

**UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND  
FINAL EXAMINATION  
2006/07**

**TITLE OF PAPER : SCHOOL AND SOCIETY**

**COURSE NUMBER : EDF 310**

**TIME ALLOWED : THREE 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 political function of education: "... a process by which society deliberately transmits its cultural heritage to future generations"
2. The following is an example of a selective and allocative function of education: "...to develop the individual person and prepare him/her to function effectively in society for society's improvement".
3. The Marxian perspective holds the view that high educational attainment is a consequence of the child's family background and not his/her intelligence quotient.
4. A bureaucratic organization is characterized by a code of conduct prescribed by members for themselves.
5. Emphasis on age regimentation or class grades in promoting people's growth and development is related to structural socialization.
6. Society is defined only in terms of the number of its citizens and the interaction processes among its members.
7. The aesthetic aspect of culture consists of all those things or actions that exercise control over the behaviour and morals of children.
8. Edward B. Tylor classified the content of culture into inductive aesthetic and control aspects.
9. The family does not need to carry children's rearing responsibilities in industrialized societies because that role is taken up completely by social institutions such as day care centres.
10. The concept of self-reliance in education popularly expounded by Julius Nyerere was first applied in Kenya and means the same as Harambee.
11. Significant others refers to people who are in the best position to influence and guide one's behaviour.
12. Where a child is born is probably less important than where a child grows in terms of educational opportunities.
13. Socio-economic factors tend to show limited significance in the level of educational achievement of children in less industrialized societies.
14. The reason why school reforms cannot make people more equal is that people are more influenced by what happens at home than what happens at school.
15. African languages in most societies have reservoirs of proverbs, idioms and expressions which teach against crime.
16. Economic development is often slow in most African societies because literary or classical/academic education is preferred more than practical education.
17. The Swazi education system is only responsible for preparing children for the world of work.
18. Informal education has been replaced by formal or school education because the former was practised during pre-colonial times.
19. The social functions of education as studied in this course addresses the formal, informal and non-formal forms of education.
20. The book, "Schooling in Capitalist America" was written by Samuel Bowles and Herbert Gintis.

21. Inductive reasoning is when we study several cases or items and then observe a pattern that leads to a general statement about what was observed.
22. Indigenous education is synonymous with informal education.
23. The definition of education has always to relate to certification because educated people possess certificates and diplomas.
24. The concept of "identity" can also be explained by the expression, "self-in-situations".
25. In describing members of society, children are often excluded because they are still unable to express themselves meaningfully on what they personally want in life.
26. The word, 'curriculum' means only the course of study planned by the school and taught by teachers.
27. Traditional education offered no room for specialized training.
28. Emile Durkheim was the first sociologist to elucidate on the correlational approach toward the understanding of social phenomena.

## SECTION B

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

"I"

1. An endogamous social group to which an individual belongs ascriptively by birth, and which largely determines his/her occupation, social prestige and ritual status.
2. A way of life which is shared by members of certain recognized categories of people, but not by the total population.
3. This refers to a group characterized by a set of norms, values and practices which are not found in the larger society and its way of life.
4. This refers to the informal experiences pupils obtain by picking up information and cues emitted unknowingly by teachers, other school personnel and pupils as well as through their exposure to the school organization.
5. An individual's conception of his/her own distinct identity is called by this expression.
6. Expected behaviour corresponding to a social position is described by this word.
7. A form of marriage in which the female partner is allowed to take more than one husband at a time is given this expression.
8. This concept describes the transmission of values, beliefs, ideas and patterns of behaviour relevant to the generation, distribution and exercise of power in society.
9. This is a form of marriage in which the male partner is permitted to have more than one wife at a time.
10. This refers to problems which develop when irreconcilable expectations and demands are made by an individual who simultaneously occupies two or more social positions in society.
11. Children brought up in this kind of environment are more likely to become social deviants.
12. Talcott Parsons theorised that the child learns these kind of values \_\_\_\_\_ at home, and then learns these other kinds of values \_\_\_\_\_ outside the home.
13. Ralph Linton, in his book, 'The study of man', describes these three constituencies of culture.
14. The other expression which means the same as the 'historical method' in studying social phenomenon is called by this.
15. This expression refers to the number of persons forming a group or society.
16. This kind of social group is relatively small in size, has intimate relationships and exists over a long period.
17. When a teacher includes in its curriculum activities which influences and shapes the general behaviour of its pupils, it is performing this goal.
18. School education selects and allocates persons to different occupations and areas of specialization through these activities.
19. This term refers to the intellectual qualities, talents and other potential or capabilities available in society.
20. The movement of individuals or social groups from one position to another is known by this expression.

"II"

Words/Expressions

- a. role conflict
- b. genetic approach
- c. polygyny
- d. primary group
- e. social mobility
- f. one parent family
- g. caste
- h. status
- i. self
- j. deductive
- k. cultural speciality
- l. political socialization
- m. role
- n. particularistic
- o. functionalist approach
- p. pool of capability
- q. tests/examinations
- r. normative goal
- s. alternatives
- t. universals
- u. universalistic
- v. nuclear family
- w. monandrous family
- x. achieved
- y. secondary group
- z. role set
- aa. value orientation
- bb. statistical group
- cc.

### SECTION C

(60 marks)

CHOOSE ANY TWO (2) QUESTIONS FROM THIS SECTION AND ANSWER IN ESSAY FORM.

1. "I have come to the conclusion, therefore, that the mistake is to be found in the method of application. That method is to treat Africans as Europeans, without first trying to discover what it was that produced good qualities in their own system of education, and without considering how they might be expected to react to a system of education so foreign to their culture. The course would appear to be to use their own culture as a foundation... and to bring out what is best in both..."

(a) Who is associated with the above quotation and what were the issues debated?

(b) To what extent do you consider these concepts/ideas could be selectively applied in the current education system of Swaziland?

/20 marks

2. (a) Explain what you understand, 'selectively index' to mean, giving the formula used in calculating selectivity indices.

(b) Describe how home/background factors of pupils contribute to or influence their performance at school, using examples from Swaziland or elsewhere in Africa.

/20 marks

3. "Teachers in a flat structural organization participate more in decision making processes in the school, have greater feeling of prestige and consequently enjoy greater job satisfaction than teachers in a hierarchical school", (Ezewu, 2002).

(a) To what extent do you support the view expressed in the above statement?

(b) Which structural organization does the education of Swaziland use? What suggestions would you make for its improvement?

/20 marks

4. One of the aims of education is to compensate parents who labour very hard to provide resources for their children's education. To what extent do you think Swazi parents get compensated for the labour they give toward their children's education?

/20 marks