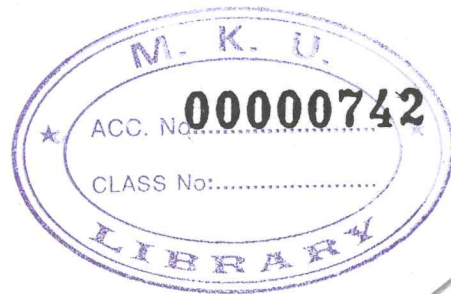


STRATEGIES USED BY HEADTEACHERS IN MANAGING
REMEDIAL TEACHING IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN IMENTI
NORTH DISTRICT, MERU COUNTY, KENYA



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**A Research Project Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the
Award of a Master of Education Degree in Educational Planning,
Management and Administration of
Mount Kenya University**

November, 2012

ABSTRACT

Poor performance in primary schools is a matter of utter concern to educationists and to all stakeholders hence many have suggested remedial teaching as a means to better pupil's performance. This study investigated the strategies used by head teachers in managing remedial teaching in primary schools in Imenti North District, Meru County. This study was only able to deal with head teachers, teachers and parents in Imenti North District due to the logistics and time. The research findings would help head teachers from other schools in managing remedial teaching. The results of the study would be useful to the government in trying to implement the education policies laid down. The result would be of great importance to the teachers to have a positive solution towards remedial teaching and offer it willingly. The study is of great importance to parents in convincing their children on the need to emphasize education and to work hard at school. A review of literature relating to the variables under investigations; Overloaded curriculum may lead to students gets too much to handle hence not able to carry the big load in their heads, inadequate personnel would have limited time to handle all the pupils matters and lack of facilities could lead to lack of instruction as there are not enough materials. The study used descriptive survey design to determine the challenges faced by head teachers in managing remedial teaching. The study was carried out in Imenti North District of Meru County. It was carried out in fourteen public primary schools. The target population of this study was 300 respondents, who consisted of 40 head teachers, 90 teachers and 70 parents of public primary schools in Imenti North District. A sample size of 105 respondents was selected and it represented 35 percent of the target population. Stratified random sampling was adopted to give the appropriate and representative sample for each section. The researcher used a questionnaire to collect the data from all the respondents in the sample size. After the collection of data, the researcher scrutinized the instrument for completeness, accuracy and uniformity. The researcher then established reliability of the instrument by piloting. The results were presented using frequency tables. The study concluded that primary school curriculum is too congested and this has affected the children due to the heavy load, Most schools are understaffed and the few teachers have to cope with the large number of pupils in the classrooms. Many schools have inadequate facilities and this affects the learning. Teachers have no teaching aid, lack of enough text books and sometimes the learning environment is not hence remedial teaching. The following recommendations were made from the study that; the government, ministry of education and other stakeholders should take into consideration revising the curriculum since it is too broad to at least relieve the children and also allow teachers some good time to cover the syllabus for quality education to pupils and good performance, the government should employ more teachers as there is plenty trained human resource to cover up the gap so as student to teacher ratio is minimized and this would also help in good preparation for good performance and the government should make a good budgetary allocation to improve school infrastructure. There is much effort through the constituency development fund in improving infrastructure but the government should create a fund to improve schools.

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