QUALITY ASSURANCE INITIATIVES FOR HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE GULF STATES

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### The Six Gulf States

Bahrain > Kuwait > Oman > Qatar > Saudi Arabia > United Arab Emirates >

### Key Questions

Why have the Gulf States adopted Quality > Assurance (QA) procedures?

Where are these QA procedures > developed?

What happens when QA arrives in the Gulf?

### FRAMEWORK OF PRESENTATION

HE in the Gulf States >
IMPACT of globalisation >
EMERGENCE of Centre and Periphery >
ENTRY of Quality Assurance >
CASE STUDY of QA in a Gulf State >
CONCLUDING comments >

### Globalisation and Education (1)

Recently, Education Policy in Gulf States > has been driven by

global economic and political pressures – > especially by 'the market': skills and competencies needed for employment taught through education

### Globalisation and Education (2)

1. Education, historically, has been seen as within the realm of policy making of the nation state,

2. Current economic and global developments reduce the capacity of individual governments to direct and control that education policy making.

### Emergence of Centre/Periphery

### The Centre: >

Countries and Companies defining 'education', market- > led and selling educational products

The Periphery: > Countries purchasing 'education' products > Higher Education Institutions > Curriculum – English Language > Mathematics, Science, ICT Curricula > and > Quality Assurance procedures >

### Entry of Quality Assurance (1)

Quality Assurance (QA)

Generated in one country and transported > to others in the Gulf

We ask: are the 'usual' procedures for and > practices of QA adhered to (or even recognised) in the Gulf States?

### Entry of Quality Assurance (2)

Control: who should control the QA process? >

- Objectives: what should be the objectives and > aims of this policy?
- Procedures: how are the QA procedures set up? >
- Areas: What are the domains covered by the QA > procedures?
  - Uses: how is the information gathered used? >

### A CASE STUDY >>

### OF QUALITY ASSURANCE >>

### IN THE GULF STATES>

Table 1. Size of enrolment at pre-university schools at GCC states, growth ratios and female percentage									
GCC State	2002/2003		2003/2004		2004/2005		2007/2008		
	Total	FP+	Total	FP+	Total	FP+	Total*	FP+	
Bahrain	148,318	49.53%	151,810	49.40%	154,335	49.34%	164,592	49.10%	
Kuwait	398,739	49.71%	415,836	49.42%	422,017	49.76%	780,392	48.89%	
Oman	593,366	48.30%	592,623	48.27%	648,540	52.15%	1,080,032	51.14%	
Qatar	117,694	49.09%	118,711	48.90%	146,585	48.62%	274,732	48.28%	
KSA	4,291,685	47.55%	4,355,658	47.62%	4,443,699	47.75%	4,898,271	47.39%	
UAE	517,254	49.14%	536,614	48.91%	543,724	48.96%	584,408	48.77%	
Total	6,067,056	47.98%	6,171,252	47.98%	6,358,900	48.49%	7,782,428	48.23%	
Yearly growth	-	-	1.7%	1.7%	3.0%	4.1%	4.4%	4.4%	
Source : GCCGS (2009): +: Female percentage, *: Estimated values									

Source: Abouammah,2010

## Table 2: Number of universities in GCC Statesfor four academic years

Country	2001/2002	2002/2003	2003/2004	2007/ 2008	
Bahrain	8	9	10	15*	
Kuwait	6	6	6	6	
Oman	4	4	4	5	
Qatar	3	4	5	7	
Saudi Arabia	8	8	11	25	
UAE	8	8	8	15	
Total	37	39	44	73	
Growth relative	-	5.4%	18.9%	97.3%	
to 2002					

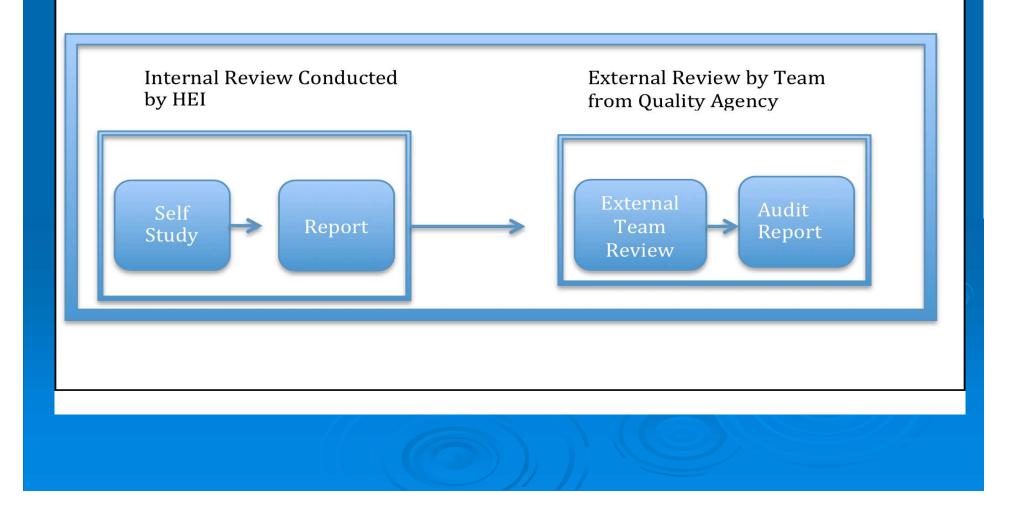
Source: GCC web site ; Mukerji and Jammel (2008); GCC Ministries of higher education web sites;.

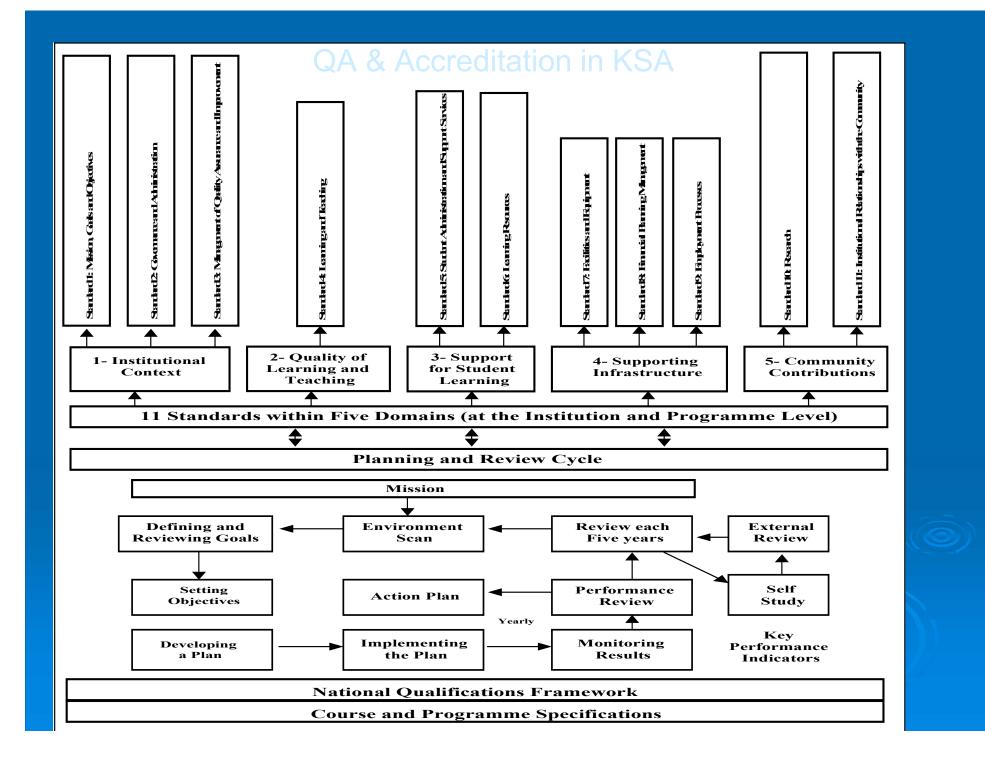
# Major Concerns of QA Agencies in GCC Countries

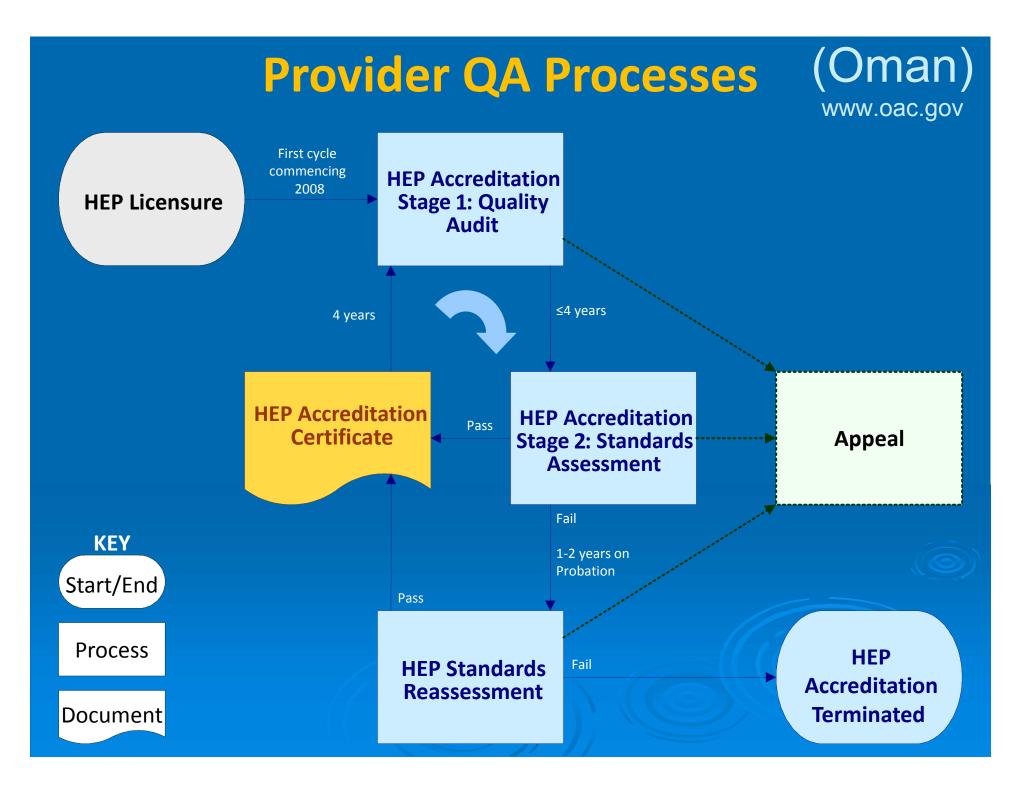
- Curriculum and course structure (include learning > ,course file skills, professional skills informative etc.)
  - Academic staff qualifications and skills >
  - Governance, management skills and strategies >
    - Educational processes (teaching, learning, assessment and resources for students),
- Institutional infrastructures (building, labs, efficient > IT facilities, etc.),

Transparency and equity in academic and administrative activities.

### Common Quality Audit Procedure Commonly Followed in the World







### Oman as a Case Study

#### Distribution of HEIs in Oman

www.oac.gov

	Classification	Number of
		Organizations
1.	Public Health Institute	16
2.	Private College	16
3.	Public College of Technology	7
4.	Public Institute	7
5.	Public College of Applied Science	6
6.	Private University	7
7.	Private University College	4
8.	Public University	1
9.	Public College of Banking and Financial	1
	Studies	
		Total 65

## International Academic Affiliations

Academic programmes and affiliations > with universities from the following countries:

Uk
USA
Australia
New Zealand
Austria

HollandJordanLebanon

### Challenges

Maintaining quality and Keeping unified > standards between importer and exporter. Suitable infrastructure especially for  $\succ$ technical and professional specializations Recognition and inclusion in national > quality framework Efficiency and effectiveness > Institutional quality capacity building >

### **OAAA** Efforts

Oman Academic Accreditation Authority > (OAAA) training workshops to the sector Gradual development of procedures and > policies after consulting with the sector Hiring international consultation committee >

### Concluding Comments (1)

The selling of QA packages > - a valuable economic/political cargo for > exporters – to the Gulf States

### Concluding Comments (2)

Although the six Gulf States are not > usually seen as 'developing countries' their relationships to the providers of QA packages, Higher Education Institutions, programmes, curricula and resources, constitute a framework within which a specific form of 'development' takes place.

### Concluding Comments (3)

Gulf States buy in an outdated package of > QA educational products and reduce still further > possibilities for their own Research &  $\geq$ Development and their own indigenous > Knowledge-based development >

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