

MANAGING TRANSFORMATION IN GAUTENG SECONDARY SCHOOLS

by

MOKGADI AGNES URSULA MOHLAKWANA neé PHALA

Submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of

PHILOSOPHIAE DOCTOR

in the

FACULTY OF EDUCATION UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA

PROMOTER: Prof. Dr. L.P. Calitz

PRETORIA

2002



(i)

ABSTRACT

An education manager is a transformation manager. In his efforts to transform an institution, he is expected to maintain an improving relationship with the community he is serving. As a school leader, he must preserve the right to allocate and manage resources, empower both the educators and parents, form partnerships with external bodies, provide quality service in the school, as well as execute his duties with perfection and precision.

Our nascent democracy has taken great strides in introducing philosophical and fundamental changes in ushering in a new era in education and policy formulation. This is reflected in the manner in which the government has taken pains to eradicate the disparities that existed in the former education in terms of accessibility, accountability, redress and equitable provision and allocation of resources.

The introduction of Curriculum 2005 (also known as Curriculum 21) ushered in a paradigm shift in the recognition of educational outcomes and the promotion of lifelong learning. Learners are expected to be responsible and eventually live a meaningful, fulfilling life as adults.

Most heartening is the manner in which gender sensitivity penetrates the education circles as a way of protecting the integrity and probity of the rights of women in this country. The swift eradication of gender stereotyping and discrimination by heeding the principles and guidelines expantiated upon in the Employment Equity Act of 1998 will also benefit people with disabilities.

An upswing in violence, crime and the HIV/AIDS pandemic has seen learners, educators and communities traumatised by the nature of the deaths of their loved ones. The education manager is tasked to transform the school by drawing up a security management plan and an HIV policy to map out the school's intentions of resolving the issues.



Quality management as a means of improving the standards of performance in learning and teaching is required to uplift the South African economy. Prioritizing research in education by gathering theoretical and statistical information objectively will help unpack and understand the realities that exist in our communities.

Keywords:

transformation relationships

quality competence

empowerment excellence

partnership vision

education management capacity building



(iii)

ABSTRAK

'n Onderwysbestuurder is ook 'n bestuurder van verandering. Van hom word verwag om gesonde betrekkinge met die gemeenskap wat hy dien, te handhaaf. As 'n skoolleier moet hy hom die reg voorbehou om hulpbronne toe te ken en te bestuur, beide opvoeders en ouers te bemagtig, 'n vennootskap tussen die skool en buite instansies te vorm, kwaliteitdiens aan die skool te lewer, asook om sy pligte met nougesetheid en presiesheid uit te voer.

Die opkomende demokrasie in die Republiek van Suid-Afrika het groot vordering gemaak om filosofiese en fundamentele veranderings teweeg te bring in 'n nuwe era van opvoeding en beleidsformulering. Dit word weerspieël in die manier waarop die regering dit hul erns gemaak het om die ongelykhede wat voorheen bestaan het, in terme van toeganklikheid en aanspreeklikheid, reg te stel deur die billike voorsiening en toewysing van hulpbronne.

Die loodsing van Kurrikulum 2005 (ook bekend as Kurrikulum 21) het 'n nuwe paradigma-verskuiwing vir die erkenning van opvoedkundig uitkomsgebaseerde onderwysbevordering as 'n lewenslange leeringesteldheid teweeg te bring. Van leerders word verwag om verantwoordelik op te tree en om 'n sinvolle en vervullende lewe as volwassenes te lei.

Bemoedigend is die wyse waarop geslagsgelykheid die opvoedkundige binnekringe van die stelsel infiltreer het om die integriteit en onkreukbare regte van vroue in hierdie land te beskerm. Die vinnige uitskakeling van geslagstereotipering en diskriminasie deur die erkenning van die beginsels en riglyne wat in die Wet op Gelyke Indiensneming 1998 vervat is, sal ook tot voordeel van gestremdes strek.

Die toename in geweld, misdaad en die MIV/VIGS-epidemie het veroorsaak dat die leerders, opvoedkundiges en gemeenskappe getraumatiseer is deur die dood van hulle



(iv)

geliefdes. Die onderwysbestuurder se taak is om die skool te transformeer deur 'n sekuriteitsbestuursplan en 'n MIV-beleid daar te stel ten einde die skool se voornemens vir die oplossing van bogenoemde sake te verwoord.

Kwaliteitsbestuur is 'n voorvereiste om die standaard van werkprestasie in leer en onderwys te verbeter asook om die Suid-Afrikaanse ekonomie op te hef. Die beklemtoning van navorsing in die opvoedkunde en onderwys deur die objektiewe insameling van teoretiese en statistiese inligting sal bydra om die realiteite van ons gemeenskappe bloot te lê en om dit beter te begryp.

Kernwoorde:

transformasie verwantskap

kwaliteit bekwaamheid

bemagtiging uitmuntendheid

vennootskappe visie

onderwysbestuur kapasiteitsbou

(v)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This volume is presented with the belief that it will address core issues in education, and that it will encourage readers to contribute more towards further research in education and related fields. The above-mentioned could not have materialised if it were not for the involvement of the following people:

	My parents, Sekgothe and Mmabatho Phala for their ongoing motivation and language criticism.
	My husband, Batsile, for objectively criticising and analysing my work; and sons Paballo and Sekgothe, for their patience and support at the time when my schedule was tight.
	My siblings, George, Pamela and Francina, and their spouses, for showing keen interest in my studies and encouraging me.
	My in-laws, for the understanding and affection provided during the completion of this volume.
ū	Mrs Gesina Retief, for the typing.
	Prof. dr. L.P. Calitz, without whose support, guidance, vision and analytic skills this undertaking would not have been substantive and unique.

Do not conform yourselves to the standards of this world, but let God transform you inwardly by a complete change of mind ...

Romans 12:2



(vii)

DECLARATION

I, MOKGADI AGNES	URSULA	MOHLAKWANA,	declare	that
------------------	--------	-------------	---------	------

"MANAGING TRANSFORMATION IN GAUTENG SECONDARY SCHOOLS"

is my own work, that all the sources used or quoted have been indicated and acknowledged by means of complete references and that it was never before produced by anybody in any of the tertiary institutions.

signed:		
	M.A.U. MOHLAKWANA	DATE



(viii)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

		Page
	OFFICE ALANA GING TRANSPORATATION	
Abstı	ract rak nowledgements	(iii)
	aration	
Table	e of contents	(viii)
СНА	APTER 1: INTRODUCTION, AIMS OF RESEARCH, PROBLEM STATEMENT	1
1.1	Introduction	
1.2	The development of education management in South Africa	
1.3	Problem statement	
1.4 1.5	Methods of research	
1.5	1.5.1 Literature survey	
	1.5.2 Empirical survey	
1.6	Clarification of concepts	
1.7	Research programme	
	1.7.1 The flowchart	
	1.7.2 A brief overview of the chapters	15
1.8	Conclusion	16
CHAI	PTER 2: CHANGE AND TRANSFORMATION:	
CIIA	A THEORETICAL BACKGROUND	17
2.1	Introduction	17
2.2	The paradigm change	19
	2.2.1 The importance of transformation in education	
2.3	Education in South Africa: The post-apartheid era	
	2.3.1 Where do we come from?	
	2.3.2 Where are we heading to?	
2.4	The concept of transformation in leadership	
2.5	The transformational leader	
2.6	Teacher empowerment	21
2.7	2.7.1 Concern about educational standards in South African schools	
2.8	Key aspects regarding change and transformation	
2.8	Conclusion	



(ix)

	P	age
		40
CHA	PTER 3: MANAGING TRANSFORMATION	40
4.15	Challenges of transforming estration in the Gammer Department of	40
3.1	Introduction	40
3.2	Quality management in education	12
	3.2.1 Quality of working life	43
	3.2.2 Managing quality of working life	44
3.3	The roles played by the citizens, the school and the state in	16
	transforming the schools	16
	3.3.1 The citizens	46
	3.3.1.1 Marketing for schools	40
	3.3.1.2 Managing marketing processes within the school	17
	environment	47
	3.3.1.3 Training of the school governing bodies	50
	3.3.2 The school	50
	3.3.2.1 The school manager as a change agent	5/
	3.3.3 The state	60
2 4		
3.4	Restoration of a culture of learning, teaching and services (COLTS)	65
3.5	Managing transformation	66
3.6	Conclusion	00
	PTER 4: AN OVERVIEW OF EDUCATION IN THE GAUTENG	
СПА	PROVINCE; WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO	
	SECONDARY SCHOOLS	68
	SECONDARI SCHOOLS	
4.1	Introduction	68
4.2	A brief historical background of education in South Africa	70
Τ.Δ	4.2.1 Key aspects in the organizational structure of education in the	
	apartheid era	71
	4.2.2 The De Lange Report: Recommendations on educational	
	management	73
	4.2.2.1 Recommendations on the first level of management	73
	4.2.2.2 Recommendations on the second level of management	
	4.2.2.3 Recommendations on the third level of management	
4.3	Education in South Africa during the transitional period	
4.5	4.3.1 Transitional issues	77
4.4	Provinces in the democratic South Africa	
4.4	Education in the Gauteng Province	
4.3	4.5.1 Vision of the GDE	81
	4.5.2 Mission of the GDE	82

	Page
CHAI	4.5.3 Strategic priorities of the GDE
4.6	Challenges of transforming education in the Gauteng Department of
	Education
4.7	How the department is structured
4.8	The provision of education services in the Gauteng Province
	4.8.1 A register of learners and educators in the Gauteng Province 90
vi essi ili	4.8.2 Pupil—Teacher ratios in Gauteng Province
4.9	Provision of resources and furniture
4.10	Scholastic achievement (full-time learners)
4.11	Organizational development for the Gauteng Province
4.12	Problems of education in Africa
4.13	Requirements to meet the future provision of services in the province 99
4.14	Conclusion
	6.3.9 Lime of interests
CHAP	TER 5: EMPIRICAL INVESTIGATION (QUANTITATIVE
	RESEARCH)
-	104.2. A quadrative inversignable
5.1	Introduction
	5.1.1 Background to the study
5.2	Nature and sources of the population
	5.2.1 The target population
	5.2.2 The research method
	5.2.3 Tools for research
5.3	How the research faired
5.4	Description of the formulation of the questionnaire
	5.4.1 Section A. Demographic information
	5.4.2 Section B. Classroom management
	5.4.3 Section C. Transformation
	5.4.4 Section D. Employment Equity Act 55 of 1998
	5.4.5 Section E. Staff development
	5.4.6 Section F. Empowerment of staff and parents (SGB) 108
	5.4.7 Section G. Management of resources
5.5	Problems and shortcomings experienced with the questionnaire 109
5.6	Analysis and interpretation of data
5.7	Conclusion



(xi)

		Page
CHA	PTER 6: QUALITATIVE RESEARCH: AN INTERVIEW	
	REPORT	161
	2.4.5.2 The Ecopleyment Equity Act SQ of 1992	1.71
6.1	Introduction	
6.2	The nature and objectives of qualitative research	
6.3	Advantages of the interview	
	6.3.1 Flexibility	
	6.3.2 Response rate	
	6.3.3 Non-verbal behaviour	
	6.3.4 Control over environment	
	6.3.5 Question order	
	6.3.6 Spontaneity	
	6.3.7 Answers from the respondent only	
	6.3.8 Completeness	
	6.3.9 Time of interview	164
6.4	Research design	164
	6.4.1 Selection of participants	
	6.4.2 A qualitative investigation	
	6.4.3 Objectivity of the researcher	166
	6.4.4 Data collection	167
	6.4.5 Validity and reliability	167
	6.4.6 Reporting qualitative data	168
	6.4.7 Key issues on the management of transformation in education	
	emanating from interviews	177
6.5	Conclusion	178
CHA	PTER 7: GUIDELINES FOR THE EFFECTIVE	
	TRANSFORMATION OF SECONDARY	
	SCHOOLS IN THE GAUTENG PROVINCE	180
7.1	Introduction	180
7.2	Guidelines from the literature study	
	7.2.1 Quality management as a transformation measure	
	7.2.2 Prioritizing equality in schools	
7.3	Guidelines from the comparative study between quantitative and	
, .5	qualitative research	184
	7.3.1 Comparison between the key concepts derived from the	
	quantitative and qualitative research	184
	7.3.2 Student leaders can help stabilise the school	
	7.3.3 Drug and substance abuse	
	7.3.4 Security management	
	7.3.7 Decurity management	10/



(xii)

			PA	GF
	7.3.5	Managing transformation		
		7.3.5.1 Curriculum changes		
	7.3.6	Staff development		
		Educator-parent empowerment and development		
	7.3.8	The management of resources		
7.4	Concl	177		
7.4	Conci	usion		. , ,
CHAI	PTER 8	3: OVERVIEW, CONCLUSIONS AND MOTIVATED		
CIIA	LLIC	RECOMMENDATIONS	1	96
		RECOMMENDATIONS	1	
8.1	Introd	uction	1	96
8.2		iew of the research		97
8.3		g the research problem		
8.4		ment of goals and objectives		
8.5		ations of the research		
8.6	Conclu			
0.0	8.6.1			
	8.6.2	Conclusions drawn from the literature study		
	0.0.2	8.6.2.1 Empowerment is a transformation mechanism		
		8.6.2.2 Managing transformation		
8.7	Motive	ated recommendations		
0.7	8.7.1	Recommendations for education in general		
	8.7.2	Recommendations in the management of transformation		
	0.7.2	8.7.2.1 Recommendation		
		8.7.2.2 Recommendation		
		8.7.2.3 Recommendation		
		9.7.2.4 D		15
		8.7.2.5 Recommendation		
	8.7.3	Recommendations for further research		
8.8		ision		
0.0	Concid	101011	4	1 /
DIDII	OCDA	PHY	2	1 Q
וועווע	UUNA	五 五五 五 ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~	4.	10



(xiii)

Page

LIST OF TABLES Table 5.1: Table 5.2: Table 5.3: Table 5.4 Table 5.5: Table 5.6: Table 5.7: Classroom regulations, class visits, drug testing, security Table 5.8: Table 5.9: Table 5.10: Table 5.11: Table 5.12: Curriculum 2005. How information about the curriculum Table 5.13: Feasibility of training of educators for Curriculum 2005 131 Table 5.14: Table 5.15: Table 5.16: Table 5.17: Information of Employment Equity Act (EEA) to the School Governing Body (SGB): Problems relating to the promotion Table 5.18: HIV/AIDS school policy, problems relating to people with disabilities, and whether schools are user-friendly for people Table 5.19: Table 5.20: Table 5.21: Table 5.22: Table 5.23: How educators and parents can be empowered 147 Table 5.24: Table 5.25: Skilled and knowledgeable parents prepared to serve the school . 150 Table 5.26: Table 5.27: Parents' liability to pay fees and the exemption of payment thereof Disclosure of school budget to parents; auditing of financial Table 5.28: records and availability of special funds for maintenance 155 Table 5.29: Table 5.30:



(xiv)

		Page
TICE OF DIA	CID A NEC	
LIST OF DIA		
D: 5.1.	Calcalla Issatian	111
Diagram 5.1:	School's location	
Diagram 5.2:		
Diagram 5.3:	Staff establishment	
Diagram 5.4:	Student leadership	
Diagram 5.5:	Classroom and security management	
Diagram 5.6:	Discipline	
Diagram 5.7:	The meaning of transformation	
Diagram 5.8:	The management of transformation	
Diagram 5.9:	Information on Curriculum 2005	
Diagram 5.10:	Feasibility of training for Curriculum 2005	
Diagram 5.11:	Mean for School Management Team and teaching staff	
Diagram 5.12:	Implementation of affirmative action	
Diagram 5.13:	Understanding the term "staff management"	
Diagram 5.14:	Staff development programmes	
Diagram 5.15:	Empowerment of staff and parents	
Diagram 5.16:	How educators and parents can be empowered School policies	
Diagram 5.17:		
Diagram 5.18:	Parents' liability to pay fees and the exemption thereof	
Diagram 5.19:	Frequency of stock taking	
Diagram 5.20:	Lack of school furniture and equipment	130
LIST OF FIGU	JRES	
Figure 1.1:	Gauteng administrative framework	89
Figure 1.2:	Institutions according to level	91
Figure 1.3:	Pupil—teacher ratios (1995-1996)	92
Figure 1.4:	Facilities at school	95
Figure 1.5:	Water, electricity, telecommunication and fencing	95
LIST OF APPI	ENDICES	
Appendix A		228
Appendix B		
Appendix C		247
		255