

7012 - FOUNDATIONS AND MANAGEMENT OF ECDE

MARKING SCHEME

SECTION A

1. a) Difference between aims and goals in an education setting.

Aim is a long term target that education strives to achieve while goals are short term targets that education endeavors to achieve.

(2 x 2 = 4 marks)

- b) Ways of helping children develop patriotism.

- Teaching about their leaders.
- Teaching them the National Anthem.
- Teaching them about the flag.
- Teaching them the national holidays.
- Singing patriotic songs.
- Teaching them the loyalty pledge.

(6 x 1 = 6 marks)

2. a) Documentary analysis is analyzing the contents of documentary materials such as books, magazines, newspapers and the contents of all other verbal materials which can either be spoken or printed.

(2 x 1 = 2 marks)

- b) Reasons that would make ECDE teacher prefer interview method in collecting data for research.

- Availability of richer and more detailed information collected.
- High responses rate.
- Observe the behavior of the interviewer when interviewed.
- Get firsthand information from interviewee.
- Both researcher and interviewee are able to clarify issues.

(4 x 1 = 4 marks)

- c) Importance of research to ECDE teacher.

- Helps in policy development.
- Improving the teaching and learning materials, activity approaches.

- Understanding children and predicting behavior.
- Improving parenting and care.
- Facing problems facing children and families.
- Providing new knowledge.

(4 x 1 = 4 marks)

3. a) Legal means that that which is catered for or provided for in the law.

(2 x 1 = 2 marks)

b) Recommendations made by Kamunge Commission concerning ECDE in Kenya.

- Pre-primary education to be harmonized with primary education.
- Registration of all pre-primary schools to be effected.
- Grouping of pupils according to age and abilities be followed in a classroom setting.
- Research on appropriate teaching and learning resources be conducted.
- District and zonal primary school inspectors be trained well to offer supervising role to pre-schools.
- Childhood psychology and education be researched on to fill the gap that had been there since colonial period.

(4 x 1 = 4 marks)

c) Qualities of a good scheme of work.

- It should ensure the strand and chapter is broken down into sub-strand and sub-topics that are manageable within specific lesson period.
- It should indicate reference books or materials and other appropriate teaching aids.
- Should accommodate flexibility where need arises.
- It should take into consideration time lost due to other school events and public holidays.

(4 x 1 = 4 marks)

4. a) Basic democratic principles that guide elections in Kenya according to constitution.

- All citizens have a right to vote or elect leaders of their choice.

- There should be gender equity. Not more than 2/3 of persons elected in the public should be from the same gender.
- The elections should be free and fair.
- The elections will be conducted by an independent body in an impartial, transparent, neutral, efficient, accountable and accurate manner.

(4 x 1 = 4 marks)

b) Importance of moral values in holistic development of a child.

- Guide people to be honest, obedient, polite and co-operative.
- Assist people to understand their roles in the society and live in peace.
- Encourage people to work hard and help others.
- Create a spirit of trust and understanding in the society.
- Enable people to take care of the environment and other resources and use them in a sustainable manner.
- Enable people to behave positively and responsibly.
- Promote good health practices in the society.

(6 x 1 = 6 marks)

SECTION B

5. a) Benefits of devolution in Kenya.

- Promotion of democratic and accountable exercise of power.
- Provide power to citizens to run their affairs and increase their participation in exercising of powers of state and in making decisions.
- Recognize the right of communities to manage their own affairs and to further their development.
- Protect and promote their interest and rights of minorities and marginalized communities in the country.
- Promote social and economic development and provide services to people with ease in Kenya.
- Ensure equitable sharing of national and local resources throughout Kenya.
- Facilitate the decentralization of state organs, their function and services from the capital of Kenya.

- Enhance checks and balances and observing the principle of doctrine of the separation of powers.

(5 x 1 = 5 marks)

b) Ways in which a researcher can use data in improving ECDE services.

- ECDE service intervention.
- Future planning.
- Creating awareness.
- Sourcing for research.
- For further research.

(5 x 1 = 5 marks)

c) Roles played by trade unions in Kenya's National Development.

- Fighting for improvement on terms of services of workers.
- Mobilization and sensitization of members on diverse issues.
- Educating the members through seminars and refreshers courses.
- Enhancement of members' participation in democratic process.

(5 x 1 = 5 marks)

6. a) Factors to consider when communicating with community members.

- Use of simple and easy language.
- Share ideas and interact with them.
- Understand and respect their way of life.
- Avoid short notices by communicating in advance.
- Respect each and every member of the community.
- Involve acceptable and influential personalities when supporting is not forthcoming from the community.

(5 x 2 = 10 marks)

b) Elected representatives in Kenya General Election.

- Senator – Represent the county in lower house of the parliament.
- Women representative – Represent the county in the upper house of the parliament.
- The President

- The Deputy President
- Members of Parliament – Represents the constituent in upper house in the parliament.

(5 x 1 = 5 marks)

7. a) Strategies of community capacity building and mobilization.

- Sensitization.
- Mobilization.
- Attitude change.
- Advocacy.

(4 x 1 = 4 marks).

b) Reasons why Africans were defeated in the Maji Maji uprising.

- Germans had superior weapons.
- Africans realized that magic water was a lie.
- Lack of unity among the Africans.
- Africans were demoralized by arrest of Kijeketile.
- Some Africans collaborated with Germans.
- In 1907 famine broke in southern Tanzania.

(5 x 1 = 5 marks)

c) The qualities of a good community mobilizer.

- Knowledgeable.
- Effective in communication.
- Good role model.
- Self-awareness.
- Empathetic.
- Forward thinking.
- Honesty and integrity.
- Eagerness to learn and adopt.
- Dedication.

(6 x 1 = 6 marks)

8. a) Qualities of a good research problem.

- Original.
- Cost effective.
- Workable.
- Should be grounded in theory.
- Should have sufficient data.
- Should have base in the research literature.
- Should generate research questions.
- Should be testable.

(4 x 1 = 4 marks)

b) Methods of collecting data.

- Interview schedule.
- Questionnaire.
- Observation schedule.
- Focus group discussion.
- Data analysis.

(3 x 2 = 6 marks)

c) Factors that led to development of pre-school during colonial period.

- Establishment of concentration camps.
- Need for custodial care.
- Early educationist and philosophers.
- Religious orientation.
- Rural-urban migration.
- Emergence of mass movement.
- Existence of missionaries.

(5 x 1 = 5 marks)

9. a) Factors that can influence community organization.

- Lack of clear goals/objectives.
- Communication barriers.
- Lack of social interaction.

- Social economic status of different individuals.
- Cultural diversity.
- Poor patterns of work.
- Misunderstanding among members.

(4 x 1 = 4 marks)

b) Functions of a Governor in the County Government.

- Promote peace and order in the county.
- Appointing ministers in the county.
- Make, approve and implement county government policies.
- Promote and facilitate citizen participation in the development of policies and plans.
- Accountable in county management and use of county resources.
- Provide leadership in county executive committee.

(5 x 1 = 5 marks)

c) Characteristics of colonial government education system.

- Was developed on racial lines.
- Education matters were managed by the department of education in the government.
- Grants were given to schools to enhance efficiency.
- Africans started being represented in education matters through District Education Boards.
- Christian education continued to be offered predominantly by missionaries.
- Moral education continued to be emphasized and offered to Africans.
- The predominant level of education was 6:2:4 (6 years in primary, 2 years intermediate and 4 years in secondary).

(6 x 1 = 6 marks)