

JANUARY 2023
EDF 401SW
HISTORY AND MANAGEMENT OF
EDUCATION IN GHANA
30 MINUTES

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UNIVERSITY OF CAPE COAST
COLLEGE OF EDUCATION STUDIES
SCHOOL OF EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND OUTREACH
INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

FIVE-SEMESTER BACHELOR OF EDUCATION (SANDWICH) PROGRAMME
LEVEL 400, FIRST SEMESTER QUIZ, JANUARY 2023

4TH JANUARY 2023

HISTORY AND MANAGEMENT OF
EDUCATION IN GHANA

1:30 PM - 2:00 PM

Answer ALL the questions.

For items 1 to 14, each stem is followed by four options lettered A to D. Read each item carefully and circle the letter of the correct or best option.

1. Which of the following was one of the reasons that accounted for colonial government delay in the participation in education?
 A. Back home, in Britain, education was not provided by government.
 B. Lack of funds to fully support educational development.
 C. Order from the home government not to be deeply involved in education.
 D. The effects of economic recession resulting from World War 1.
 2. Under the 1852 Education Ordinance in the Gold Coast education was funded through
 A. Ghana Education Trust (GET).
 B. Ghana Education Trust Fund (GETFund).
 C. Poll tax.
 D. PTA contribution.
 3. Under the 1887 Education Ordinance, a school could qualify for a grant by meeting all the conditions except
 A. admitting pupils irrespective of religion race or creed.
 B. adopting the curriculum to local needs.
 C. having average enrolment of not less than 20.
 D. schools opening their doors for inspection.
- Guggisberg's 4th principle emphasized the need for
- A. co-education during certain stages of education.
 - B. equal educational opportunities for boys and girls.
 - C. provision of a university.
 - D. thorough primary education.

All the following were shortcomings of the "payment by results" except

- A. encouraging rote learning among pupils.
- B. instead of working together, teachers and inspectors saw themselves as enemies.
- C. teachers being blamed for indiscipline of pupils.
- D. the introduction of too many subjects into the school timetable.

6. Which of the following was among the major developments that influenced Guggisberg in developing his 16 Principles of Education?

- A. Evans Ankom Committee Report of 1920.
- B. Phelps Stokes Commission Report of 1922.
- C. Proposals of the 1925 Education Ordinance.
- D. Provisions of the 1887 Education Ordinance.

7. All these were measures Guggisberg put in place to promote teacher education except

- A. increasing teachers' salaries.
- B. introducing teachers journal as an important source of information.
- C. opening a register for qualified teachers.
- D. teacher scholarship scheme.

8. Guggisberg's 16th principle relates to

- A. ensuring primary education was thorough from bottom to the top.
- B. promoting equal educational opportunities for boys and girls.
- C. the need for co-education at certain stages of education.
- D. the provision of technical and vocational education.

9. The Accelerated Development Plan of Education Policy was implemented by which Ghanaian government?

- A. CPA
- B. CPP
- C. NDC
- D. NPP

10. Which of the following could not be said to be an adverse effect of the Accelerated Development Plan of Education?

- A. Dilution of the teaching force.
- B. Introduction of textbook fees.
- C. Lowering of academic standards.
- D. Opening of many schools with poor facilities.

11. All the following were provisions of the 1961 Educational Act, except

- A. discipline of teachers was to be the responsibility of the teaching profession itself.
- B. the Minister of Education having the power to close down any school he found unsatisfactory
- C. the need for secondary schools and teacher training colleges to have Board of Governors.
- D. the prohibition of corporal punishment in basic schools.

12. Which of the following could not be considered as a shortcoming of the 1961 Educational Act?

- A. Government withdrawal of support to mission schools.
- B. Insufficient financial resources to meet school infrastructure needs.
- C. Shortage of teachers as a result of increased enrolment.
- D. The Minister of Education was given too much powers.

13. Basically, the Dzobo Committee report sought to
- A. emphasize the study of vernacular.
 - B. improve and expand teacher education.
 - C. place much importance on liberal education.
 - D. promote technical and vocational education.
14. Which of the following was **not** one of the objectives of the FCUBE programme?
- A. Ensuring access and participation.
 - B. Improving the efficiency and effectiveness of management performance.
 - C. Improving the quality of teaching and learning.
 - D. Reducing the number of school years.

Items 15 to 18 are statements followed by True and False options. Read each statement carefully and indicate whether it is True or False by circling the letter of the correct option.

15. The committee established immediately after the overthrow of Dr. Kwame Nkrumah to review the Ghanaian education system was the Kwapong Committee.
- A. False 1/2
 - B. True
16. The 1887 Education Ordinance was passed for the Gold Coast colony alone.
- A. False 1/2
 - B. True
17. As a governor of the Gold Coast, Guggisberg strongly advocated for free compulsory education.
- A. False 1/2
 - B. True

18. The products of Achimota school tended to be elitist and not well integrated into society as expected.
- A. False
 - B. True 1/2

For items 19 to 22, write the appropriate responses in the spaces provided.

19. Who was the Ghanaian member of the Phelps Stokes' Commission to Africa?
 Dr. Kwagyire Aggrey
20. How did the Phelps Stokes' Commission to Africa describe the curriculum of African schools?
 The curriculum was bookish
21. What was the main reason for the failure of the 1887 Education Ordinance?
 Introduction of payment of result
22. The 1987 education reforms associated with the JSS concept was basically related to the implementation of which Education Committee Report?
 Dzobo Committee Report