

Time: 2hr. & 30min.

Instructions: Answer Q. No. 1, and 2 questions from the remaining three. Budget your time according to percentages given to each question and/or to parts of it.

Q. No.1. (50%)

In one place in Bashshur's article on education in Lebanon, the following statement appeared:

"As early as the nineteenth century the dynamics of the situation could perhaps be summarized in the form of a direct relationship between the rise and growth of government schools and the rise in the consciousness of underprivileged classes and (general tendencies) of integration. The stronger the one became, the stronger the other, and, conversely, the weaker the private/foreign schools, the weaker the tendencies of fragmentation that the schools nourished or reinforced."

10% a.) What are the 2 problems that the writer assumes Lebanon has that he claims were related to the rise and growth of government schools?

20% b.) Do you agree with him? Why yes or no? Support your position by giving examples

20% c.) Are there ideas or suggestions for reform in the article on India that may be useful or relevant for reform of education in Lebanon? Be specific and give examples.

Q. No. 2 (25%)

"Modernization" was defined in class in terms of success or failure of a country in solving its problems.

10% 1. Do you agree or disagree with this definition? Why? Give your reasons.

2. Explain and comment on the difference between three of the following four sets:

5% a.) modernization and growth

5% b.) growth and development

5% c.) change and modernization

5% d.) modernization and westernization



Q. No. 3 (25%)

It was mentioned in class that problems faced in all Third World countries in the first few years after their independence are similar. These problems were described as belonging to the challenge of "building a state of independence" after these countries received the "independence of the state".

10% a.) explain what the above statement means, and comment on it. Why do you think problems related to the building of a "state of independence" appear in the first few years after such countries receive their independence?

15% b.) mention 3 of the most important educational problems you think such countries face, and briefly comment on each.

Q. No. 4 (25%)

Writing on Africa, Joseph Ki-Zerbo considered reform in the quality of education is more important than reform related to quantity. In this context, he gave a very interesting reason for women's education (very different from reasons usually given by other writers in support of women's education in other parts of the world)

12.5% a) Why do you think Ki-Zerbo gave more importance to reform of quality of education in Africa than to quantity? What were his reasons? Do you agree or disagree with him, and why?

12.5% b) Why do you think Ki-Zerbo gave a special emphasis for the education of women in Africa as part of his emphasis on the needed change in the quality of education before quantity? What were his reasons? Do you agree or disagree with him, and why?