

UNISWA

**DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATIONS
AND MANAGEMENT**

FINAL EXAMINATION PAPER MAY 2006

TITLE OF PAPER : PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT IN
EDUCATION

COURSE CODE : EDF 610

TOTAL MARKS : 100 MARKS

TIME ALLOWED : THREE (3) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS : 1. ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS FROM
EACH SECTION.

2. ALL QUESTIONS CARRY EQUAL MARKS
(i.e. 25 MARKS EACH).

**THIS PAPER IS NOT TO BE OPENED UNTIL PERMISSION HAS BEEN
GRANTED BY THE INVIGILATOR.**

SECTION A

1. Blandford (1997) identified eight stages in the planning process. Name each of these stages and indicate whether other important stages were left out or not. If so, briefly discuss the stages that were left out, and indicate how you could apply all these stages (including Blandford's) in the planning of free primary education for orphans and vulnerable children in Swaziland.
(25 marks)

2. One of the classical approaches to educational planning is the **social demand approach**, which has been defined by Coombs as an approach that comes naturally to the educator. Discuss this approach to educational planning, what its strengths and weaknesses are, and how the approach could be used for planning pre-primary school education in Swaziland.
(25 marks)

3. There are several development plans that the country has developed and implemented since Independence in 1968. In these plans there are certain education policies that appear repeatedly. Name four of these policies and discuss why they keep coming up and why there has been failure in implementing these policies?
(25 marks)

SECTION B

4. Mbithi reveals that there are three (3) basic reasons why people obey their leaders. Name and discuss these reasons fully and indicate whether these apply in Swaziland or not, giving reasons.
(25 Marks)

5. Schools are formal organizations with many common features and characteristics as other organizations. Describe these common features and characteristics. Is there any characteristic where the school is unique? Explain.
(25 marks)

6. Discuss four of the following **models of organizations**:
 - (a) Classical Model
 - (b) Humanistic Model
 - (c) Systems Model
 - (d) Decision model
 - (e) Contingency Model.Indicate which model is the best for understanding the management of organizations and why?
(25 marks)