

**UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND  
INSTITUTE OF DISTANCE EDUCATION  
BACHELOR OF EDUCATION (ADULT EDUCATION YEAR 4)**

**FINAL EXAMINATION  
QUESTION PAPER, (M) 2008**

- TITLE OF PAPER : COMPARATIVE LITERACY STUDIES**
- COURSE CODE : IDE – BAE 408**
- TIME ALLOWED : THREE (3) HOURS**
- INSTRUCTIONS :**
- 1. ANSWER TWO QUESTIONS FROM SECTION A AND TWO QUESTIONS FROM SECTION B.**
  - 2. ALL QUESTIONS CARRY 25 MARKS.**

**THIS PAPER MUST NOT BE OPENED UNTIL PERMISSION HAS BEEN GRANTED BY THE INVIGILATOR.**

## SECTION A

### QUESTION 1

- (a) What is comparative literacy?
- (b) What lessons can Swaziland gain by studying literacy education provision in other countries? [25 marks]

### QUESTION 2

- (a) Account for the origins and development of adult literacy provision in Zambia.
- (b) Identify and explain the reasons for direct and indirect involvement of national and international NGO's in the literacy programme design, management and evaluation in Zambia. [25 marks]

### QUESTION 3

Outline and explain the contradiction that exists between policy and practice of literacy education provision in different countries of the world. [25 marks]

## SECTION B

### QUESTION 4

“One great obstacle in combating illiteracy is changing public opinion to allow people to admit their problem and seek help.” In the light of this statement, outline the basic goals of illiteracy in Swaziland. [25 marks]

### QUESTION 5

Many specialists hold that massive illiteracy can only be wiped out by primary extension of Universal Primary Education (UPE). This was a main proposal of the First Regional Universal Conference of Ministers of Education in Addis Ababa 1961. Have 46 years of experience proved them right or wrong? Discuss. [25 marks]

### QUESTION 6

- (a) Compare the literacy education provision between China and Russia in terms of policy, goals, objectives and programmes.
- (b) What problems did the two Socialist States experience? [25 marks]