

UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND**FINAL EXAMINATION 2005**

TITLE OF PAPER : SCHOOL AND SOCIETY

COURSE NUMBER : EDF 310

TIME ALLOWED : THREE (3) HOURS

- INSTRUCTIONS :**
- 1. THIS PAPER CONTAINS THREE (3) SECTIONS: A, B AND C**
 - 2. NOTE: ALL ANSWERS MUST BE WRITTEN IN THE ANSWER FOLDER PROVIDED**
 - 3. ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN SECTION A AND B**
 - 4. ANSWER ONLY TWO (2) QUESTIONS IN SECTION C**

THIS PAPER IS NOT TO BE OPENED UNTIL PERMISSION HAS BEEN GRANTED BY THE INVIGILATOR

SECTION A
(14 MARKS)

Put "TRUE" (T) or "FALSE" (F) against each of the following statements.

1. The following is an example of a conservative function of education:
"...to develop the individual as a person and prepare him/her to function effectively in society and for its improvement".
2. Formal education is considered a deliberate plan to bring about social change.
3. Peer youth associations are good examples of primary groups.
4. Equality of education opportunist is synonymous with identical education.
5. The following is an example of an economic function of education:
"...a process by which society deliberately transmits its cultural heritage to future generations".
6. The reason why school reforms cannot make people more equal is that people are more influenced by what happens at home than by what happens at school.
7. Structural socialization still dominates in present day Swaziland even in urban centres since the Swazi society still holds to its indigenous values.
8. Most educational systems in African societies offer more educational opportunities at the lower levels of education than at the higher levels.
9. Languages of most African societies have reservoirs of proverbs, idioms and expressions which teach against crime.
10. The Marxian perspective holds the view that high educational attainment is a consequence of the child's family background and not his/her intelligent quotient.
11. Economic development is often slow in most African societies because literary or classical/academic education is preferred more than practical education.
12. It is expected that teachers should emit value-free cues in order that pupils can formulate their own independent opinions.
13. The Swazi education system is responsible for preparing children only for the world of work.
14. The category of "maintained" schools in Swaziland mean the same as "government central" schools.
15. In industrialized modern societies, the family does not need to carry out children's rearing responsibilities because that role is taken up completely by social institutions such as child day care centres.
16. Socio-economic status factors tend to show limited significance in the level of educational achievement of children in less industrialized societies.
17. Where a child is born is probably less important that where the child grows from the point of view educational opportunities.
18. Social functions of education as studied in this course address the formal, informal and non-formal forms of education.

19. Significant others mean people whom a child influences and are in the best position to be guided by his/her behaviour.
20. There is no need of including HIV/AIDS concepts into the school curriculum because Flas, Shape and various non-formal institutions in the Swazi society already provide guidance and instruction on these topics.
21. Free education means that education is not paid for; it is obtained without cost.
22. It has been accepted that early selection in education tends to favour children from affluent social classes.
23. Emile Durkheim was the first sociologist to elucidate on the correlational approach toward the understanding of social phenomena.
24. A monogamy is a kind of family which consists of a married couple and their off-spring.
25. Samuel Bowles and Herbert Gintis were capitalists and wrote the book, "Schooling in capitalist America"
26. Secondary groups are characterized by impersonal behaviour in the sense that members do not necessarily have personal contact through the spirit of collective behaviour that exists among them.
27. It has generally been found that teachers are held in very high esteem in urban areas than in rural areas.
28. Education is best considered as a professional and not as both bureaucratic and professional organization.

SECTION B
(28 Marks)

Match statement under "I" with word/expression under "II" below. Do not re-write the words/expressions but simply write the letter of the word or expression against the correct statement.

I.

1. Three returns of education that cannot be calculated in financial terms are these.
2. The unplanned social training and social messages which schools transmit to its students are known by this expression.
3. This means an objective measure which indicates the relative chance of selection of members of a particular social group.
4. The goal of the school that symbolizes unity and consensus among students, teachers and other members is described by this term.
5. This author defined culture as, "that complex whole which included knowledge, beliefs, art, morals, laws, customs and other capabilities acquired by man as a member of society."
6. The process by which members of a minority group acquire socio- cultural patterns of a dominant group and become absorbed into it, is explained by this.
7. This refers to role played by the education process in transmitting values beliefs, ideas and patterns of behaviour to future generations.
8. This is the kind of a teacher who, without ceasing to guide the activities of pupils, involve children in the process of arriving at decisions affecting the organisation of the classroom.
9. This refers to the characteristic of culture being beyond any individual life time.
10. A programme of study in a school or learning institution is described by this term.
11. The movement of individuals or social group from one social position to another is known by this expression.
12. A primary social group is characterized by these two qualities.
13. This refers to specific forms of rewards or punishments used to gain conformity to norms and social expectations.
14. The child's personality is formed by these two factors.
15. This term describes the recognized, objective and intended consequences of a system.
16. This is the only school in Swaziland where the "libutfo" youth training system was introduced with the aim of integrating traditional and modern social values.
17. The family has two major functions and these are..... and.....
18. This expression is considered to mean the set of background factors that influence chances of attaining high levels of formal education.
19. The philosopher who advocates that everything that comes from the hands of God is good and that the corruption of children's minds may start right in the family unit and its immediate environment.

20. This occurs when a part played by a person may contain elements that are not easily harmonized.
21. The part played by an individual in society or in a group is usually referred to by this expression.
22. This type of a social group does not necessarily affect the behaviour of each member and does not call for interaction among its member.
23. "...the practice has to be guided by a code of conduct prescribed by the members", is characteristic of this human organization.

II.

Words or Expressions

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a. democratic teacher | r. Emile Durkheim |
| b. social mobility | s. curriculum |
| c. manifest | t. Ralph Linton |
| d. selectivity index | u. disciplinarian teacher |
| e. pool of capability | v. face to face interaction |
| f. intimate relationships | w. profession |
| g. punctuality | x. anticipatory |
| h. status | y. Edward Tylor |
| i. critical thinking | z. peer group |
| j. conservative | aa. role conflict |
| k. rearing | bb. socio-economic status |
| l. sanction | cc. hidden curriculum |
| m. assimilation | dd. latent |
| n. accommodation | ee. statistical group |
| o. socialization | ff. scientific ideas |
| p. Zombodze | gg. significant others |
| q. supra-organic | hh. Matsapha |
| jj. expressive | ii. functionalist |
| kk. heredity | ll. bearing |
| mm. role | nn. normative |
| oo. Rousseau | pp. environment |
| qq. Ralph Tylor | |

SECTION C

Choose any two questions from this section and answer in essay form.

1. (i) Who is the author of the following statement?
 “ I want the cultures of all lands to be blown about my house as freely as possible. But I refuse to be blown off my feet by any”.
- (ii) Clearly explain how this theory applies to the question of cultural stability and cultural change. How should education play its role in such a social situation?
 [29 marks]
2. “Within the family the child is judged and treated largely in terms of particularistic standards. Yet in the wider society the individual is treated and judged in terms of universalistic standards”.
- (i) Who is responsible for such a statement and what theoretical perspective is he/she associated with?
- (ii) To what extent do you consider the statement applies to a growing Swazi child in current times.
 [29 marks]
3. Which agent of socialization do you consider to be competing significantly between itself and the school in Swaziland currently? In view of such a situation, describe how a teacher should deal meaningfully with such a situation in his/her teaching.
 [29 marks]
4. “Teachers in a flat structural organization participate more in the decision making process in the school, have a greater feeling of prestige and consequently enjoy greater job satisfaction than teachers in the hierarchical school”.
- (i) To what extent do you support the view expressed in the above statement?
- (ii) How does the pattern of organization measure up to this statement ? Explain clearly.
 [29 marks]