

P.O. Box 236, Tororo, Uganda Gen: +256 - 45 444 8838 Fax: +256 - 45 4436517 Email: info@adm.busitema.ac.ug

www.busitema.ac.ug

THE RELEVANCY OF THE COMPETENCE BASED LOWER SECONDARY SCHOOL CURRICULUM IN SHAPING STUDENTS' ATTITUDE IN MATHEMATICS IN ENTEBBE CITY IN UGANDA.

Ochwo Joseph

BU/UP/2018/3509

ochwojosephhh@gmail.com

Supervisor

Dr Asaph Keikara Muhumuza (Ph.D.)

A RESEARCH REPORT SUBMITTED TO THE MATHEMATICS DEPARTMENT IN THE PARTIAL FULFILMENT FOR THE AWARD OF A BACHELOR DEGREE IN SCIENCE AND EDUCATION AT BUSITEMA UNIVERSITY.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DEDICATION	6
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	7
LIST OF FIGURES	8
LIST OF TABLES	9
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACROYMNS	10
ABSTRACT	11
1.0 CHAPTER ONE	12
1.1 INTRODUCTION	12
1.2 BACKGROUND	12
1.3 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM	15
1.4 RESEARCH QUESTIONS	16
1.5 OBJECTIVES	16
1.5.1 MAIN OBJECTIVE	16
1.5.2 SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	16
1.6 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY	17
1.7 SCOPE OF THE STUDY	17
1.8 LIMITATION OF THE STUDY	
2. CHAPTER TWO	19
2.1 LITERATURE REVIEW	19
3. CHAPTER THREE	21
3.0 METHODOLOGIES	21
4. CHAPTER FOUR	24
4.0 DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS	24
5. CHAPTER FIVE	
5.1 INTRODUCTION TO CONCLUSION	
5.2 SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS FROM THE STUDY	
5.3 CONCLUSION	31
5.4 RECOMMENDATIONS	
5.5 SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH	
6.0 REFERENCE	
APPENDIX1	

DECLARATION

I declare that this research report is entirely my own initiative except where acknowledged, and that it has never been submitted before to any other higher institution of learning, college or university for any award.

Name: OCHWO JOSEPH Signature: Augus Date: 08/APRIL / 2023

APPROVAL

Date

this dissertation has been submitted for approval of the University supervisor

Sign achitra .

11/04/2023

Dr Asaph Keikara Ahumuza

DEDICATION

This report is dedicated to my beloved parents Mr. Omukaga Alfred and Mrs. Omukaga Janet for their tireless financial support and belief in me. Special thanks go to my beloved brother Owere Moses and Ochieng Raphael and my uncle Mr. Masinde Joram for their financial support as well as my supervisor **Dr Asaph Keikara Muhumuza**, my lecturers and course mates. It is through your love, support, guidance and encouragement that I have been in position to achieve this goal

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First, I thank the Almighty God for sustaining my life and seeing me through this course at the university. I would not have achieved all that I have done without His mercy, grace favor and provision.

I extend my sincere appreciation to my supervisor Dr. Asaph Keikara Muhumuza for his high level of devotion, patience, monitoring, and parental guidance that he has afforded to me right from the inception of this study to its conclusion without which this couldn't be a success.

I feel overwhelmed with indebtedness to my family most especially my beloved brother Owere Moses because if it wasn't for his support all this wouldn't be successful. Furthermore, I appreciate the effort of my siblings, relatives and friends for the love, support, guidance, encouragement and assistance during the course.

Finally, I would like to extend my gratitude to my fellow course mates and friends for their encouragement and support throughout my study at Busitema University.

LIST OF FIGURES

figure1- a bar graph showing total responses for each statement in each question

figure 2- pie chart showing "average point scales" for each question [indicator values for each question].

figure3- "strongly disagree" pie chart for each question in the questionnaire

figure 4- Pie chart showing all "Strongly agree" responses in all questions

figure 5- Pie chart showing all "Agree" responses in all questions

figure 6-Piechart showing" I do not know" responses in all questions.

figure 7- Pie chart showing all "Disagree" responses in all the questions

figure 8- Pie chart showing all "Strongly disagree" responses in all questions

LIST OF TABLES

- Table 1- Point scale for each statement, range and point value
- Table 2- Table showing the collected responses for each question and their frequencies.
- Table 3- Table showing the analyzed data and their interpretations.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACROYMNS

NCDC- National Curriculum Development Centre MoES- Ministry of Educational and Sports SNE- Special Needs Education IE- Inclusive Education ESSPs-Education Sector Strategic Plan NRM-National Resistance Movement UNESCO-United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

ABSTRACT

The general objective of the study was to investigate the goal of the new lower secondary school curriculum in shaping students attitude towards mathematics performance and specific objectives were to identify the best instructional method ,to identify the best instructional and teaching methodology that can intrinsically motivate students towards mathematics ,to establish the impact of new lower secondary school curriculum on students' self-confidence towards mathematics, establish the advantages of the mode of assessment of the new lower secondary school curriculum in terms of the usefulness of mathematics.

From the findings 52.8% of the respondents agreed that the new lower secondary school curriculum is helping in shaping students' attitude towards mathematics in Entebbe city and the study also revealed that 38.5% of the respondents disagreed that the new lower secondary school curriculum does not help in shaping students attitude towards mathematics and 8.7% of the respondents did not know whether the new lower secondary curriculum is helping in shaping students attitude towards mathematics and 8.7% of the respondents did not know whether the new lower secondary curriculum is helping in shaping students attitude towards mathematics or not.

The study recommends that under this new curriculum, mathematics concepts must be directed towards solving real life problems such that students realize the usefulness of mathematics in their lives. The study also recommends that mathematics teachers should be audible enough, friendly, approachable and give students time.

1.0 CHAPTER ONE

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The new lower secondary school curriculum can be briefly defined as the type of curriculum that focuses on competence (what learners are able to do) rather than the old curriculum whose emphasis was basically what learners know about the subject content

In addition, the new lower secondary school curriculum actually relates the subject content to its application in solving the real-world problems like sequencing in mathematics can be applied in real life in hierarchy of authority like from local council one-local council two... up to local council five in that respective manner

1.2 BACKGROUND

In accordance to the National Curriculum Development Centre (NCDC) a body responsible for curriculum design, assessments ,review and implementation, the reform steps that culminated into the new curriculum for lower secondary school was behind the high need for "A holistic Education for personal and national development" and because of cognizance of the curriculum, Assessment, Special needs and inclusive Education (SNE and IE), Instructional materials development, guidance and counselling, inspection and teacher support programs. The NCDC still identified the ongoing Education system as observed in the products of the curriculum was not enough and also out of fashion in argument that it relied more of its attention and values on subject content at the expense of students' acquisition of marketable skills, transferable skills and desired competencies.

Based on recommendations from the 1992 Education White Paper, the NCDC echoed a need for a 'radical shift within the secondary education sub- sector from a curriculum that was initially

6.0 **REFERENCE**

Abe, T. O., & Gbenro, O. S. (2014). A Comparison of Students' Attitudinal Variables towards Mathematics between Private and Public Senior Secondary Schools. Journal of Educational Policy and Entrepreneurial Research, 1(1), 32-39. Retrieved from http://jeper.org/index.php/JEPER/article/ view File/4/4

Adelson, J. L., & McCoach, D. B. (2011). Development and psychometric properties of the math and me survey: Measuring third through sixth graders' attitudes toward mathematics. Measurement and Evaluation in Counselling and Development, 44(4), 225-247. Retrieved from https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/pdf/ 10.1177/0748175611418522?casa_token

Ajzen, I. (1993). tude theory and the attitude-behavior relation. New directions in attitude measurement, 41-57.

Ajzen, I., & Fishbein, M. (1977). Attitude-behavior relations: A theoretical analysis and review of empirical research. Psychological bulletin, 84(5), 888. http://www.thecre.com/tpsac/wp-content/uploads/2011/02/ Appendix2_AttitudevsAction_ByAjzenFishbein1977.pdf

Akinsola, M. K., & Olowojaiye, F. B. (2008). Teacher Instructional Methods and Student Attitudes towards Mathematics. International Electronic Journal of Mathematics Education, 3(1), 60-73. http://www. iejme.com/download/teacher-instructional-methods-and-student-attitudes-towards-mathematics.pdf

Bethell, G. (2016). Mathematics Education in Sub-Saharan Africa: Status, Challenges, andOpportunities.WorldBank.Retrievedfromhttps://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/25289

Blazar, D., & Kraft, M. A. (2017). Teacher and teaching effects on students' attitudes and behaviors. Educational evaluation and policy analysis, 39(1), 146-170. https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/pdf/10. 3102/0162373716670260

Bruinsma, M., & Jansen, E. P. (2007). Educational productivity in higher education: An examination of part of the Walberg educational productivity model. School Effectiveness and School Improvement, 1, 45-65. Retrieved from https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/09243450600797711

Chaman, M., & Callingham, R. (2013). Relationship between Mathematics Anxiety and Attitude towards Mathematics among Indian Students. Mathematics Education Research Group of Australasia, (pp. 138145). Melbourne. Retrieved from https://files.eric.ed.gov/fulltext/ED572799.pdf

Denscombe, M. (2010). The Good Research Guide: for small-scale social research. (4th ed.). McGraw Hill. Einarsdóttir, J. (2007). Research with children: Methodological and ethical challenges. European early childhood education research journal, 15(2), 197-211. Retrieved from https://pages.shanti.virginia.edu/13sp_psyc_4559-003_cgas/files/2012/06/einarsdottir-2007.pdf

Enu, J., Agyman, O. K., & Nkum, D. (2015). Factors influencing students' mathematics performance in some selected colleges of education in Ghana. International Journal of Education Learning and Development, 3(3), 68-74.

Fennema, E., & Sherman, J. A. (1976). Fennema-Sherman mathematics attitudes scales: Instruments designed to measure attitudes toward the learning of mathematics by females and males. Journal for research in Mathematics Education, 7 (5), 324-32. Retrieved from https://www.jstor.org/stable/pdf/ 748467.pdf

Getahun, D. A., Adamu, G., Andargie, A., & Mebrat, J. D. (2016). Predicting mathematics performance from anxiety, enjoyment, value, and self-efficacy beliefs towards mathematics among engineering majors. Bahir Dar j educ, 16(1). Retrieved from https://www.researchgate.net/publication/309703947

Guy, G. M., Cornick, J., & Beckford, I. (2015). More than Math: On the Affective Domain in Developmental Mathematics. International Journal for the Scholarship of Teaching and Learning, 9 (2). Retrieved from <u>https://files.eric.ed.gov/fulltext/EJ1134636.pdf</u>

Hamilton, M., Mahera, W. C., Mateng'e, F. J., & Machumu, M. M. (2010). A needs assessment study of Tanzania science education. The economic and social research foundation (ESRF), Dar es Salaam. Retrieved from http://www.unesco.org/new/fileadmin/MULTIMEDIA/HQ/SC/pdf/sc_A_Needs_ Assessment_Study_of_Tanzania_Science_Education.pdf Hannula, M. S., Maijala, H., & Pehkonen, E. (2004). Development of Understanding and Self-Confidence in Mathematics; 5-8., Grades. International Group for the Psychology of Mathematics Education. Retrieved from http://emis.ams.org/proceedings/PME28/RR/RR162_Hannula.pdf

Altinyelken, H. K. (2010). Curriculum change in Uganda: Teacher perspectives on the new thematic curriculum. International journal of educational development, 30(2), 151-161.

Amod, R. G. (2016). An exploration of teacher emotions in relation to curriculum changes in grade 10 Business Studies

Amone, C. (2021). Ethnic pluralism and the challenge of thematic curriculum implementation in Uganda. Journal of Multilingual and Multicultural Development, 42(1), 52-63.

Atuhurra, J., & Alinda, V. (2017). Basic Education curriculum effectiveness analysis in East Africa: Using the 'Surveys of Enacted Curriculum'framework to describe primary mathematics and English content in Uganda.

Deininger, K. (2003). Does cost of schooling affect enrollment by the poor? Universal primary education in Uganda. Economics of Education review, 22(3), 291-305.

Govender, S. (2018). South African teachers' perspectives on support received in implementing curriculum changes. South African Journal of Education, 38(1).

Makunja, G. (2016). Challenges facing teachers in implementing competence-based curriculum in Tanzania: the case of community secondary schools in Morogoro municipality. International Journal of Education and Social Science, 3(5), 30-37.

Nakabugo, M. G., Bisaso, R., & Masembe, C. S. (2011). The Continuum of Teacher Professional Development: Towards a coherent approach to the development of secondary school teachers in Uganda. Makerere University Retrieved April, 10, 2015.

Nordberg, T. H., & Andreassen, T. A. (2020). Challenging professional control? Reforming higher education through stakeholder involvement. Journal of Education and Work, 33(2), 169-183.

Pryor, J., Akyeampong, K., Westbrook, J., & Lussier, K. (2012). Rethinking teacher preparation and professional development in Africa: An analysis of the curriculum of teacher education in the teaching of early reading and mathematics. Curriculum Journal, 23(4), 409-502.