

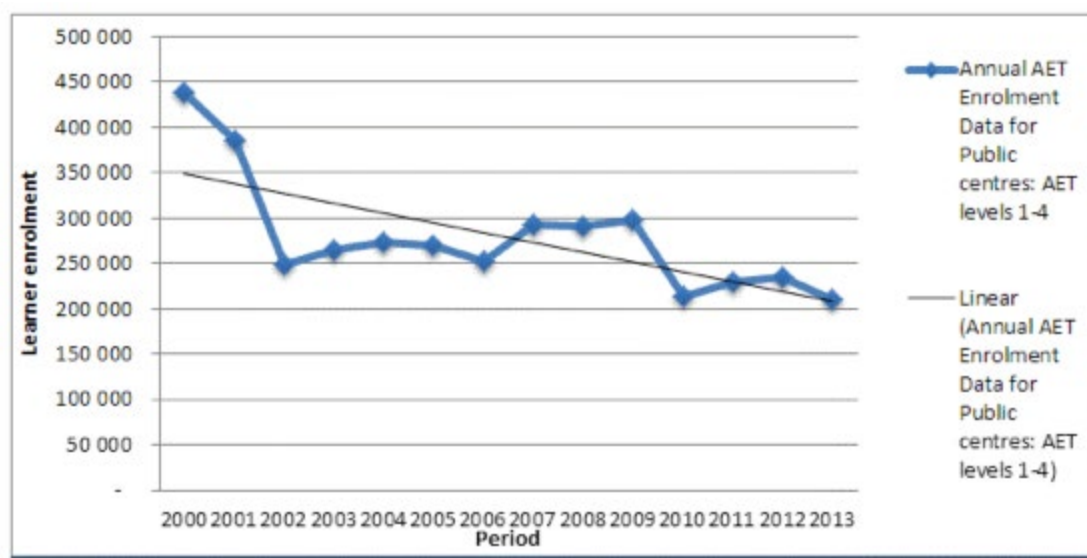
From PALCs to Community Colleges

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- Centre numbers
- The educators
- Programmes, qualifications, curriculum and materials
- Assessment
- Management and governance
- Funding and funding sources
- The Auditor-General's conclusions
- The role of the Community Learning Centres in Community Colleges

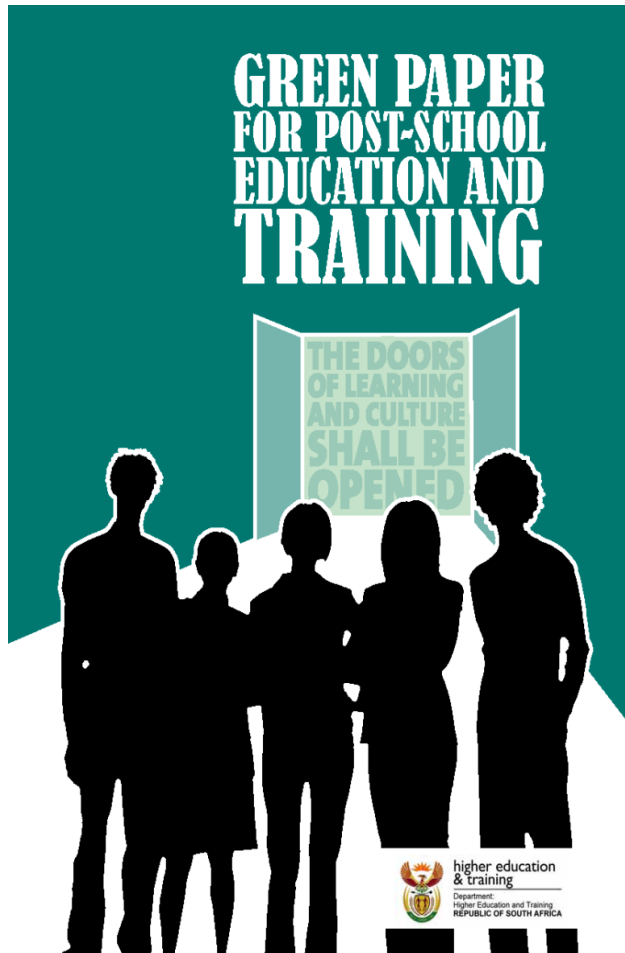
The PALC story

- The data on PALCs and its inadequacy
- Making sense of the existing data
- The key data on the PALCs
 - Learner numbers



- The expiry of the PALC system
- The reform and reconstitution of post-school education and training
- Policies for the reconstitution of post-school education and training

Green paper for Post-School Education and Training (2012)



The new Department of Higher Education and Training's green paper has a small section on Community Education and Training Centres which it proposed as a replacement for the Public Adult Learning Centres. The green paper noted the inadequacy of provision for people who had failed to complete their schooling.

A task team was looking at a new institutional set up.

The Task team on Community Education and Training Centres

- Established in 2011 (as part of the 2012 Green paper development process) and reported in mid 2012
- Task was to conceptualise a **workable institutional model** of community education and training centres that is **distinct** and **unique**
- **Look at policy, legal, programmes, funding, governance and broad implementation steps**
- It also provided a contextual analysis

The CETT report proposals

The CETT argued for:

- A network rather than a single 'new' institution
- The network would be an integral part of the post school system
- Two major components:
 - **Community Learning Centres** (and satellites):
 - CLCs
 - *Kha Ri Gude Learning Network*
 - **Community Colleges** (within a differentiated college sector)
- Support from an Institute for Adult, Youth and Community Learning
- Open, distance and e-learning components in all of these institutions
- Strong links to the TVET system
- A pilot phase

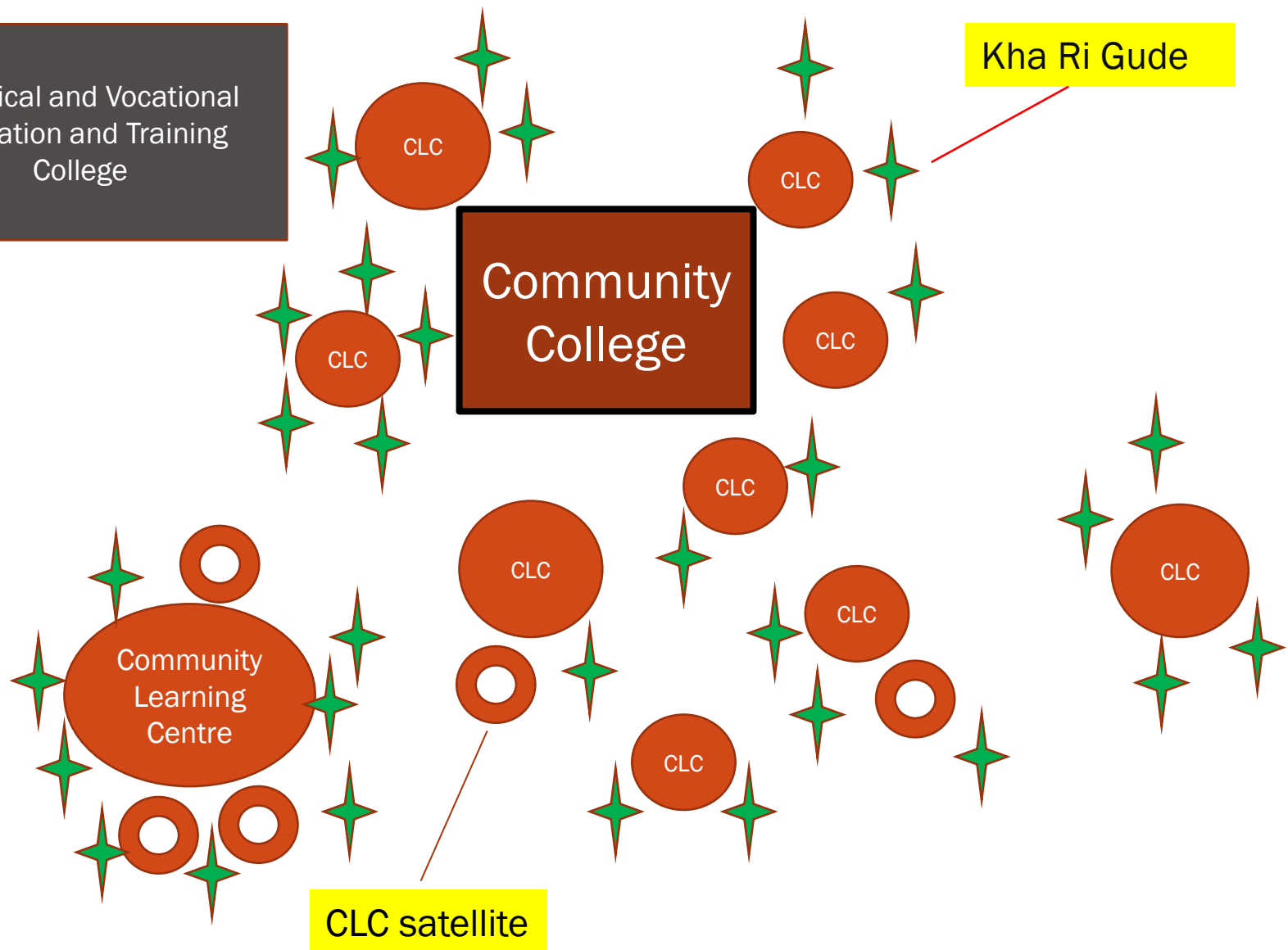
Technical and Vocational
Education and Training
College

Kha Ri Gude

Community
College

Community
Learning
Centre

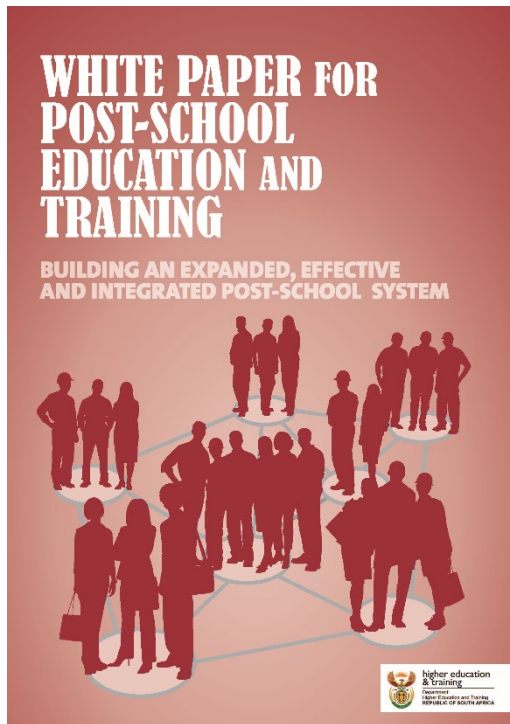
CLC satellite



NQF level	Institution	Mission	Programme
L 1-3	Community Learning Centres	First and second chance literacy and vocational	ABET, soft vocational skills, GETC, NASCA, some CLCs focus on hard vocational skills and NCV, community and non-formal education, <i>Kha Ri Gude</i> learning network programmes
L1-5	<i>Kha Ri Gude</i> Learning Network	Literacy and public education	Literacy, public and community education [Multi-ministry delivery]
L 4-5	Community colleges	First, second chance Senior Certificate. Vocational and occupational programmes	NASCA, NC(V), soft vocational skills, social learnership, para-professional programs, university bridging

NQF level	Institution	Mission	Programme
	Adult, Youth and Community Learning Institute	Develop and support literacy, adult education, community and public learning	Policy, Curriculum, virtual collaboration mechanism

The 2013 White Paper



The White Paper recommends energetic development planning for the expansion of post-school provision for youth and a large number of adults. It outlines the DHET's focus and strategies for post-school education and training in a set of institutions making up “a coherent but differentiated whole” that could expand to meet the needs of youth (there were 3.4 million young people not in employment, education or training (NEETs)) but also a large number of adults” with articulation between various qualifications and no dead-ends and partnerships between educational institutions and employers. Though it saw national economic development as the priority it also aimed to develop “thinking citizens” – education had an the “intrinsic importance”.

Function shift and aftermath

The Community College Policy Design Evaluation

- **Design Evaluation of the Policy on Community Colleges (PCC) commissioned by the Department of Performance Monitoring and Evaluation (DPME) in the Presidency**

The ongoing process

- Will PALC/CC enrolment of 265 000 in 2011 increase to 1 million in Community colleges by 2030 (377% increase)



