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ALTERNATIVE EDUCATION AND COMMUNITY WELLBEING: A CASE STUDY OF TUTU RURAL TRAINING CENTRE IN TAVEUNI, FIJI

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ABSTRACT

Conventional western education has effectively become global education and yet it is largely unchallenged. The few who dare to challenge, what is arguably orthodox development's main ally, highlight concerns. Education, it is argued, promotes elite capture, homogenises diversity, and disconnects students from their own communities and places that give their lives meaning. Formal education is fundamental to economic growth. It prepares people for work and carries the message of materialism. However, this study argues economic growth brings income disparity creating extremes of wealth and poverty, resource depletion and major environmental issues, further challenging education's emphasis.

This study sought to find an alternative approach to education. This approach is informed by postdevelopment thinking, indigenous values and indigenous education. Place-based education is an existing education modality which was found to conform to postdevelopment principles. A case study of Tutu Rural Training Centre in Taveuni, Fiji was used to explore if the training provided could be described as place-based education. Wellbeing is investigated and presented as an indicator of education effectiveness. The enhancement of community wellbeing, therefore, is used to assess Tutu RTC in comparison to formal education.

This research found that Tutu RTC was far more effective than formal schooling in enhancing the wellbeing of the Tutu community. It also found Tutu RTC could be described as indigenous education, postdevelopment-informed education, and place-based education. Generalisations were made from these findings that have implications for the policy, practice and philosophy of the global business of formal education.

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I was grateful to Father Michael McVerry, Principal of Tutu RTC, for accepting my request for fieldwork at his centre and all the Tutu staff who welcomed me warmly, showed unerring generosity, and participated in the fieldwork without reservation. In particular I am humbled and indebted to the trainees, the young adults of Tutu who hosted, assisted, participated, and shared what they had to make my time welcomed and fruitful. They are the proof of the success of Tutu and a witness to the 'goodness' of Fijian culture.

My inspiration for this study came from my father who embarked on a degree at the age of 75, having left school in the fourth form, confirming the adage 'it's never too late', and from my siblings whose philosophical conversations have provoked much thought and debate for 5 decades. It is easy to underestimate the work required to complete a thesis. If I knew in advance the time required I would not have started. However each of my children Liam, Reilly and Ellen have encouraged me and added their wisdom having had first-hand experience of the discipline needed throughout the journey to their own degrees. Lastly to my wife and soul mate Mary, you have been tested during this process but you have been rock solid and I have benefited from your belief, strength and wise council.

Finally, I dedicate this study to the millions of teachers worldwide who deliver classes every day with a smile in spite of the student disinterest caused by the inherent difficulties of an often unjust, irrelevant, discriminating and disconnecting system of schooling. This is written so that one day you, and those in your charge, may be released from that burden.

Steve Connor
Christchurch, New Zealand
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ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|----------|--|
| GDP | Gross Domestic Product |
| HDI | Human Development Index |
| IMF | International Monetary Fund |
| MCP | Married Couples Programme |
| MDGs | Millennium Development Goals |
| MoE | Fiji Ministry of Education |
| MUHEC | Massey University Human Ethics Committee |
| NCBBF | National Council for Building a Better Fiji |
| NFE | Non-formal education |
| NGOs | Non-government organisations |
| NZ | New Zealand |
| PBE | Place-based education |
| SAPs | Structural Adjustment Policies |
| TNCs | Transnational corporations |
| Tutu RTC | Tutu Rural Training Centre |
| UK | United Kingdom |
| UN | United Nations |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| UNICEF | United Nations International Children's Education Fund |
| US | United States of America |
| USP | University of the South Pacific |
| WTO | World Trade Organisation |
| WWII | World War Two |
| YFC | Young Farmer's Course |
| SYWC | Single Young Women's Course |

GLOSSARY

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| Charter Schools | privately run deregulated schools in the US |
| community economy | informal and non-formal community-centred business |
| dalo | taro |
| disvalue | diminishes value |
| diverse economy | mix of community and formal economy |
| Ethno-Fijian | Indigenous Fijian, also now used is iTaukei |
| extrinsic wellbeing | 'means' to wellbeing |
| formal economy | taxable economy |
| formal education | conventional mainstream education |
| global project | the shifting from development through government to development through the global market |
| green economy | community economy |
| grey economy | global capitalist formal economy |
| hegemony | positioning and normalising constructs as superior |
| hermeneutics | iterative approach to text interpretation |
| hybrids | a mix of philosophically distinct approaches for mutual benefit |
| Indo-Fijian | Fijians with Indian heritage |
| informal economy | exchanges of goods and services that do not involve money |
| informal education | learning that occurs incidentally outside formal systems |
| intrinsic wellbeing | wellbeing directly resulting from the action, 'ends' wellbeing |
| Kapa Haka | NZ Maori dance |
| kava | intoxicating drink made from the root of the <i>yaqona</i> plant |
| korero | speech in Maori |
| Kura Kaupapa | a Maori indigenous education alternative |
| Mahi Tahī | formerly Catholic Overseas Volunteers |
| mana | Maori term for having respect and dignity |
| Maori | NZ indigenous peoples |
| mataqali | clan |
| neocolonialism | a new colonialism imposed through the global market |
| non-formal economy | exchange of goods and services for money which is not taxed |
| non-formal education | organised learning outside the formal education system |
| pakeha | Maori term for non-Maori |
| Partnership Schools | NZ name for Charter Schools |
| place-based | centred in the locality (place) where people reside |
| reinhabit | reconnecting to all aspects of the place where people reside |
| sautu | Fijian word for wellbeing |
| Tangata Whenua | Maori term for people of the land |
| the good life | living in a state of wellbeing |
| triangulation | collecting data through alternative methods |
| vakaturaga | chiefly principles |
| Vanua | land, culture, people and their interrelationships |
| whakapapa | Maori for genealogy |
| Whanau Ora | cultural sovereignty for NZ Maori social services |
| yaqona | kava in plant or in powered form |