

Pearson Initiative and McCowan's Paradigms

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McCowan (2015) describes three paradigms that are seen through the Pearson initiative. The three models are Marxist, liberal egalitarian, and radical humanist. Pearson sees privatized education as a tool to reduce the inequality in our society. Also, Pearson wants to develop quality and affordable educational curriculum that is accessible for all students. Furthermore, learning is the key to better living standards.

Privatized education is a direction to reduce the inequality in our society. According to the Marxist view, the primary cause of poverty is inequality (McCowan, 2015). Disparity results from certain individuals or groups having more resources than others. Pearson initiative identifies that society needs to level the playing field and to develop an effective educational curriculum that is affordable and accessible to all. For instance, Michael Barber, Pearson's chief education adviser, sees that his privatized education model is working beautifully on the world's poor, the educational system sees 75% of Lahore's residents attending the low-cost private organization (Kamenetz, 2016). Michael is planning to work with Pearson to expand this initiative globally.

Pearson wants all students to have access to quality and affordable education. Liberal egalitarian, according to McCowan (2015), refers to the fundamental of fairness and equality for educational opportunities. This paradigm emphasizes equal rights to educational opportunities and resources so individuals can fully engage in the society. Pearson is testing technological, financial, and academic models for education in the world for the poor (Kamenetz, 2016). Pearson is seeking educational equality for all individuals through the Pearson Affordable Learning Fund. Because of this initiative, students in the developing

countries have the opportunity to learn and to engage, and as a result, the number of enrollment is significantly outnumbering students in the wealthy countries.

Furthermore, Pearson sees learning as a mechanism to transform one's life for the betterment in the society. Radical humanist, according to McCowan (2015), refers to the philosophy emphasizing the individual and collective empowerment through learning. Pearson sees the need to invest more in our education; a better education equates a better life. According to Kamenetz (2016), knowledge is the key to end poverty and to move forward. Pearson wants to take the lead in this educational frontier to help educate more students and to help them improve their living conditions.

In conclusion, Pearson's vision is to develop an educational model that will help students make progress in their lives through learning. Learning gives students the option to have an equal chance at opportunities to succeed. Also, education will tear down the poverty barrier that is keeping students from realizing their goals.

References

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