

The Royal University of Bhutan
Paro College of Education
Spring Semester Examination – 2012

B.Ed(S) IV – Bhutanese Education System (EDN408)

Full mark: 100

Pass mark: 50

Time: 3 hours

Instructions:

*Do not write for the first fifteen minutes. This time is to be spent in reading the question paper. The time mentioned above is for writing the answer. This paper consists of **THREE** sections; A, B and C. Section **A & B** is compulsory. Attempt any **five** questions from section C.*

Section A (10x2=20 marks)

Instruction: Attempt *ALL* questions from this section.

Question 1

Choose the most appropriate answer and write it in your answer script.

- a. Under the command of His Majesty the Fourth King the first national education policy document was formulated in
 - A. 1975
 - B. 1976
 - C. 1977
 - D. 1978

- b. Who was the first education minister in Bhutan?
 - A. Loenpo Thinley Jamtsho
 - B. Loenpo Sangay Nidup
 - C. Loenpo Zangley Drukpa
 - D. Loenpo Thakur Singh Powdyel

- c. Drugyal LSS in Paro provides education to the children of
 - A. hearing impairment
 - B. visual impairment
 - C. learning disabilities
 - D. behavioural challenges

- d. The New Approach to Primary Education (NAPE) was not very successful because
 - A. there was lack of resources and professional support
 - B. the approach was seen as threat to discipline
 - C. the teaching learning approach was child-centered
 - D. the teaching was subject teacher system

- e. Developing and implementing a range of co-curricular programmes and activities, including Career Education and Guidance Programme, Scout Programme, Adolescent Health Education and Counseling Programme is the responsibility of:
- A. Department of School Education
 - B. Department of Adult and Higher Education
 - C. Department of Curriculum and Research Development
 - D. Department of Youth and Sports
- f. In the 9th five year plan computer literacy was considered an important component in
- A. Primary education
 - B. Secondary education
 - C. iii.Tertiary education
 - D. Vocational education
- g. When did Bhutan celebrate its first Sherig Century?
- A. 2009
 - B. 2010
 - C. 2011
 - D. 2012
- h. The following are the objectives of non-formal education EXCEPT:
- A. To increase literacy rate
 - B. To promote zhungkha language
 - C. To improve the quality of life of people
 - D. To develop human resources
- i. The establishment of a mobile court school can be traced back to the reign of:
- A. The 1st King of Bhutan
 - B. The 2nd King of Bhutan
 - C. The 3rd King of Bhutan
 - D. The 4th King of Bhutan
- j. Which of the following is NOT the goal of school education?
- A. Be creative and enterprising to join the world of work
 - B. To learn for life and for self-fulfillment
 - C. Be socially critical in a democratic society
 - D. To improve living standards

Section – B (6x5 =30 marks)

Instruction: Attempt all SIX questions in this section. All questions carry 5 marks each.

Question 2

Differentiate between traditional and modern education by giving an example each.

Question 3

What were the challenges posed by three waves of civilization to the education sector?
What do you think our education sector should do to overcome these challenges in future?

Question 4

Why do you think the teacher's code of conduct will promote dignity and honour to the teaching profession?

Question 5

Why is NFE a non-formal education? State at least three purpose of NFE in the country.

Question 6

Discuss the differences between traditional method of teaching and NAPE approach of teaching. Which one do you prefer? Why?

Question7

Explain the NFE program that is being undertaken at three levels namely basic literacy, post literacy and self learning programme.

Section–C (5x10=50 marks)

Attempt any five questions from this section. All questions carry 10 marks each.

Question 8

The quality of education is one of the main concerns raised in many of the Five Year Plans. What did the ministry of education do to improve the quality of education in Bhutan? Is the quality of education deteriorated? Do you agree or not? Discuss.

Question 9

The objective of the Primary Education programme during the Tenth Plan is to expand access to primary education and improve the quality of learning amongst children. Discuss the strategic activities undertaken and challenges faced by education ministry.

Question 10

“A teacher’s role goes beyond teaching. Being a teacher, one is expected to be true and virtue and exemplary guide and a philosopher in steering the learners towards the path of virtue.” To support the statement above discuss

- a. teachers’ code of conduct with parents/community
- b. teachers’ code of conduct with colleagues

Question 11

Culture and climate of the school is very important in creating conducive learning environment for the school children. Discuss how school principals and teachers can create positive school culture to promote students learning outcomes in the school.

Question 12

The objective of the teacher education programme in Bhutan is to develop and expand the in-country pre-service to meet the enrolment expansion in the primary and secondary education program to ensure teacher-student ratio of 1:32. Discuss the plans/programmes of Paro and Samtse College of Education in enhancing teacher education in Bhutan.

Question 13

The main purpose of decentralizing the administration system in the education is to improve efficiency, accountably and responsive in service provision. In light of the statement above discuss the roles of

- a. School Management Board
- b. Parent Teacher Meeting
- c. School and community relationship

Question 14

“Infusing GNH into the education system is not adding a new subject but enriching learning, and improving the process of education. It has to do with creating a context and approach that infuse a GNH consciousness into everything that is learned and taught.” How do you think GNH values and principles are practiced in the schools and classrooms?