B 1	implement grassroots level policy making mechanism of the wider
			policy making pyramid.
			Any project that would cater to the youth who drop-out. It could be
А З	スリランカ	B 2	by way of vocational training. The attitude of the majority of children is that education leads them nowhere. This attitude
			however has to be eradicated.
A 2	フリニン・キ	В 6	Conduct surveys of cognitive skills and reformulate primary and
A 3	スリランカ	B 2	secondary education programs accordingly.
<u>I</u>	I	<u> </u>	TTTT

А З	スリランカ	В 3	1. Managerial Training. – (i) Educational Planners and administrators. (ii) School and other educational institutional heads. 2. Training of curriculum developers and master teachers. 3. Training in Teaching methodology. 4. Training in the use of mass media in education. 5. Educational awareness programs for the Nation. – a. Education what for? b. Trends in educational development. c. International trends in education. d. Education for the 21st century. 6. Supply of literature (books and periodicals) on education. – a. For Educationists. b. General public.
A 3	タイ	B 1	Development or strengthening the country's national research and development centers in particular fields that can provide echo effects down to schools, teachers and students at the grassroots level.
A 3	タイ	B 1	The projects of education for the poor, the slum children and disable people should be considered, because those people are always neglected or forgettable from the government.
A 3	タイ	B 1	As Japan is the country that have success in international trade, it would be more profitable to students to have chance to practice or learn from well-organization company. I mean many students have some training.
A 3	タイ	B 1	Teacher education. Helping the government, the policy maker to realize the importance of teachers' education at all level.
A 3	タイ	B 2	Teacher-exchange programs between Japan and developing countries will be benefit for both countries. Teachers from Japan
A 3	タイ	B 2	The president that have been finded by the government of the
A 3	タイ	B 2	i coodii ci. pi ajooti ci. == aataabaoo pi ajooti ciio aabo to pi ajooti coolia
A 3	タイ	B 2	be co-operatively working and beneficial to both parties.  Project on; 1) Educational materials, educational media, 2) Interproject / Inter-country, study visits in education, 3) In-service training of teachers, 4) Seminar on curriculum development.
А З	タイ	B 2	It should be a non-profit based project without any privileged conditions, having many developing countries included in the project to reduce cost of investment, no emphasis on physical surroundings, i.e., building, facilities, e.t.c., but on the process of working and producing the procedure of Asian Cultural Center for UNESCO(ACCU) which carries out many Asian Pacific programs.
A 3	タイ	B 2	Japan can be the center of information technology for educational
A 3	タイ	B 2	To contribute science center for education will be development of education of the country. Because Thailand lack of this type and it is the basement of every development in Thailand.
A 3	タイ	В 2	Grant project for human resource development that will benefit developing country in long term.
А З	タイ	B 2	Thailand has long been in cooperating with Japan through literacy promotion in Asia-Pacific region with ACCU, Cultural Grant Aid through NHK volunteer assistance program through JICA. Of all these programs have been found very beneficial to Thailand in terms of human resource development and educational improvement as a whole.
А З	タイ	B 2	Improvement of the quality of manpower in science and technology.  Japan is the leader in these field in Asia.

A 3	タイ	B 2	Teacher development. Japanese teacher is respected as a model of qualify teacher.
A 3	タイ	B 2	Exchanging administrators and teachers, case study in specific factors such as unity of education, teacher's quality are the best way for international cooperation projects.
A 3	タイ	В 3	At KMITL we are running the HRD research project of Tokai- nanging and KMITL, hopefully this would extended further on to other institutions.
A 3	タイ	В 3	Japanese language teaching in secondary schools, because we offer Japanese in secondary school curriculum but can not provide teachers for the school especially in the provinces.
A 3	ウズベキスタン	B 2	As it was stated above(3-2), one of the current problems in our country is the textbook shortage. Our schools face the lack of new quality textbooks. In this regard, I think one of the possible projects could be the Cooperative Project on Textbook Development for
A 3	ベトナム	B 1	1. Training teachers' trainers and education in Japan. 2. Building up co-research project in education carrying out in Japan and in developing countries, that both can get benefits to solve their educational problems.
A 3	ベトナム	B 1	1) The developing cooperation on primary and lower secondary education. 2) Cooperation on vocational training and higher education. 3) Cooperation on teachers and managers training. 4) Cooperation on building infrastructure and equipment.

## (付) アンケート調査追加分

先述のように、アンケート調査については、1998年2月19日の回答締切り後にも、多数の回答が寄せられた。これらについては、質問1の統計的処理のなかには含めることができなかったが、質問2および3の記述式回答については、以下に追加分として、記載することとした。

## Question 2:

2-1 Please list three current major problems or issues in educational development in your country or in developing countries.

in deve	loping countr	ies.	
分		類	Question 2-1 の 回 答
所属機関・ 国別分類	国名	職種	
			Deterioration in quality of classroom.
A1		B2	Inadequate commitment on the part of teachers.
			Lack of teacher training and management efficiency.
			Quality of teachers.
A2	オーストラリア	B2	Social and cultural background.
			Poverty.
			Access to learning opportunities for all interested adult learners.
			Delivery of education and training that is affordable for both the
A2	カナダ	B1	governments and learners.
			Are programs doing what they are supposed to do?
			In service training for teachers.
A2	ドイツ	B2	Foreign languages for young pupils(6-8years).
			independence of schools.
			5-year high school program.
A2 モルドバ	モルドバ	B2	Bilingual program.
			Lack of funds, teachers, school buildings facilities and equipment.
			Scarce financial resources for education.
A2 ポーラン	ポーランド	B2	Strong centralization of educational administration.
			Lack of human resource's policy.
			No clear philosophy.
A2	英国	B2	Lack of quality education opportunity for poor people.
			Poor management :from central government through to school level.
			Lack of finds(developing countries).
A2	米国	В1	Untrained teachers(developing countries).
			Impoverished homes(developing countries).
			Teaching mixed ability classes.
A3	キプロス	B2	Promotion procedures.
			Limited role of educational research in the process of developing
			curriculum policy.
			Lack of trained school managers/ heads most of them are promoted
			teachers, no training on management.
A3	ボツワナ	B2	High drop out rate among girls.
			Lack/little use of technology in education.
			Quota system in pupils placement at school because of the plural
	ナイジェリア	B1	society.
A3			Under funding of education and overpolitisation of education.
			Teacher turnover and low relevance of education.
			Improvement of quality of teachers and teaching.
A3	セイシェル	B2	Improvement in pupil performance.
			Provision of infrastructure, equipment and materials for teaching/
			learning.

		I	It instruction of financial recovers
A3 イラン	/=>.	_ ₁	Limitation of financial resources.
	В1	Shortage of qualified teachers.	
			Old textbooks and curriculum.
A3 バングラデシュ		Teacher development.	
	B1	Facilities development.	
			Reading materials & teaching materials development.
l. <u>.</u>	1. =		Pupil's heavy load in school works(exercise etc.).
A3	A3 中国	В1	Pupils suspending from schools by their poor-stricken families.
			Limited chance of entrance in high school (colleges and universities).
	l		To update educational ideas.
A3	中国	B2	To increase educational budget.
			To upgrade the teachers' level.
			Low retention of students.
A3	インド	В1	Low teacher performance.
			Low inspection and supervision.
			College entrance exam-oriented educational system(Korea).
			College entrance exam-oriented educational system(Korea).
A3	韓国	В1	Sex stereotyped segregation of field of study(Korea).
TT-		Female illiteracy in the Asia Pacific countries.	
			Curriculum textbook & teaching/ learning material development.
A3 韓国	B1	Teacher education.	
		Financial support.	
A3 マレーシア		Moral decadent.	
	マレーシア	В2	Educational planning.
	-	financial support	
<del> </del>		Truancy in Nauru.	
A3	ナウル	В2	Curriculum development.
		Teacher training.	
		B2	Participation rate, repetition, dropout.
A3	パキスタン		Instructional materials(textbook, teacher handbook).
	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		Training and testing.
			Very low priority of national and governmental and political levels.
A3	パキスタン	вз	Ad hoc policies and non-sustainable policies.
, 10	1		Vast gap between privacy mid and high level education.
			Lack of quality education in private and public education sectors.
A3	P.N.G.	ВЗ	Shortage of qualified teachers.
70	.N.G.	N.G.   B3	Limited access to basic education.
			Sshortage of textbook, other learning materials, and equipment for
A3	P.N.G.	В3	science and other practical oriented subject e.g. Home economics.  Quality of teachers.
AS	P.N.G.		Research into educational reform.
_		В1	Literacy & employment.
A3	フィリピン		Good graduate are not attracted to teach.
			Teachers need to update continuously.
A3 7.	%		There is need for good libraries.
	フィリピン	B1	Obsolescence of the faculty in higher education.
			Lack of strategic management skills of leadership since retracing is
			focused at lower schools.
	- ^		Poverty in primary and secondary education.
A3	フィリピン	リピン B3	Teacher training.
			Plight of small private schools.

		1	Relevance of the curriculum.
A3	西サモア	В2	Quality of teachers.
		ا ا	Lack of resource materials.
			Inefficiencies in management/monitoring of programmes.
A3	スリランカ	В1	Lack of competent principals as heads in schools.
Λυ		٦٥١	Bureaucratic attitudes of education officials.
			Lack of facilities in majority of schools.
A3	スリナム	В2	Limited financial and material resources.
Α3	\\\^3\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	الالا	Quality of teachers.
			Curriculum.
A3	タイ	В1	No clear philosophy.
70		ا "ا	Lack of cooperation.
-			Limited fund.
A3	タイ	B2	Quality of teachers
A3	34		Quality of deachers  Quality of administrators.
			Standard of schools.
A3 タイ	タイ	B2	Parent's educational background and poverty.
Α3		الالا	Teacher's morale and attitudes towards their work.
		+	Teaching and learning methodology.
A3 タイ	В2	Teacher problem.	
, 10	Z-1	'	Learning and teaching problem.
	<del></del>		Decentralization.
A3	タイ	B2	Teacher problem.
, .0			Learning and teaching.
			Administration.
			Eeducational administration on government budget, working personnel
A3	タイ	вз	and staff promotion system is definitely centralized.
A3   5		ال	Lack of strong and clear administrative policies towards the systems
			of school audit. school monitor, school supervision and school
<b> </b>		1	Have the sensible investment policy for education.
A3	ベトナム	В1	Have the good team managers and teachers with high qualification.
70		ا "ا	Have the material base good teaching equipment and curriculums,
ĺ			textbooks.
			LEALIDOONS.

Question 2: 2-2 How do think we can settle or at least make less serious such problems or issues as you clarified above?

分		類	Question 2-2 の 回 答
所属機関• 国別分類	国 名	職種	
A1		B2	Improve systematic capacity through improved management efficiency.  Improve teacher capabilities to ensure classroom quality.
			Increase imports in non- dola items.  Quality of teacher training; ongoing professional development of
			teachers; specific support in curriculum and teaching.
			Sensitive to social and cultural issues as does the department of
A2	オーストラリア	B2	education , Victoria policy sensitive to linguistic and ethnic diversity among the school population.
712	3 7(1)		Issue for national governments.
			Take steps to ensure that adult learners can access quality programs
			that prepare them for careers that are available in the economy.
A2	カナダ	D 1	Strategies that direct available public resources to programs that
AZ	77.73	B1	support economic development and priority areas.  Develop a process and set of measures to determine the value of
			programs and if intended outcomes have been reached.
			More freedom of decision for the schools.
A2	ドイツ	В2	More influence for the pupils and the parents referring to the
			Management -structure for the direction of the schools.
			The lengthening basic education appears meritable in the era of
			globalization.
			The full implementation of the bilingual program to both public and
A2	モルドバ	B2	private schools.
			National government budget allocation, hiring of more competent
			teachers, constructions of more school buildings and provisions of
			facilities and equipment.
			Making more efforts to get extra financial aids for education from
			non-budgetary sources.
			Changing educational regulations in order to able to transfer more
A2	ポーランド	B2	responsibilities for education from national level to the local
AZ		62	educational administrators and self-government authorities.  Creating national human resource's policy and putting it into practice.
			Work with partner Governments to target education on high priority
			areas & give education high priority within government spending.
A2	英国	В2	Develop policies and practices to improve education systems.
			Develop systems and policies to increase participation of local
			communities to participate in education at all levels and get involved
			in the management of school.
	l		Appeal to developed countries for technical training(teacher,
A2	米国	В1	Work intensely with homes to help in educational process.
		ļ	Educate parents along with their children.
	+		By establishing school based INSET.
A3	キプロス	B2	By introducing a new model for teachers appraisal.
			By establishing a research unit which could undertake research on
			Can sponsor training of schools heads especially on part-time bases.
			Sex education be taught to both parents and children. You should
A3	ボツワナ	В2	crate relevant materials.
,			Help us with the expertise of using technology in education.
L	I.		in the man are experience of double continued in education

		1	
			Recognition and reward for merit rather than 'forcing' people who are
			not 'ready' to embrace education.
			Increase in government interest and commitment towards education
A3	ナイジェリア	В1	at the primary and secondary levels.
			Enhancing the rewards for teachers to attract young minds and retain
			experienced one. Proper implementations of Nigeria national policy on
			education provisions.
			Improve recruitment, training of teachers; strengthening system of
			support to teachers; greater teacher accountability.
	In 23 11		Improve teaching, better definition of leaning objectives; improve
A3	セイシェル	B2	assessment; address special needs of pupils.
			Greater provision of financial resources; assistance from foreign
			partners.
			People participation(financial support by parents and non-
۸.2	/= · .	D 1	governmental organization).
A3	イラン	В1	Training qualified teachers.
			Revision of curriculum.
			Training of teachers & development of leadership quality.  Provision for facilities & equipment to ensure favorable condition for
A3	バングラデシュ	D 1	· ·
AS	ハングラテシュ		quality training.  Reading materials & development of other instructional materials.
			Organizing studies on curriculum for developing countries, promoting
			changes of textbooks and school material.
			Promotion of donation and supports from international organization,
A3	中国	D 1	developed countries and rich persons for lower-developed areas.
AS	中国	B1	
			Organizing volunteers-teachers to teach in schools in developing countries.
			To learn modern educational thoughts and theories.
A3	中国	B2	To increase the educational budgets gradually.
Λ3		B2	To strengthen teacher training.
			Retention: through effective management of learning leading to self-
			reliance.
A3	インド	В1	Teacher performance: through effective inservice training.
,	1'-'		Inspection & Supervision: through 'quality circle'.
			By developing gender-sensitive training manuals for teacher and
A3	韓国	В1	conducting workshops to spread them out.
	17-		By providing financial resources to establish non-formal education
			center for female in especially south and west Asia.
			Raising specialists in curriculum, textbook development inspire
			teachers develop excellent teaching/ learning materials.
			Reform teacher education organization especially the teacher trainer
A3	韓国	В1	in preservice/inservice training.
	1		Various methods are needed to support finance in education.
			Participative approach of all stakeholders to ensure students are well
			guarded against immoral activities.
			Policy/decision making, educational planning and RD activities should
Α	マレーシア	В2	really serve the need of the country of the country /people.
			Financial and more active role by corporate and private sectors.
			More co-operation by parents.
A3	ナウル	В2	School problem to be more interesting.
			Increased accommodation, facilities, downshifts for precipation
			dropouts & repetition could be checked through training and retraining
			of teachers.
A3	パキスタン	B2	
		<u> </u>	

			Clear out long and short term education policy at national and
			provisional levels.
<b>.</b> .	° L – L		Allocation of at least 10% of Gross National Product (means more
A3	パキスタン	В3	allocation of funds for education).
		-	Training of teachers about development issues and quality education.
			Expand teacher education institutions.
		l_	Make basic education free and compulsory; and increase funding at
A3	P.N.G.	В3	that level.
			Build up local level expertise for the development of textbooks and
			materials; and expand sources of funding for equipment e.g. local
			contribution, and overseas aid specifically directed towards provision
			of such equipment.
			By transparency in policy matters ie. see that good services are
			delivered on time.
			Work on action plan on the educational reforms- as initiatives of the
A3	P.N.G.	B3	present government trend.
			Monitor and assess performance on the above(2).
		L .	Teacher salaries must be improved.
A3	フィリピン	В1	Inservice training must be regular & good.
			Local government should provide good libraries that can serve the
			schools in their area.
			Encourage alternative higher education institutions with globalization
		L.	linkages( the currency crisis is affecting them).
A3	フィリピン	B1	Collaborative projects where issues and concerns are identified;
			Success stories (competitive benchmarking) and intervention projects
			with multisectored stakeholders participating and desirable results
			monitored shift data collection to organizational analysis.
	<b>-</b> %		Sharing the resources among schools.
A3	フィリピン	В3	Government subsidy.
			Modified curriculum for each region based on need, concerns of
		+	different localities.
А3	西サモア	В2	Teacher development programmes & training . Provision of incentives.  Provision of resource materials.
AS	12 7 T	62	Capacity-building. Set up quality control and efficient means of
			monitoring programmes and performance.
			Most principals have undergone some sort of management training and
			attitudinal changes should be addressed to.
			Here also attitudinal changes must happen and procedures developed
A3	スリランカ	В1	to do such changes.
/ 10	1,7,7,7,7,7,7,7,7,7,7,7,7,7,7,7,7,7,7,7	١٠'	By providing facilities on a priority basis as at the moment those who
			have got more and more.
			Financial / technical aid for all developing countries.
			Improvement of social/political climate of the countries, to attract
A3	スリナム	В2	contractors.
,			Strengthening of the institutional capacity of the government i.c.
			Ministry of Education.
			Set the philosophy and guideline for educational development.
A3	タイ	В1	cot the princeophy and gardenne for educational development.
		'	
			We need to have more teachers' training programmes.
A3	タイ	В2	We need to have more seminars between administrators.
	ا ا		We need to have more same standard at all schools.
			Developing curriculum for pre-service teachers.
A3	タイ	В2	Providing sufficient and effective non-formal education.
			Conducting courses for secondary and vocational education in
			accordance with the need of the job market.
		•	

			Teacher reform.
A3	タイ	B2	Curriculum reform.
			Reorganization.
			Teacher reform.
A3	タイ	B2	Curriculum reform.
			Reorganization.
			Education administration should be decentralized with efficient
			systems of school audit, school follow-up and monitor, school
A3	タイ	B3	supervision and elevation and the effective quality assurance.
			The government considered, that education investment as developing
			investment so must be concentrate all resources for education
			investment
			The investment in construction of pedagogy school and management
A3	ベトナム	B1	college of education.
			Use effectively domestic and foreign capital through projects.

## Question 3: 3-1 Please describe the educational fields which you think could be improved through international cooperation and also give reasons for them.

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A3 インド B1 inservice training programmes to improve competence. Women' education; because the problem of basic education in developing countries are those of girls and women. In time with the UNESCO includes women as one of the priority groups for its activation of the problem of the priority groups for its activation. This is the problem of the priority groups for its activation of the priority groups for its activation of the priority groups for its activation. The problem of the priority groups for its activation of the problem of the priority groups for its activation. The problem of the problems.  A3 マレーシア B2 key issues for educational development. Research and development on exchange of knowledge/idea, sha of latest information and ways/alternatives to overcome existing problems.  A3 ナウル B2 support program. How transparent system of writing and approving textbooks and instructional materials could be funneled and executed particularly a system where government agencies have full control. Technical education especially in new technologies. Vocation trair and support programmes for utilization of these training, environmental and development education fraining for teachers, praining of curriculum developers and textbook writers in order to develop local expertise in these areas. Provision of equipment because the cost is often beyond local resources. Contribution to teacher education so as to provide qualified teachers for schools.  A3 P.N.G. B3 the development and other manpower development. This is to show that the people clearly understand as well as there is multiparticles and the properties of the provide provide provide provide provides and the provide provides and the provi				Educational planning, curriculum development (basic education),
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vocational training is the human resource supply, must to train				
A3 ベトナム B1 managers because they are the leaders of education offices.	A3	ベトナム	B1	managers because they are the leaders of education offices.

## Question 3:

3-2 When international organizations or donor countries are about to address themselves to problems or issues in educational development of developing countries, what do you think they should take into consideration?

consideration	OII:		
分		類	Question 3-2 の 回 答
所属機関・			, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
国別分類	国名	職種	
A1		B2	Sustainability & proposed interventions.
			Social and cultural background of the host country; current practices
			in curriculum and teaching , including teacher training as well as
			recognizing constraints to change, including limited resources for
A2	オーストラリア	В2	systemic change.
			Sensitivity to cultural differences, ability for sustainable development
			by the receiving countries( do these countries have the capacity to
A2	カナダ	В1	maintain projects on their own).
			Success of schools is influenced by many factor- the cultural
A2	ドイツ	B2	background is very important
A2 A2	モルドバ	B2	Feasibility study & project profile.
			They have to be aware that it will be very difficult to find educational
			administrators, who would be able to point out the particular needs for
A2	ポーランド	B2	external support. Additionally, it may be a problem establishing
			fruitful cooperation at the lower levels of educational administration,
			because of the limited knowledge of West-European languages among
			educational administrators.
			The existing system highlighted the deficiencies and good aspects to
			build in; government attitudes and policies towards 'education for All';
			Cultural & social aspects of particular countries and how these
A2	英国	B2	impinges on education.
			Where educational problems can best be solved – the home as a
A2	米国	B1	starter, comprehensive nature of education( medical help, better diets,
			The educational needs of a country; Historical , cultural and socio-
A3	キプロス	B2	economic factors which affect the educational system.
			Consider our level of technological advancement. This will enable
			donors to give what will be to our level. Consider our lack of finances
A3	ボツワナ	B2	and other forms of capitals.
			The political stability , honesty of purpose of their leaders and
		<u>_</u> .	accountability level, number of people who are victims of here
A3	ナイジェリア	B1	identifiable problem(s) or issue(s) at stake.
			The cultural context and specificities of the country, its strengths/
	1. 25 11		weaknesses, needs; the sustainability of programmes; the development
A3	セイシェル	B2	of national expertise and capacity.
	/=s		Let the countries which receive aids to find out solutions which gear
A3	イラン	B1	to their needs.
			Freehand in planning & implementing the identified objectives. Two-
			thirds of the money should be spent on solving problems or issues -
۸.2	, (*) . <i>H</i> = = *:>	D 1	the rest on planning, organizing, consultancy etc. Monitoring at all the
A3	バングラデシュ	וםו	stages of development.
			Effects of their donations are dependent on the cooperation of local
۸2	ᅲᆿ	D1	administrative authorities, so they should establish good cooperation
A3	中国	B1	and relation with local administrative authorities.  Assessment of needs(educational); minimum interruption- visits,
Δ3	<b>かぶ</b>	В1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
A3	インド	וסו	missions, etc; expertise.

			International agreeisations should address the most year to the good of
			International organizations should address themselves to the gender
			question more equally, both in policy and implementation because both
A 2	梅园	Ь1	private and social return to women's education are equal to, or greater
A3	韓国	B1	than those for men.
۸.2			Poverty remains the greatest barrier to the universalization of primary
A3		1	education in developing countries.
			Cultural differences, socio-economic developmental stage, the
	*=		educational circumstances are so different from country to country it
A3	韓国	B1	is difficult to summarize.
۸.2	71. 3.7	اما	Social and cultural background, historical element, social/political
A3	マレーシア	B2	background.
۸.2		اما	In Nauru's case, problem of isolation for longer stay lack of
A3	ナウル	B2	communication facilities Internet not available on Nauru.
			Relate their developing stage with the donor countries and convince
A 0	1,8+ 7,5\		them how they come out such a situation. In this way, change the
A3	パキスタン	B2	attitude of tip men/decision.
			Basic education, non-formal basic education for combating illiteracy
۸.2	パナフかい	l <sub>D</sub> 2	issues. Higher education for women. Stress on the development of
A3	パキスタン	ВЗ	new or advanced curriculum for students and teachers.
			The extent to which local expertise could be improved and utilized,
۸.2	P.N.G.	вз	the social and cultural situation, the strength and weakness of the
A3	P.N.G.	ВЗ	existing educational system.  Whether the resources donated is used to the fullest I.e. can be
A3	P.N.G.	В3	monitored; Consider the people real need and aspirations I.e. customs
AS	P.N.G.	100	and values etc.
			The sustainability of the program. Mechanism must be put in place so
			that after the big funding ends, the project continues.; Track record
۸.2	フィリピン	D1	of proponent . Funders must see to it that the distribution or group is committed.
A3	7170	B1	
			It is routinely procedure to go through government channels. They
			don't entertain proposal from thou who have the exposure to international projects, have worked with colleagues with this expertise
A3	フィリピン	В1	and let them twin with the academics.
AS	フィッピン	В	The needs of the donee, the traditional culture of the donee
A3	フィリピン	В3	
AS	フィッピン	100	countries, points of entry in globalization.  Socio-cultural context of countries; institutional capacity eg.
A3	西サモア	B2	
AS	<u> </u>	DZ	personnel available; sustainability of programmes.  It is necessary to monitor closely so that value for money spent is
			achieved. In most cases, progress could be shown on paper but not on
A3	スリランカ	В1	the field.
/10	7,777	<del>                                     </del>	The social/ economic and political situation in the country and the
			ideologies and aspirations of the population and also the international
A3	スリナム	B2	trend with regard to globalisation.
A3	タイ	B1	Should meet the needs of developing countries.
/10	<u> </u>	<del>                                     </del>	They should organize some seminars or training projects for
A3	タイ	В2	administrators or teachers to improve working and teaching.
, 10		<del>                                     </del>	Groups of people who really need to be developed, the real needs of
			each country, the management of implemented projects or external
A3	タイ	B2	assistance.
, 10		<del>                                     </del>	Offering specialists or experts in the specific fields of studies e.g.
			science studies, computer sciences, foreign languages. Offering
			academic training programmes for civil personnel in special fields of
A3	タイ	вз	study.
A3	ベトナム	B1	Between investment human and infrastructure.
	1 1 1 7 4		255511 https://document.mail.and.mindoca.com/c.

Question 3: 3-3 What kind of international cooperation project with Japan do you think could contribute to development of education of your country or developing countries? And why do you think so?

分		類	r country or developing countries? And why do you think so?  Question 3-3 の回答
所属機関・		<u> </u>	Guestien e e e e
国別分類	国名	職種	
		_	International cooperation project with Japan could be in the area of
A1		B2	distance education and information technology.
			Japanese model of peer support in teachers ongoing professional
			development(especially in areas of curriculum and teaching) is well
A2	オーストラリア	B2	recognized through a number of internal students.
			Mathematics and Science Study(TIMS); High quality of teacher
A2	カナダ	BI	training, especially in subject discipline areas, is another strong feature of Japanese Education.
A2	73 / 7	Di	Expanded opportunities for student and teacher exchanges between
			Canada and Japan.
			An exchange project for teachers; information project between the
A2	ドイツ	В2	school board of the different countries.
			JICA Science Education program just to meet the emerging demands
A2	モルドバ	B2	tertiary education and world class competitive manpower
			There are many educational projects that could be undertaken by the
			developing countries in cooperation with Japan. As far as Poland is
			concerned, however, the most appropriate field of cooperation
			seem to be computer science and methods of the organization
A2	ポーランド	B2	of work.
			Donor countries need to work together to insure a consistency of
	#6		approach in individual countries. Many donors are where at the
A2	英国	B2	primary level but other levels at secondary and tertiary are
			systematic approach is required to work with governments on sector
			reform and target development assistanceto the priority needs within the sector.
			Facilities & resources for special needs education; establishing a
A3	西サモア	В2	centrally-based Science resource centre- to assist schools &
			Conducting comparative research on issues related to curriculum
A3	キプロス	В2	policy; exchange teachers, teaching materials and new technology
			The use of computers in the classrooms and to train locals in
A3	ボツワナ	B2	electronics.
			Science teaching resources project. This is because in terms of
			science teaching resources, Nigeria is behind. The country will benefit
			immensely from the high-tech development of Japan through this type
A3	ナイジェリア	B1	of international cooperation.
			Development of technical/vocational education; educational
			technology, materials production & information and communication
A3	セイシェル	В2	technology ; technical assistance & assistance with scholarships/ fellowships for study etc. in Japan or elsewhere.
Αυ	ピリンエル	ے د	Exchange of information, views and experiences; providing
			opportunities for experts of developing countries to visit educational
			institutions of Japan. These experts can get benefit from the
A3	イラン	В1	experiences of Japan in the field of education.
			Development of teachers with up-to-date knowledge & modern
			technology. Developing vocational & skills oriented education at the
A3	バングラデシュ	B1	primary & secondary levels up to grades VIII.

中国 81 (language, science, etc.).  Linking educational Programmes with employment; Man-power planning in education Programmes with employment; Man-power planning in education which ultimately will improve the quality of life and economy of the Nation.  Development of gender-sensitive training course for primary and secondary education teacher; training for teachers is highly needed since they are the key agent to influence not only on the career. Planning of girl students, but also on the attitudes of parents towards girl's education.  Host seminars/workshop for education; Training educational specialists in Japan.  Research and development projects to find ways/ alternatives to overcome problems and develop the system.; Exchanging of ideas/technology know-how(knowledge) through students' exchange programmes etc.  Third Training through JICA; Technical assistance; Grants of funds by Japan for education purposes.  Developing of quality textbooks and instructional materials, through open competition and increased participation of private sector. Because generally they do not want open competition.  More of bi-larteral cooperation among Pakistan and Japan. Training in capacity building of all institution and NOOs involved in education expacty building of all institution and NOOs involved in education sectors.  Provision of infrastructure and equipment for education because of the limited local resources; Providing training programs for curriculum development and preparation of textbooks. Teacher education projects in order to increase supply of qualified teachers.  Donate computers to assist in statistical analysis of certain developments in education in particular, for technical colleges. This will also assist in curriculum development projects such as processing of timbers(sawmill) at local level (b)fund church building teachers' accommodation in primary and high school level.  Assist in curriculum material education. This is because government of development and promount to the system of the conduction of the			1	Organizing curriculum study project for rural areas of Asia countries.;
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A3	ベトナム	B1	The developing cooperation on primary and lower secondary education; cooperation on vocational training and higher education; cooperation on teachers and managers training; cooperation on building infrastructure and equipment
A3	タイ	В3	The joint projects with Japan on science education and technology.; Development in the study of Japanese language for the international communication.
A3	タイ	B2	science and technology; state of the art
A3	タイ	B2	The development of primary and secondary education management; Educational project management training; Working skills training for the last year vocational students.
A3	タイ	B2	We would like to have some training for our administrative and our teachers for more responsibilities with the sense of service and creative mind.