

6015 - MANAGEMENT OF ECDE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH

MARKING SCHEME

1. a) Difference between the terms:

- Qualitative resources involves collecting, analyzing and interpreting data based on what people say and do while quantitative research involves the use of structured questions to obtain data in numerical form. Quantitative research collects data that can be counted while qualitative research collects data that cannot be counted.
- Simple random sampling is a type of sampling in which each member of the population is given a chance through balloting while stratified sample is obtained by dividing a population into sub-groups (strata) based on some known characteristics of the population. Items are then randomly selected separately from each subgroup.
- Validity refers to whether the instruments measure what they are supposed to measure in line with the purpose of evaluation, investigation, examination or the study itself while reliability refers to the consistency of the measurements. Reliable evaluation method produces similar results on separate occasions when the methods and tools are applied under similar circumstances.

(3 x 2 = 6 marks)

b) Advantages of cross-sectional design of research in ECDE.

- Large volumes of data can be collected over a short time frame.
- It is relatively cheap.
- A Short time taken to conduct research which minimizes dropout rate of the participants.
- It is good for exploratory research.
- It can be done relatively quickly as the research data is all gathered at the same point in time.

(4 x 1 = 4 marks)

c) Sampling methods in a research.

- Simple random sampling.
- Systematic sampling.
- Stratified sampling.
- Clustered sampling.
- Purposeful sampling.

(stating 1, explaining 1) (5 x 2 = 10 marks)

2. a) Meaning of the terms:

- Community participation means people in the community taking part/role in an activity, project or programme.

- Community capacity building is a process of enabling and empowering the people in the community to acquire knowledge, skills, attitude, relevant technology and finances to be able to change their livelihoods and utilize resources better to improve their welfare.

(2 x 1 = 2 marks)

b) Advantages of Laissez Faire leadership style.

- It could develop a big team of leadership qualities so long as everyone knows whatever they do fits in the group goals and tasks.
- May allow members to make decisions especially when one is sure that people have necessary competences and abilities.

Disadvantages of Laissez Faire leadership style

- The group is likely to lack oneness and unity of purpose.
- The group can break easily since each individual may have his agenda.
- The group might fail to achieve its agenda.
- Inter-personal relations are likely to be weak.

(2 x 4 = 8 marks)

c) Factors that ensure success of CBO's.

- A common need or goal that the members identify with.
- Objectives that are clear and understood by all.
- Objectives and goals that are written.
- Regular meetings.
- Regular and open reviews.

(5 x 2 = 10 marks)

3. a) Challenges facing administration of ECDE centers.

- Lack of funds.
- Lack of skills.
- Inadequate support and supervision by government officers.
- Insecurity in ASAL and hardship areas.
- Management of staff integrity.
- Lack of adequate trained teachers.
- Poor infrastructure.

(5 x 1 = 5 marks)

b) Challenges facing implementation of (CBC) Competence Based Curriculum in ECDE.

- Lack of training.
- Lack of resources e.g. digital resources.
- Negative attitude on teachers.

- Lack of proper sensitization of parents on involvement.
- Confusion of the national and county government priorities.
- Lack of proper supervision by curriculum support officers.
- Rigidity.

(5 x 1 = 5 marks)

c) Challenges teachers may face in implementing digital literacy in ECDE.

- Inadequate facilities.
- Resistance to change/culture.
- Lack of power.
- Inaccessibility in some areas to enable installation of computers.
- Inadequate financial resources to implement the curriculum.
- Lack of secure rooms to store the gadgets.
- Lack of technical personnel.

(5 x 2 = 10 marks)

4. a) Reasons for conducting literature review in research project.

- Helps researcher to plan.
- Provide foundation of knowledge.
- Identifies areas of scholarship to prevent duplication.
- Identifies inconsistency in research e.g. gaps and conflict in previous research.
- Provides certainty that the proposal research is new.
- Helps to pass the message to the readers that you are familiar with your study.
- Highlight clearly the objectives in regards to other authors of your topic.

(6 x 1 = 6 marks)

b) Roles of KICD.

- Curriculum development.
- Conducts and promotes educational research.
- Coordinates institutions devoted to the training of teachers.
- Prepare teaching and learning materials.
- Conducts in-service courses and workshops for teachers.
- Transmits programmes through mass media.
- Prepare correspondence courses for students and teachers.
- Organize orientation programmes for educational officers to keep them informed.
- Organize seminars on any syllabuses and teaching materials for (QASO's)

(4 x 2 = 8 marks)

c) Professional records that a teacher should have.

- Schemes of work.
- Progress record.

- Health record.
- Lesson plan.
- Record of work.
- Time table.
- Admission registers.
- Attendance registers.
- Visitor's book.
- Log book.
- Inventory.

(6 x 1 = 6 marks)

5. a) Factors that influence the success of public speaking.

- Choice of topic issues.
- Preparation.
- Audience research/diagnosis.
- Outlining of speech.
- Personal presentation.

(5 x 1 = 5 marks)

b) Disadvantages of plagiarism.

- May lead to expulsion.
- The results may be destroyed.
- Legal action may be taken against you.
- Loss of social status.
- Course failure.
- A way of cheating.
- May lead to humiliation.
- It is professionally dishonest.

(5 x 1 = 5 marks)

c) Factors that affect group cohesiveness.

- Size of the group.
- Compatibility.
- Performance of group members.
- Work environment.
- Organization.
- Technology.
- Satisfaction of need.

(5 x 2 = 10 marks)

6. a) Importance of good organization in an ECDE center.
- To achieve the objectives of the school or ECDE center.
 - To define functions.
 - To minimize wastage.
 - Prepares budget.
 - Ensures evaluation is done.
 - Ensures overall efficiency.

(5 x 1 = 5 marks)

b) Functions of NACECE.

- Training of ECDE personnel.
- Curriculum development.
- Researches on ECDE programmes and give recommendations.
- Coordinating/liaising with ECDE partners.
- Creating awareness on ECDE.
- Advocacy.

(5 x 1 = 5 marks)

c) Approaches in teaching that an ECDE teacher can use to maximize learning.

- Expositing approach.
- Heuristic approach.
- Experimental participating approach.
- Learner centered approach.
- E-learning/competence based.

(5 x 2 = 10 marks)