Homework and Quality of Education in Primary Schools in Jinja District
Mary Agatha Taaka
BU/GS20/EDM/18
A Dissertation Submitted to the Directorate of Graduate Studies, Research and Innovations in
Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Award of a Masters in Educational Leadership
and Management of Busitema University

DECLARATION

I, Mary Agatha Taaka declare that this dissertation entitled: Homework and Quality of Education in Primary Schools in Jinja District is a result of my own independent effort and has never been submitted by anyone in any Institution of higher learning for any academic performance.

Signature.	Date	18/05	2023
------------	------	-------	------

MARY AGATHA TAAKA

BU/GS20/EDM/18

APPROVAL

This is to certify that this dissertation entitled "Homework and Quality of Education in Primary Schools in Jinja District" has been submitted with our approval.

Signature (8/mg/2023

Dr. Charles Muweesi, Ph.D

Supervisor

Signature.....

Date. 22/05/2023

Associate Professor David Kani Olema, Ph.D

Supervisor

DEDICATION

I would like to dedicate this dissertation to my son *Mugeni Colline Andrew* who supported me in realizing the desire to finishing my studies. He did a recommendable job; May God bless him abundantly. I also dedicate it to my sister *Nekesa Grace* and my deputy head teacher, *Kutuusa Rehema* who were always vigilant at seeing that all ends well.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I thank and praise the Almighty God for blessing me through my research period by giving me knowledge, wisdom and understanding. Sincere gratitude goes to my supervisor Dr. Muweesi

Charles and Assoc. Prof. David K. Olema for tirelessly guiding me here and there to ensure the success.

I am also grateful to my lecturers of the faculty; Dr. Kaweesi Muhamadi, Dr. Andama Edward, Dr. Eryenyu Charles, Mr. Kasirye Richard, Dr. Suubi Margaret, Dr. Atibuni Dennis, Ms. Manyiraho Deborah, and Mr. Wamakote Leonard for taking me through theory papers. I thank my coordinator Kintu Godfrey and all my course mates especially Kisambira Eria for their cooperation.

I also thank my deputy head teacher; Ms. Kutuusa Rehema who tirelessly kept the school while I was pursuing this master's programme. I appreciate the Learners, teachers and parents of Wansemba Primary School and others from; Busede, Buwenge and Butagaya sub-counties who were my respondents for sparing their time to fill in the questionnaires. I also thank Mr. Kintu Gerald from Mountains of Moon University for his academic support.

Lastly but not least, I thank my family for the support and encouragement which pushed me through to this end. God bless all the above so much. Thank you, God, as all these glorify your Holy Name.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DECLARATION	i
APPROVAL	Error! Bookmark not defined.
DEDICATION	iii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	iv
TABLE OF CONTENTS	v
LIST OF TABLES	ix
LIST OF FIGURES	X

CHAPTER ONE		•••••
INTRODUCTION		
1.0 Background to the stud	y	
1.1 Historical background		
1.2 Theoretical backgroun	1	
1.3 Conceptual backgroun	d	
1.4 Contextual background	l	
1.4 Statement of the probl	em	
1.5 Study Objectives		
1.5.1 General objective		
1.5.2 Specific objectives		
1.6 Research questions		
1.7 Research hypothesis		
1.8 Scope of the study		
1.8.1 Geographical scope		
1.8.2 Content scope		
1.8.3 Time scope		1
1.9 Significance of the Stu	dy	1
1.10 Conceptual framewor	k	
CHAPTER TWO		1
LITERATURE REVIEV	⁷	1
2.0 Introduction		
2.1 Theoretical review		1
2.2 Review of Related Lit	rature	1
2.2.1 Using homework in	schools as a teaching and learning tool	1
	ation Quality	

CHAPTER THREE	26
METHODOLOGY	26
3.0 Introduction	26
3.1 Research Design	26
3.2 Study Population	27
3.3 Sample size determination	27
3.4 Unit of analysis and inquiry	29
3.5 Sampling techniques	29
3.5.1 Purposive Sampling	29
3.6 Methods for data collection	30
3.7 Questionnaire development and pre-test	30
3.8 Anticipated Common Method Bias	31
3.9 Administration of the Data Collection Instruments	33
3.9.1 Data Collection Procedure for Quantitative Data	33
3.9.2 Data Collection Instruments	33
3.10 Data Analysis	35
3.11 Validity and Reliability of Measurement Instruments	35
3.12 Ethical Issues	
PRESENTATION OF STUDY RESULTS	39
4.0 Introduction	39
4.1 Response Rate	39
4.2 Background Information	40
4.2.1 Gender of respondents	40
4.2.2 Age of respondents	40
4.2.3 Education Level of respondents	41
4.2.4 Years of Service of respondents in the current school	42
4.3 Empirical Findings as per objectives of the study	43
4.3.1 Research Objective One: To establish the extent to which homework is used as means to	to
advance teaching and learning in primary schools in Jinja District	43
4.4 Homework engagement	43
4.4.1 Objective Two: To examine the quality of education in primary schools in Jinja District	t . 51
4.5 Quality of education in primary schools in Jinja District	51

4.5.1 Objective Three: To examine the relationship between homework and quality of ed	ducation
in primary schools in Jinja District	61
4.5.2 Model Summary of the relationship between homework and quality of education is	in
primary schools in Jinja District	62
CHAPTER FIVE	
DISCUSSION, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	
5.0 Introduction	
5.1 Discussion of results	69
5.1.1 Extent homework is being used as means to advance teaching and learning in prin	nary
schools in Jinja district	69
5.1.2 Examining the quality of education in primary schools in Jinja District	72
5.2 Conclusions	75
5.3 Recommendations	76
5.4 Areas for further research	77
REFERENCES	78
APPENDICES	82
APPENDIX I: QUESTIONAIRE	82
APPENDIX II: INTERVIEW GUIDE	87
APPENDIX III: SAMPLING TABLE: KREJCIE & MORGAN SAMPLING TABLE	88
APPENDIX IV: FIELD INTRODUCTION LETTER	89

LIST OF TABLES

Table 3. 1: Breakdown of primary schools located in Jinja District and respondents used in the study
Table 3.2: Reliability tests
Table 4.1: Response Rate
Table 4. 2: Gender of respondents
Table 4. 3: Age of respondents
Table 4. 4: Education Level of respondents
Table 4. 5: Years of Service of respondents
Table 4.6: Responses on Teacher Homework preparation
Table 4. 7: Responses on Learner Homework participation
Table 4. 8: Responses on Quality of Homework
Table 4.9: Responses on the Language proficiency
Table 4. 10: Responses on the Numeracy proficiency
Table 4. 11: Responses on the Skills development
Table 4.12: Responses on the Academic performance
Table 4. 13: Correlation Results for homework and quality of education
Table 4.14: Summery of the model
Table 4. 15: Analysis of the Variance 64
Table 4. 16: Regression coefficients
Table 4. 17: Regression coefficients
LIST OF FIGURES
Figure 1.1: Represents the conceptual framework that guided the study

ABSTRACT

The study investigated the relationship between Homework and Quality of Education in Primary Schools in Jinja District - Uganda. Specifically, the study sought to establish the extent homework is being used as means to advance teaching and learning in primary schools in Jinja district; quality of education in primary schools, relationship between homework and quality of education in primary schools in Jinja District. The continuous poor performance of primary school learners in PLE exams prompted this study. The study used a cross-sectional surveyresearch design, drawing on both quantitative and qualitative approaches with a sample size of 203 (including 97 teachers, 97 parents, 9 head teachers) respondents in Jinja District, although 201 responses were obtained. The validity and reliability of the questionnaire guide were established using the CVI (90.7%) and the Cronbach Alpha coefficient ($\alpha = 0.824$) respectively. Stratified Random and purposive sampling techniques were used. Data collection instruments were the questionnaire and the interview guides. Data were analyzed using SPSS software version 23 with a focus on descriptive statistics, Pearson correlation and Multiple Regression analyses. Qualitative data were analyzed using content analysis where direct quotes relevant to study objectives were captured from data set and triangulated with quantitative data. Pearson's Product Moment correlation coefficient was applied to measure whether there was a statistically significant relationship between homework and Quality of Education in Primary Schools in Jinja District. Generally, results show that there is a positive, statistically significant relationship between homework and quality of education (r=.701**p<0.05) implying that homework and quality of education move in the same direction. Multiple regression results also showed that homework preparation, participation and quality are more predictive of the Dependent variable (Quality of education) at $\beta = 0.386$, p > 0.05), followed by interaction effect of government policy at $\beta = 0.232$, p < 0.05), and lastly by the interaction effect of learner interest at $\beta = 0.231$, p < 0.05) in Jinja District. The study concluded that although homework positively influences the quality of education and that primary school children in Jinja District use English frequently, the majority perform poorly in national examinations. The study recommends that primary schools should encourage teachers to adopt appropriate homework tools that promote teaching and learning. Schools also need to ensure that use of homework in teaching and learning shouldn't be left to teachers only but also parents too need to create an environment that allows learners to participate fully in homework assignments.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

This chapter contains the background, statement of the problem, objectives, research questions, scope, significance of the study and the scope.

1.0 Background to the study

1.1 Historical background

Globally, nations have acknowledged high educational standards as an essential component of establishing nations (Garira, 2020). According to Datzberger (2018), a high-quality education is one that equips students with the necessary knowledge, skills, and moral principles. Since it was believed that as soon as a learner attends school, he gains education, societies in the 20th century were extremely preoccupied with the quantity of education anticipated through numbers of children attending schools (Love & Horn, 2021). Society did, however, raise concerns about the quality of instruction students were receiving in the classroom. This happened as a result of education being focused on creating quantity in terms of the number of students attending classes rather than the caliber of learning. It was thought that as long as kids were kept in school, that was enough, but there was a need to make sure the correct teachers were in the classrooms, that there were resources for learning, and that there were infrastructures in place (Elumalai et al., 2021). The limited resources available to school administrators prevented them from producing any noticeable outcomes, thus there wasn't much they could do.

Since the globe became more competitive as the twenty-first century ushered in, a high-quality education became essential for survival (Fawns et al., 2021). If education is simply based on the number of students who attend school, the population will never be competitive, which would impede the development of a nation. Garira (2020) has noted that the high rates of growth that

5.4 Areas for further research

This study was a cross- sectional study whereby data was collected at a single point in time. There is need to carry out a longitudinal study to observe the phenomena under study over a long period in time.

This study was carried out in Jinja District which is an urban setting. There is need to carry out the same study from a rural setting to observe whether the findings are the same.

REFERENCES

Aznar, A., Sowden, P., Bayless, S., Ross, K., Warhurst, A., &Pachi, D. (2021). Homework during COVID-19 lockdown: Effects of coping style, home space, and everyday creativity on stress and homework outcomes. *Couple and Family Psychology: Research and Practice*.

- Brewer, T. J., & Lubienski, C. (2017). Homework in the United States: Examining the Rationales for Individualizing Education1. *Pro-posições*, 28, 21-38.
- Bubb, S., & Jones, M. A. (2020). Learning from the COVID-19 homework experience: Listening to pupils, parents/carers and teachers. *Improving Schools*, 23(3), 209-222.
- Carlson, J. F. (2020). Context and regulation of Homework: Issues, evidence, and assessment practices. *School Psychology*, *35*(1), 10.
- Creswell, J. W. (2014). Research design: qualitative & quantitative approaches. London: Sage Publication.
- Creswell, J. W. &Clark, V. L. (2011). *Designing and conducting mixed methods research* (2nd ed.). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage. Publication
- Dietrich, H., Patzina, A., &Lerche, A. (2021). Social inequality in the Homework efforts of German high school students during a school closing period. *European Societies*, 23(sup1), S348-S369.
- Epstein. J. L., & Van Voorhis, F.L. (2001). More than minutes: Teachers 'roles in designing homework. *Educational Psychologist*, 36(3), 181-193.
- Field, A. (2005), Discovering Statistics using SPSS, London: Sage
- Guterman, O., & Neuman, A. (2017). Different reasons for one significant choice: Factors influencing Homework choice in Israel. *International Review of Education*, 63(3), 303318.
- Hill, K. (2018). Homework in physical education? A review of physical education homework literature. *Journal of Physical Education, Recreation & Dance*, 89(5), 58-63.
- Jinja District education report, (2022)
- Jerrim, J., Lopez Agudo, L. A., & Marcenaro Gutierrez, O. D. (2020). The association between homework and primary school children's academic achievement. International evidence from PIRLS and TIMSS. *European Journal of Education*, 55(2), 248-260.
- Kazantzis, N., & Miller, A. R. (2022). A comprehensive model of homework in cognitive behavior therapy. *Cognitive Therapy and Research*, *46*(1), 247-257.

- Klein, C., & Poplin, M. (2014). Families home schooling in a virtual charter school system. In *Family Factors and the Educational Success of Children* (pp. 375-402). Routledge.
- Krumsvik, R. J. (2020). Home schooling, remote teaching and digital Bildung in societal crisis: Extended editorial. *Nordic Journal of Digital Literacy*, *15*(2), 71-85.
- Kunzman, R., & Gaither, M. (2020). Homework: An updated comprehensive survey of the research. *Other Education-the journal of educational alternatives*, *9*(1), 253-336.
- Li, A., & Hamlin, D. (2019). Is daily parental help with homework helpful? Reanalyzing national data using a propensity score–based approach. *Sociology of Education*, 92(4), 367-385.
- Magalhães, P., Ferreira, D., Cunha, J., &Rosário, P. (2020). Online vs traditional homework: A systematic review on the benefits to students' performance. *Computers & Education*, 152, 103869.
- MOES (2021) Ministry of Education and Sports Annual Sector review report, Kampala
- Murphy, J. (2014). The social and educational outcomes of Homework. *Sociological Spectrum*, 34(3), 244-272.
- Neuman, A., &Guterman, O. (2019). How I started home schooling: founding stories of mothers who home school their children. *Research Papers in Education*, *34*(2), 192-207.
- Ntoumanis, N., Ng, J. Y., Prestwich, A., Quested, E., Hancox, J. E., Thøgersen-Ntoumani, C., ... & Williams, G. C. (2021). A meta-analysis of self-determination theory-informed intervention studies in the health domain: Effects on motivation, health behavior, physical, and psychological health. *Health Psychology Review*, 15(2), 214-244.
- Petts, R. J., Carlson, D. L., & Pepin, J. R. (2021). A gendered pandemic: Childcare, Homework, and parents' employment during COVID-19. *Gender, Work & Organization*, 28, 515-534.
- Podsakoff, Philip M., Scott B. MacKenzie, &Nathan P. Podsakoff. (2012). "Sources of Method Bias in Social Science Research and Recommendations on How to Control It," *Annual Review of Psychology*, 63, 539-569.
- Ray, B. (2017). A Review of research on Homework and what might educators learn? 1. *ProPosições*, 28, 85-103.

- Ray, B. D. (2015). Research facts on Homework. ERIC Clearinghouse.
- Rosário, P., Núñez, J. C., Vallejo, G., Nunes, T., Cunha, J., Fuentes, S., & Valle, A. (2018). Homework purposes, homework behaviors, and academic achievement. Examining the mediating role of students' perceived homework quality. *Contemporary Educational Psychology*, 53, 168-180.
- Ryan, R. M., & Deci, E. L. (2020). Intrinsic and extrinsic motivation from a self-determination theory perspective: Definitions, theory, practices, and future directions. *Contemporary educational psychology*, 61, 101860.
- Saiger, A. (2016). Homework, virtual learning, and the eroding public/private binary. *Journal of School Choice*, 10(3), 297-319.
- Tabachnick, B. and Fidell, L. (2001), Using Multivariate Statistics, Allyn & Bacon, Needham
- Tiberondwa, A.K. (1998). *Missionary Teachers as Agents of Colonialism in Uganda*, Foundation Publishers. Kampala 2nd Ed.
- Thorell, L. B., Skoglund, C., de la Peña, A. G., Baeyens, D., Fuermaier, A., Groom, M. J., ... & Christiansen, H. (2021). Parental experiences of Homework during the COVID-19 pandemic: Differences between seven European countries and between children with and without mental health conditions. *European Child & Adolescent Psychiatry*, 1-13.
- Vasconcellos, D., Parker, P. D., Hilland, T., Cinelli, R., Owen, K. B., Kapsal, N., ... & Lonsdale, C. (2020). Self-determination theory applied to physical education: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Journal of Educational Psychology*, 112(7), 1444.
- Walkington, C., Clinton, V., & Sparks, A. (2019). The effect of language modification of mathematics story problems on problem-solving in online homework. *Instructional Science*, 47, 499-529.
- Watson, A. R. (2018). Is homeschool cool? Current trends in American Homework. *Journal of School Choice*, *12*(3), 401-425.
- Yew, R. Y., Dobson, K. S., Zyphur, M., &Kazantzis, N. (2021). Mediators and moderators of homework—outcome relations in CBT for depression: A study of engagement, therapist skill, and client factors. *Cognitive Therapy and Research*, 45, 209-223.

Yip, J., Ehrhardt, K., Black, H., & Walker, D. O. (2018). Attachment theory at work: A review and

directions for future research. Journal of Organizational Behavior, 39(2), 185-198.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I: QUESTIONAIRE

TITLE OF DISSERTATION: HOMEWORK AND QUALITY OF EDUCATION IN JINJA

DISTRICT

SECTION A: PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

This questionnaire has been developed to collect information purely for academic purposes. The

topic of the study is 'Homework and quality of education in Jinja District". All information

provided will be treated with utmost confidentiality it deserves and it will not be used for any other

purposes other than academics. Answer the questions that follow by either ticking the option or

filling in the blank space as provided.

80