



Students' Research Abstracts

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Faculty of Education

The Challenges of Out of Home Employed Mothers on Their Children's Academic Performance in Day Secondary Schools in Kakoba Division

Abstract

AdrainBenyanira

The study aimed at assessing the challenges faced by out-of-home employed mothers and the effect of these challenges on the academic performance of their children in day secondary schools in Kakoba Division in Mbarara Municipality. The study objectives were to identify the key challenges of out-of-home employed mothers and how they affect the academic performance of their children in Kakoba Division, determine the level of academic performance of the children of out- of- home employed mothers in Kakoba division and determine the relationship between challenges of out-of-home employed mothers and academic performance of their children. The study used a cross-sectional research design where both qualitative and quantitative approaches of data collection were employed. A sample size of 194 respondents, 47 out-of-home employed mothers (teachers and other civil servants) and 147 day students participated in the study. Purposive random sampling was used to select day students and out-of-home employed mothers. Simple random sampling was also used to select respondents from different schools. Two research instruments were used in data collection and these were questionnaires and interview guides. SPSS was used in analysing quantitative data and qualitative data from interviews was presented in themes. The results reveal that the key challenges of out-of-home employed mothers include workload at workplace and at home, limited time to attend to their children's academic performance and stress from family conflicts. However, majority of the respondents disagreed with the hypothesis that students with out- of- home employed mothers perform poorly. This is because the Pearson Product Correlation Coefficient revealed that there was a positive significant relationship between the study variables ($r = .387, p < .01$). The study concludes that students with out-of-home employed mothers experience low parental involvement in their academic activities that continues to lead to low academic performance of children in day secondary schools in Kakoba Division in Mbarara Municipality. The study recommends that there is need for out-of-home employed mothers to communicate regularly with their children's teachers to forge a way forward for improving the

academic performance of their children. There is need to reduce work load of out-of-home mothers to allow them attend to their children's performance.

Quality of Instruction and Students' Academic Performance in Selected Private Secondary School in Rubaga Division Kampala

Abstract

Fred Bagenda

This study aimed at establishing the influence of the quality of instruction on students' academic performance in selected private secondary schools in Rubaga Division-Kampala District. The objectives of the study were to establish the influence of instruction materials on students' academic performance, assess the influence of instruction practices on students' academic performance and examine the role played by co- curricular activities on the students' academic performance. The research was conducted using both quantitative and qualitative approaches using a cross-sectional and correlation research designs. Data was collected using questionnaires and an interview guide, as well as review of available documents. The main sources of data were students, teachers, Deputy Head teachers, Director of studies, Education officers and Head teachers as well as local leaders and parents as respondents from a population of selected Private Secondary schools. Data was analysed using the Statistical Package for Social Scientists (SPSS). The data reveals that instruction materials used by teachers have an effect on students' academic performance. The researcher also concludes that the instruction practices used by teachers do have an impact on students' academic performance. In the school where various practices are employed, it brings both the teachers and students together and learning becomes more enjoyable and simple to do. The researcher also concludes that co-curricular activities impact on the students' academic performance through creating group and teamwork ideologies in them. The final conclusion of this study is that there is a significant positive relationship between quality of instruction and students' academic performance. Basing on the findings, the following recommendations are made — schools should stock adequate instructional materials and physical facilities to enable their availability to both students and teacher to ease instruction. The schools and the owners should avail teachers with refresher courses to enable them to have adequate instruction practices that can help engage students and have good academic performance.

Forms of Transfer and Administrative Performance of Head teachers in Government Aided Secondary Schools in Uganda: A case of Iganga District

Abstract

John Paul Eongo

This study investigated forms of transfer and administrative performance of head teachers in selected government aided secondary schools in Iganga District. The objectives of the study were to identify the effect of overstay transfer, establish the effect of promotional transfer and the effect of requested transfer on administrative performance of head teachers in Iganga District. The data collected by the help of Likert scale questionnaires and analysed by a statistical package known as SPSS 20 revealed that over stay transfer affects administrative performance negatively as majority of the respondents. Respondents suggested that overstay transfer disorganizes head teachers' social life, makes transferees to practice laissez faire kind of administration in their new places, leads to low output of the transferee in their new areas of placement, makes the transferee to meet new challenges leading to de-motivation and hence low performance and lowers the quality of tasks which head teachers perform in their new areas of placement. Furthermore, findings found out that promotional transfer positively affects administrative performance as it motivates head teachers to perform well, improves on the head teacher's ability to direct and control leading to better performance, creates change in the planning ability of the transferee; improves on the leadership skills of the transferee hence better performance, increases the productivity of head teachers in their new areas of placement and increases the head teacher's creativeness and initiatives in the administrative process. Findings also revealed that requested transfer has significant positive effect on administrative performance as evidenced by the fact that requested transfer exposes the transferee to a new environment hence improving on his/her performance, alleviates boredom and exposes the transferee to more tasks hence better performance, increases the productivity and output of the transferees in their new areas of placement and makes the transferee to practice effective delegation in their new areas of placement. The study recommends that transfer of head teachers should be done in a systematic way notifying those head teachers that are supposed to be transferred, in time such that they can prepare themselves in time and thoroughly prepare for the next appointment.

The Relationship between Religious Factors and Girl Drop Out in Secondary School

Abstract

KiberuStanley

The purpose of the study was to investigate the relationship between religious factors and girl child dropout in Butambala District. The objectives of the study were to examine the relationship between religious ethics and girl child dropout, investigate the relationship between religious doctrines and girl child dropout and examine the relationship between religious rituals and girl child dropout in Butambala District. A simple correlation research design was used to collect data across the respondents at the same time. Likert self-administered questionnaire was used ranging from strongly disagree, disagree, neutral, agree and strongly agree. Findings showed that there exists a relationship between religious ethics, doctrines and rituals as per the responses of the respondents. Association between girl child dropout and the independent variables revealed that there is a significant association between girl child dropout and religious doctrines with a Chi-square Pearson significance value of 0.05, while the association between girl child dropout and religious ethics and rituals is insignificant, with P values of 0.954 and 0.824 respectively. The dropout rate for females is slightly higher than that of their male counterparts and the highest percentage of girl dropouts was that of Muslims. Conclusions were made to the effect that there exists a relationship between religious ethics, doctrines and rituals in secondary schools of Butambala District. Therefore, the study recommends that there is need to revise the secondary school curriculum, ensure advocacy for gender equality in secondary schools and campaign for social justice by supporting gender sensitive programmes in secondary schools. This is possible, the study suggests, if religious leaders, Government, secondary school administrations in Butambala District progressively engage with issues that affect girls in secondary schools.

The Influence of Local Language Education on Pupil's Performance in Literacy in Selected Schools in AswaCounty Gulu District

Abstract

Joel Lacwec

This study sought to establish the influence of Local Language Education on pupils' performance in literacy in selected schools in Aswa County Gulu District. Its objectives were to find out the extent of Local Language Education implementation, identify challenges faced by teachers in implementation of local language, identify support teachers required to handle local language education and find out the level of pupils' performance in literacy and establish the relationship between local language education implementation and pupils' performance in literacy. The study employed the questionnaire, interview, observation and checklist methods for collection of data from 200 respondents. The collected data was analysed using Means and percentages and Pearson Product Moment Correlations with the help of the SSPS software and thematic analysis. The findings revealed that Local Language Education implementation was high (mean 4.135), the level of pupils' performance in literacy was low with 69.73%, there was a weak positive correlation between Local Language Education implementation and performance in literacy ($p = 0.002$) and $R\text{ Square} = 0.035$. The major challenges that the teachers faced when implementing Local Language Education included lack of text books and learning materials in local language, heavy workload for thematic teachers, negative attitudes by parents towards Local Language Education. The study concluded that parents, teachers and head teachers should be effectively involved in implementing Local Language Education because of the many challenges that the programme faces. It also recommends that teachers of lower primary section need administrative support and school administration should involve the heads of departments more in the supervision of the subject teachers in their departments. It also recommends that government should train more teachers for thematic curriculum implementation and that the Ministry of Education should provide the necessary teaching and learning materials and equipment like text books in local language, sensitize programmes for parents and teachers in order to improve performance.

Management Committee and the Monitoring of Educational Services in Nansana Municipality

Abstract

Roy Makumbi

The main purpose of the study was to assess how School Management Committees monitor the delivery of educational services in Nansana Municipality. The study specifically focused on whether school management committees are aware of the managerial roles of interpreting managerial guidelines and skills for proper management of schools in Nansana Municipality, whether the SMCs can ensure positive academic performance of the learners in primary schools in Nansana Municipality and the effectiveness of the SMCs in performing their functions of monitoring educational services in schools. The study employed a cross sectional survey design involving both qualitative and quantitative approaches. Questionnaires, documentary review analysis and an interview guide were used to collect data from the field. Data was analysed using SPSS and presented in form of tables showing frequencies, percentages, means, standard deviations, correlations and regressions. The study findings show that School Management Committees (SMCs) have roles to play in line with the Education Act and education regulations. These include planning and procurement, supervision of construction projects in schools, mobilization of parents and community and sourcing for funds from project donors such as parents, NGOs, government and Constituency Development Fund (CDF). The study concludes that: school management committees are important in influencing performance in primary schools. These SMCs have different ways of boosting Primary School's performance at their disposal and the most used is rewarding teachers materially. SMCs seem to realize this, and they have prioritized teacher relations in their activities to improve PLE performance in their schools. This study recommends that Ministry of Education should increase teachers' pay immediately for them to be motivated hence good performance in Primary schools. The Ministry of Education should consider posting more teachers to Nansana Municipality in order to address the teachers' shortage in the area. This will also improve the working conditions of the teachers in the area hence improved UNEB results.

The Impact of Head Teachers' Leadership Styles and Teacher's Performance in USE School

Abstract

Agnes Nakazibwe

The study sought to establish the impact of head teachers' leadership styles on teachers' Performance in USE Secondary Schools in Masindi Municipality. Its objectives were to assess the influence of head teachers' autocratic leadership style on teachers' performance in USE secondary school in Central Division, examine the relationship of head teachers' democratic leadership style on teachers' performance in USE secondary school in Central Division, analyse the influence of head teachers' laissez faire leadership style on teachers' performance in USE secondary school in Central Division and identify the levels of Teachers' performance in USE secondary school in Central Division. The research was conducted using both quantitative and qualitative approaches using a cross sectional, correlation and case study as research design. Data was collected using questionnaires and an interview guide, as well as review of available documents and records. The main respondents of the study were 131 teachers, Deputy Head teachers, Director of studies, Inspector of Schools and Head teachers. Data analysed using the Statistical Package for Social Scientists revealed that Head teachers who use autocratic leadership style find it hard to obtain the best performance out of their teachers. This was because the teachers tend to resist such leadership style and at the end conflict arises in the school. The researcher also concludes that the democratic leadership style has influence on teacher's performance in USE secondary schools in Masindi Municipality. In the school where participatory leadership is exhibited by the head teacher, it is welcomed because teachers feel they are part of the decisions made and it results in good performance. The researcher also concludes that laissez faire leadership style has little influence on teachers' performance as the teachers tend to be lazy and non-committed when on duty. This leads to poor student's performance and less syllabi coverage as the best of the teacher is not utilized in most cases. The study recommends that Masindi Municipal Council, parents and other educational stakeholders should put in place strategies of monitoring the Head teachers' leadership styles since this has an impact on the performance of the students.

The Influence of Parent's Characteristics on Learner's Academic Performance in Uganda

Abstract

Caroline Nalubega

The purpose of the study was to establish the influence of parental characteristics on the learner's academic performance" using Buyege Primary School, Kasanje Sub-county, Wakiso District as a case study. It was guided by the following specific objectives to establish to which extent parental 'level income influenced learners' academic performance, examine the influence of parents' level of education on learners' academic performance and find out how communication between parents and teachers affects learners' academic performance in Buyege Primary School Kasanje Sub-county. Based on both a descriptive and correlational research designs using both questionnaires and interviews as data collection methods, the following findings were unearthed. A correlation analysis was carried based on Pearson's Correlational Coefficient where findings indicated a strong positive relationship of $r = 0.698^{**}$ $P = 0.05$ between parents' level of income and learners' academic performance. Findings indicated that there was a very strong positive relationship of $r = 0.715^{**}$ and $P = 0.05$ between parents' level of education and learners' academic performance at Buyege primary school. The model summary was presented to show the contribution of parents' level of education on learners' academic performance in Buyege primary school. Regressions analysis was done to establish the ANOVA values, F-Values and Beta-values. The results show an adjusted R-Square value of 0.505 in the model summary meaning that parents' level of education contributes 50.5% influences on learners' academic performance, the remaining 48.0% is contributed by other factors such social, economic and the policy of the organization. A correlation analysis was carried based on Pearson's correlational coefficient where findings in the table above indicate a strong positive relationship of $r = 0.649^{**}$ and $P = 0.05$ between parents' level of communication and learners' academic performance at Buyege Primary School. The study recommends that the government of Uganda should promote parents' participation in their students' school life through policy statements that allow formulation of parent-school association.

The Influence of Universal Secondary Education Policy on the Academic Performance; A Case of Selected Secondary Schools in Kalangala District

Abstract

Nalwanga G M H

The study examined the influence of USE Policy on academic performance of USE schools in Kalangala District. It was guided by the following objectives, namely, to examine the effect of objectivity policy on academic performance, establish the influence of commitment policy (planning, assessment, and teaching) on academic performance, find out the effect of team work policy on academic performance and examine the effect of mode and frequency of communication on the academic performance of USE schools in Kalangala District. The study employed a cross-sectional sample survey design, which was largely descriptive and qualitative in nature to collect data from sample size of 341 respondents out of a total population of 717 which consisted of teachers, parents, non-teaching staff, students, head teachers, DEOs and NGOs. Findings show that objectivity policy, commitment policy, team-work policy and modes and frequency of communication policy were positively related to the academic performance of the USE schools in Kalangala District in form of increase in grades attained, number of student's enrolment, improved retention, promotion of co-curricular activities and remarkable levels of confidence and integrity. For example, objectivity policy highly influenced the academic performance (R = 88%) as compared to the team work policy (R=83%); commitment policy (R = 76%); and Modes and frequency of communication policy (R= 74%) on the academic performance among USE schools in Kalangala District. Therefore, the study concludes that the practice of objectivity, commitment, teamwork and modified communication with the help of intervening variables, play an important role for schools to get good grades, increase students' enrolment, students' retention, promote co-curricular activities and levels of confidence and integrity to support USE schools. It is recommended that the establishment of objectivity, commitment, teamwork and modified communication in USE schools should be encouraged in order to get good grades, increase students' enrolment, student's retention, promote co-curricular activities and promote levels of confidence and integrity to support USE schools.

Evaluation of Thematic Curriculum Implementation in Uganda: A Case of Mukono Municipality

Abstract

Willy Mugambwa Nantinda

The purpose of the study was to evaluate the implementation of the thematic curriculum in Mukono Municipality. The study was carried under four objectives, namely, to establish the level of implementation of the thematic curriculum in the primary schools, establish the teacher related challenges to the implementation of the thematic curriculum in the primary schools, determine pupil related challenges to the implementation of the thematic curriculum in the primary schools and identify the school management related challenges to the implementation of the thematic curriculum in the primary schools within Mukono Municipality. Data was collected from respondents using structured face to face interviews, key informant interviews, and document reviews. The coded data was imported into SPSS software and reports generated for reporting. The findings indicate that there are significant school management related challenges to the implementation of the thematic curriculum in the primary schools within Mukono Municipality. These included adequacy of learning materials in the schools ($X^2 = 5.250$, $p = 0.022$), the turnover of pupils to private schools ($X^2 = 4.178$, $p = 0.041$), and provision of support supervision from the school administration in the classes offering thematic curriculum ($X^2 = 15.169$, $p = 0.000$). It was concluded that low implementation of the thematic curriculum was found to be more likely among teachers who reported inadequacy of learning materials in the schools, those who reported no pupil turnover in their schools and teachers in schools without provision of support supervision from the school administration in the classes offering thematic curriculum. It was recommended that support supervision should be prioritised in the schools as this was found to improve implementation of the thematic curriculum in the schools visited. This effort should be made by the school management through people like the deputies or directors of study.

Teachers' Intrinsic Motivation and Academic Performance Among Learners in Universal Primary School

Abstract

Ngirio Moses

The study examined the influence of self-drive/autonomy and learners' academic performance. Its objectives were to establish the relationship between perceived choice, competence on learners' academic performance, find out the influence of relatedness/ purpose on learners' academic performance and examine the influence of teachers' perceived remuneration, fringe benefits on learners' academic performance. A descriptive survey design was used to collect data from a total of 103 teacher respondents. The findings indicate that R^2 of 0.413 or 41.3% of the variations in the dependent variable (learner's academic performance) are explained by autonomy (intrinsic motivation of teachers. This is with a standard Error of estimate of 5.582 which is above 1 at a significance of 0.001. Results further show that perceived remuneration is significantly related with learners' academic performance ($r = 0.55$, $p < .01$ sig. (2-tailed). However, the relationship is less than the significant relationship between perceived remuneration and learners' academic performance ($r = 0.55$, $p < .01$ sig.(2-tailed). Regression analysis for total variables for perceived remuneration and results indicate that R^2 of 0.567. This means that 56.7% of the variations in learners' academic performance are statistically explained by perceived remuneration. This is with standard Error of estimate of 8.604 which is above 1 and above the KMO, Bartlett's sphericity measure of sampling accuracy for critical value of 0.531(53.1%). The study recommends that there is need for life skill training to equip teachers with other means of raising income, proper recruitment selection and career training to identify teachers who suit particular job challenges associated with the education sector in Uganda. Furthermore, the study recommends for more research on issues related with school individual motives of learners and cognitive ability, multicultural diversity of cultural difference and the nature of the educational sustainability and policy.

Post-Harvest Management on Quality of Maize: Adjumani District, West Nile Region in Uganda

Abstract

Robert Cinya

The main objective of the study was to assess the post-harvest management on quality of maize in Adjumani District, West Nile Region in Uganda. The specific objectives were to examine the effect of activities carried out during harvesting and pre-storage phase of maize on its quality and assess the effects of the different maize storage structures on quality of maize and determine the effect of the various maize storage pests and diseases on quality of maize of selected small holder farmers in Adropi Sub-county, Adjumani District. The researcher employed a quantitative correlational cross-sectional survey design to collect data using open ended questionnaires, interviews guides and documentary analysis checklist. The data reveal that there was no significant relationship between activities carried out during harvesting and pre-storage phase and quality of maize. There was a weak positive relationship between activities carried out during harvesting and pre-storage phase and quality of maize. The data suggests other factors have more effect on quality of maize other than activities carried out during harvesting and pre-storage phase and quality of maize. The data also show that there is no significant relationship between different storage structures and quality of maize. This is because there is a weak positive relationship between different storage structures and quality of maize. It was also discovered that there is no significant relationship between maize storage pests and diseases on quality of maize, because there is a weak positive relationship between various maize storage pests and diseases and quality of maize. The study recommends that farmers need to be trained on record keeping, methods of temporal, long term storage of maize. It also suggests that farmers should be trained on physical and chemical pest control measures. Farmers should additionally be trained on how to reduce nutritional losses, low germinability, and change in shape of maize produce and how to prevent rodent damage. Future studies may focus on other dimensions of maize quality. Since the study concentrated on small holder maize farms further studies could look into other crop areas.

Climate Change and Food Security in Moroto District

Abstract

Mark Loli

This report details findings from a Climate Change and Food Security study that was conducted in four Rural Sub-counties of Rupa, Nadunget, Katikekile and Tapac and two divisions of North and South in Moroto District. The objectives of the study were to find out human activities and their effects on climate change, identify effects of climate change on food security and to find out the coping strategies to climate change that communities in Moroto district were employing. The research adopted a cross-sectional research design employing largely participatory qualitative and quantitative data collection tools and techniques. Semi-structured Interviews, Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and key Informants' Interviews were conducted and administered to the respondents. The findings from the analysis of the data revealed a number of climate change influenced community-faced hazards including drought, human diseases, floods, strong winds, crop and animal diseases that have an impact on food security in the area of study. The study noted that climate change in Moroto has multiple effects on education, health and food security. It was also found that the community applied various positive coping strategies like drying and keeping meat, cereal stocking, opening up large gardens, rain water harvesting, construction of water ponds, planting early maturing crop varieties, diversifying food and income sources, keeping fodder and hay to feed animals, reduction of animal stocks, reduction in the number of meals a day, tree planting and providing casual labour. However, there were negatives coping strategies such as reclamation of swamps to plant vegetables, migration to urban areas to seek jobs, prostitution for income generation and early marriages of girls to get dowry. The study recommends that frequent monitoring to assess the progress of disaster risk reduction/ resilience efforts by production staff, combining both soft and hard copy interventions in the communities, advocacy to create awareness and educate communities on the impacts of human activities contributing to climate change, promotion and provision of alternative livelihood options for communities like growing short maturing crops and other business enterprises, providing adult education for community members, promotion of irrigation

and urban farming in the district and providing water for production to sustain livestock by constructing dams should be encouraged.

Faculty of Social Sciences

Outsourcing Waste Management for Sustainable Urban Development

Abstract

FoyolNtambwe

This study sought to establish the effect of outsourcing waste management on sustainable urban development within Kawempe Division. The study was guided by the following objectives, namely, examining the outsourcing waste management practices, identifying the challenges of outsourcing waste management as well as identifying the relationship between outsourcing waste management practices and sustainable urban development within Kawempe Division. In order to achieve these objectives, literature for different scholars was reviewed with a view of identifying their common area of consensus and disagreement regarding outsourcing of waste management in urban centres. Using a cross-sectional research design, the study collected data from 291 community members and 19 managers of garbage collection firms. The major findings of the study revealed that contracting and concession were the major garbage outsourcing practices adopted in Kawempe Division. The study revealed a statistically significant and positive relationship between outsourcing waste management practices and sustainable urban development. Although these practices were largely ineffective, the study revealed challenges related to garbage collection from both the demand and supply side. Demand side challenges included: poor separation of wastes by households, inadequate regulatory framework, ineffective garbage collection policies, poor coverage by collection firms, as well as inadequate sanitary disposal systems. Challenges from the supply side included: untimely remittance of funds, limited awareness among communities, motor vehicle breakdown, and poor segregation of wastes by households. Basing on the findings, the study recommends proper budgetary allocation of funds on the side of government, increasing awareness of community residents through training, door to door outreach campaigns among parishes as well as providing an enabling environment for the private garbage collectors to operate efficiently. The study also suggested areas for future researchers, which include: exploring income generating activities that could

reduce poor garbage management practices and disposal at the community level, establishing the nature of wastes generated by urban communities and how they can be put to commercial use, as well as identifying community initiatives of solving the increasing garbage problem in urban centres.

Intricacies in Refugee Status Determination and Implication in Refugee Rights

Abstract

Assimwe Deogratius

The study explored the intricacies in refugee status determination and implications to refugee rights at DOR-OPM. The specific objectives of the study were to analyse the legal framework for refugee status, to examine the procedure and practice of refugee status determination, to identify the challenges encountered during refugee status determination at department of refugees and to identify the implications of the challenges encountered during refugee status determination on refugee rights. A descriptive study method was used to collect data from 10 officials using purposive sampling as well as from 20 asylum seekers and 20 refugees using random sampling. The observation method was also used to collect data. The data was checked for validity and later analysed using content analysis of opinions of the respondents. The findings of the study showed that Uganda is a signatory to the 1951 Convention relating to the status of refugees and its 1967 protocol and the 1969 OAU Convention governing the specific aspects of the refugee problem in Africa. It was further noted that the international legal statutes had been domesticated by the Refugees Act 2006 and as result, the procedure and practice of Refugee Status Determination is provided in the Refugees Act 2006 in Sections 19 – Section 25 that posed many challenges. The challenges encountered during the RSD process included language barrier, lack of information, exploitation by middlemen, avoidable delays and lack of privacy during RSD. Most of the rights spelt out in the Act are entitlements for refugees and not asylum seekers, implying that the intricacies during the RSD process delay the ability of asylum seekers to enjoy the rights. The study recommends that the RSD process be strengthened by building the capacity of the REC and RAB.

Social Support Programs and Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) in Kapchorwa District

Abstract

AnnetChebet

This study aimed at establishing the effects of social support programs on the lives of female genital mutilation survivors. The objectives of the study were to identify people's perceptions on the practices of female genital mutilation, analyse the reasons why FGM has continued to exist despite the efforts by the government of Uganda and other stake holder to eradicate it, find out the effects of FGM practices on the lives of the survivors and finally establish the effectiveness of the various support programs to the survivors of FGM in Kapchorwa District. The study adopted a case study design using both qualitative and quantitative methods to collect data using interviews, questionnaire as well as observation methods. The findings from the study revealed that FGM is a social problem in Kapchorwa District. Although FGM poses a big threat of ill-health condition to the locals, the study revealed that it has continued to exist in the district because of the social, economic as well as political reasons. This study concluded that FGM among the Sabinu is a traditional practice that is deeply embedded in their culture. It suggests that to wipe it out completely, it requires a gradual community-based approach where the involvement of the locals and community leadership structures seem to have a significant role to play. This is because those in favour of FGM look at the custom as a form of cultural identity and a sacred ritual that is sanctioned by ancestors and protected by cultural beliefs and myths. The study recommends that the government and other stakeholders should sensitize the community on the dangers of FGM using a gradual community-based approach. The flow of information in this regard is very important concerning the importance of the various social support programs as well as building the capacity of the local people and community leadership to become champions of advocacy for positive change as far as reducing if not overcoming FGM is concerned.

The Contribution of The Traditional African Family (ATF) in Promoting Cultural Values among Adolescents

Abstract

Eva Otekat

This study investigated the contribution of African Traditional Family (ATF) in the promotion of cultural values among the adolescents in Lukyamu Sub-county, Rakai District. The specific objectives of the study were to examine the contributions of the Traditional African Family in promoting cultural values, establish the challenges affecting African Traditional Family contributions and assess the strategies for helping adolescents achieve values for corporate existence in Lukyamu, Sub County, Rakai District. Although some quantitative techniques were used to analyse numerical data to enable the researcher to determine the relationship among variables in an analytical and elaborative manner, the researcher employed descriptive survey design to collect data from a sample size of 30 respondents taken from a population of adolescents from Baganda extended and nuclear families, teachers, religious leaders and local leaders was used. The data collected by use of interviews, questionnaires, focus group discussions and self-administered questionnaires generated findings that indicated that there is a strong relationship between African Traditional Family and cultural values in society. The findings also revealed that western civilization and technology were a major challenge in the hindrance of the adoption of Buganda cultural values. The study recommends that adolescents should be mentored through storytelling to teach the children values that had almost become extinct. The study also recommends that there is need for government to establish cultural values in the national curriculum. This can be done in collaboration with the Ministry of the Education and National Curriculum Development Centre. The study also recommends that cultural foundation such as one by Maama Nagginda popularly known as the “Ekisakaate” should be set up. The study suggests that there is also the need to adopt institutional intervention by the office

of the Minister of Gender and Social Development in collaboration with the Minister of Education in areas of cultural value integration in youth group activities through mass sensitization of all education stakeholders.

Attitude of Males on Highly Active Antiretroviral Therapy Towards Condom Use in Mubende Regional Referral Hospital

Abstract

Jane Katusiime

This study investigated attitudes of HIV positive males on antiretroviral therapy towards condom use. The research design was a descriptive and cross-sectional survey employing both quantitative and qualitative methods of data collection from a target population which included a sample of 156 HIV positive males on antiretroviral therapy who were chosen through purposive and simple random sampling procedures. An interviewer administered questionnaire and interview guides were used to collect data which was analysed using Epi-info version 7 statistical package. The study findings revealed that majority, 78(50.00%) of the respondents were in the age range of 15-30 years and that most, 82.00% of the respondents were Christians. It was also established that majority, 78(50.00%) of the respondents had at least attained a primary school level education and were married. It was further revealed that majority, 107(68.60%) of them were unable to define a condom and many, 72(46.20%) of the respondents noted that prevention of the pregnancy was one of the benefits of condom use. The study further revealed that majority of them 106(67.90%) said that condoms caused rashes in their private parts and 151(96.80%) of the respondents agreed that condoms reduce sexual pleasure. A few, 48(30.8%) of the respondents noted that they had ever used condoms, while most, 108(69.20%) mentioned that they have never used condoms. Only, 17.00% of them noted that they preferred condom use. Most, 66(42.30%) of the respondents revealed that mass sensitization was one of the ways of promoting condom use among HIV positive male on ART. The study concluded that HIV positive males on ART in Mubende District had less information, negative attitudes towards condom use and exhibited risky sexual behaviours. Subsequently, the study recommends that the district health teams and

corporate bodies should initiate strategies of promoting condom use as a way of reducing HIV prevalence in the area.

Performance of Construction Projects in Uganda Peoples Defence Forces: A Case Study of The National Ceremonial Ground Kololo

Abstract

Labeja Martine

This study examined push factors affecting performance of construction projects done by the UPDF Engineers Brigade. Specifically, the study explored the influence of project management, team competence and project costs on performance of construction projects. The study adopted a case study design employing quantitative and qualitative paradigms to collect data from 57 respondents, who included 51 randomly selected informants and 6 expert informants using structured questionnaire and a key-informant interview guide. While quantitative data that was analysed using descriptive statistics and simple regression analyses, qualitative data was analysed using content analysis. The study established that skills and experience of the team, especially the project managers and the technical team positively influenced the implementation of construction projects. It was further established that cost planning and management were key factors in determining the performance projects. The study noted that there were no effective costs planning and control system, that enabled accurate estimation of project costs, materials prices and budget control. This weakness in project costs management partly resulted from the thinking that costs management was the preserve of the experts such as quantity surveyors. The study recommends that Project Managers should properly liaise between the project owners and the financiers to ensure that contractors are paid in time. There should be continuous coordination and proper relationship management between all stakeholders involved in the project. During the planning stage, consultants should be more interested in design cost by using multi criteria analysis and choosing the most economical criteria in order to improve performance and increase stakeholder satisfaction. Project activities need also to be properly

documented irrespective of the nature and magnitude of the project. This would provide information necessary for monitoring and evaluating various project challenges and hence prevent future recurrence of such project shortcomings. The project manager should regularly engage the stakeholders more so as to harmonize its goals and objectives with the aspirations of the stakeholders and hence reduce dissonance. This would increase project outcome's satisfaction.

Influence of Youth Participation on Performance of Youth Development Programs in Uganda

Abstract

Caroline Nalukwago

The main aim of this study was to examine the influence of youth participation and performance of youth development programs in Uganda, using a case of Lwabyata Sub County Nakasongola District. The objectives of the study were to examine the influence of decision making on performance of youth development programs, find out how planning influences performance of youth development programs and analyse the influence of monitoring on performance of youth development programmes in Lwabyata Sub-county Nakasongola District. The study adopted a correlational research design with both qualitative and quantitative methods of data collection to collect data from sample of 93 respondents out of a population of 182 in Lwabyata Sub-county Nakasongola District. The study revealed that there was a correlation between decision making and performance of youth development programs at $r=0.257$, with the significant value of 0.032. It was further revealed that there was a correlation between planning and performance of youth development programs at $r=0.476$, with the significant value of 0.000. The correlation between monitoring and performance of youth development programs stood at $r=0.454$, with the significant value of 0.000. Therefore, the study concludes that the prime prerequisite for youth development programmes is youth participation. This is because it brings a sense of achievement for the Sub-county and marginal increase in service delivery of youth development programmes. The study recommends that youths' views should be respected and considered if found useful for the development of Sub-county local government programmes.

Patients' Satisfaction with Hypertension Care Services: A Case of Kyamulibwa Sub-County Kalungu District

Abstract

Josephine Naluwuge

The study sought to examine the impact of inadequate information on patients' satisfaction and the high burden of hypertension in Uganda. The objectives of the study were to assess the medical workers ability in managing hypertension patient, identify the different care services that promote satisfaction among clients affected by hypertension, establish the socio economic and demographic aspects that influence the satisfaction of hypertension clients with medical care services and lastly identify the effects of hypertension on the wellbeing of patients in Kyamulibwa Sub-county, Kalungu District. A cross-sectional descriptive study was carried out amongst 112 patients' accessing care in two health centres and 6 Focus group discussions with medical workers from whom primary and secondary data was got. Thematic analysis was used to analyse qualitative data while SPSS version 10 was used to analyse quantitative data. The study revealed that hypertension patients were generally satisfied with the different care services like availability of drugs (90%) and cost of treatment. It also showed that medical workers are competent in managing hypertension (100%) and are always at the health facilities (96.4%). However, the study found out that hypertension patients' satisfaction had no association with the socio-economic and demographic aspects like age, sex, education and income level. It also revealed a number of effects that hypertension patients' face which include the side effects after taking drugs which included dizziness, difficulty in breathing, tiredness among others. The care services that dissatisfied them were among others included the cleanliness of the toilets (96.4%) and the time taken waiting for treatment (51.9%). Hypertension patients were found to

be generally satisfied with the medical services provided to them. The study revealed that patients were satisfied with not only the medical services but also with the way the medical workers are handling them. The study recommends that some areas need improvement, and these included the cleanliness of the toilets facilities in the hospitals as well as reducing on the time it takes patients to be seen by the health workers.

Menstrual Hygiene Management Practices and The Physical Health of Adolescent Girls in Bukomero Sub-County, Kiboga District

Abstract

RossetteNanyanzi

The study sought to establish menstrual hygiene management practices and physical health of adolescent girls in Bukomero Sub-county. The objectives of the study were to find out the types sanitary materials used by adolescent girls in Bukomero Sub-county, establish the effect of the sanitary materials used in menstrual management on the physical health of adolescent girls, examine the effect of genital washing management practice on the physical health of adolescent girls and find out the effect of cultural menstruation management practice on the physical health of adolescent girls in primary schools in Bukomero sub-county. A descriptive research design employing both quantitative and qualitative methods to collect data 230 girls in primary six and seven in selected schools in Bukomero Sub-county- Kiboga District using structured self-administered questionnaires was used. The findings indicate that majority of girls interviewed (66.1%) used sanitary pads bought from shops. The status of genital washing by the adolescent girls in primary schools in Bukomero sub-county in Kiboga District stands at 10.8%, implying that there is a strong significant effect of genital washing as a menstrual management practice on the physical health of adolescent girls. 81.3% of the girls throw used pads in the latrine while 55.7% said that their culture prohibits girls in their periods from shaking hands with men. It was concluded that there is a significant relationship on the menstrual management practices on the physical health of adolescent girls in primary schools in Bukomero sub-county in Kiboga District. The study recommended that schools should provide awareness about menstruation to enable girls to prepare for their periods.

Barriers to Male Partner/Support in The Prevention of Mother-to Child Transmission (PMTCT) Of HIV

Abstract

Denis Ngabirano

This study sought to establish the barriers to male partner Support in PMTCT of HIV in Makindye Division Urban Council. The specific objectives were to establish perceptions and levels of male partner support in PMTCT, identify the social-related barriers to male partner support in PMTCT and assess the psychological-related barriers to male partner support in PMTCT. The study adopted a descriptive research design in order to obtain pertinent and precise information concerning the current status quo regarding the social and psychological barriers to male partner support in PMTCT so as to draw valid conclusions. With a population of 270, Morgan and Krejcie table was used to select a sample of 157 respondents from whom primary data was collected through personal interviews, key informant interviews and focus group discussions. The findings revealed that the perceptions and levels of male partner support in PMTCT is low because men feel that attendance of ANC is a female affair and they fear the stigma of testing HIV positive. Secondly, the social barriers to male partner support range from the cultural setting that looks at men as only breadwinners, while society perceive women's role in a family to be reproduction. Finally, there is lack of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials to be used as public awareness information gadgets. The psychological barriers to male partner support include stigma caused by the rudeness and unprofessionalism of health providers, and the fear for stress and traumatic experiences arising out of men's testing for HIV and being declaring HIV positive. The study recommends a clear definition of male partner support in PMTCT, continued sensitization on the roles of partners in reproductive health activities with a view of changing their mind-set on ANC and PMTCT,

denouncing male stigmatization about their support in PMTCT through the provision of incentives or subsidies to those men who attend PMTCT with their spouses. Furthermore, health workers should identify partners during pregnancy and create interventions at household level. Finally, they should reduce congestion at health centres by creating separate waiting rooms for male attendees.

Client Satisfaction with Health Services at Public Health Facilities in Uganda: A Case Study of Wakiso District

Abstract

Yahay Obdey Niwagaba

The study was carried out in Wakiso District to assess client satisfaction with service delivery in the public health facilities in the district. Its objectives were to assess client perception of quality health care service delivery in public health facilities in Uganda, assess level of client satisfaction with public health facilities in Uganda, establish the relationship between client satisfaction and quality health care service delivery in public health facilities in Uganda. Wakiso District was considered for the study because it represents as a growing urban settlement that has been a key focus of attention by diverse interest groups with regard to health service delivery. The study adopted a descriptive survey design that entailed both qualitative and quantitative data collection methods from a sample of 100 respondents who were predominantly outpatients. The study findings revealed significant levels of client satisfaction with a number of services that include: cleanliness of health facilities (66.7%), politeness and comforting of health facility staff (69%), respectfulness of clients by health facility staff (70%) and keeping appointments (71%). On the other hand, aspects of health service delivery that indicated low levels of satisfaction include: availability of required drugs (43%), time spent with health providers (38%) and waiting time (38%). In addition, Pearson Correlation (r) indicated high levels of correlation between respectful staff at the facility and client satisfaction (-0.8625) and between level of quality health service delivery and client satisfaction (0.619728). Moderate negative relationship and moderate positive relationship was also noted with regard to relationship between provision of all required drugs and client satisfaction and relationship between completeness of information and client satisfaction respectively. On basis of the findings, the researcher recommends increase of health budget of the country in line with the Abuja Declaration target of 15% of total government

expenditure, effective monitoring and supervision of health service delivery and establishment of community score cards for monitoring health service delivery.

Defilement and the Completion Rate of Girl at Primary School Level in PECE Division, Gulu District

Abstract

Flora Omony

This study analysed the relationship between defilement and the completion rate of the girl child in primary school level in Pece Division, Gulu Municipality. The objectives of the study were to examine the causes of girl child defilement, the effects of girl child defilement on completion rate of the girl child in primary schools and strategies put in place to address the problem of defilement. The research adopted cross-sectional research design to collect from a sample size of 135 elements. The analysis of data was done with the help of SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Scientists), and a Pearson correlation method was used to test the relationship between the defilement and girl child completion of primary school cycle. The findings revealed that defilement is caused by poverty, drug abuse and alcoholism, peer pressure from girls who are used to men and sexual promiscuity, videos and pornography that encourage girls to indulge in sexual activities, indecent dressing, and environmental factors that includes community members that do not punish perpetrators of defilement. The study also found out that defilement leads to girl child dropout from school due to unwanted pregnancy, poor academic performance as a result of diversion from academic work to sexual gratification. Therefore, the study concludes that there is a strong positive relationship between defilement and the completion rate of the girl child in primary school level in Pece Division, Gulu Municipal. The study recommends that sensitization of the community is useful, urgency in handling defilement cases, strict implementation of laws on defilement and promotion of girl child education. Furthermore, the study recommends that government should protect the girl child from being exploited by their families for money. It is also important that policies and laws adopted to support and protect rights of children should be strengthened to curb the vice and also laws are not well known thus

the government should organize the time to translate them in understandable local languages because they are not known by many people.

The Contribution of NAADS in Improving Households Incomes of Farmers in Mutubagumu Sub-County Mpigi District

Abstract

Kenneth Waswa

This study examined the contribution of NAADS to house hold incomes of farmers, with specific reference to agro-production training, marketing training and input supplies on house hold incomes of farmers. Using a across-section survey design, the study collected data from 130 respondents who included 10 key informants and 120 NAADS beneficiaries. Primary data obtained using a questionnaire, structured interview, and observation guide was analysed using descriptive and inferential quantitative as well as qualitative methods. The findings revealed that NAADS modern agro production training, marketing training and input supplies, are significant factors and positively contributed to the house hold incomes of farmers. Farmers were more satisfied with agro-production training than marketing training and input supplies farmers were given some production skills that increased their production and sales volumes. However, they lacked the ability to determine good prices for their produce since they did not have a common voice due to lack of cooperatives. Most of the inputs given were not relevant to their environment and sometimes were of poor quality and this negatively affected their sales. Farmers wanted practical platforms where they could influence transparency and accountability by NAADS officials. Given that farmers were the major stakeholders in this programme, their engagement would improve identification of programme needs and support for NAADS activities. This would ensure that officers who run NAADS are more transparent and accountable to the tax payer. It would also increase the trust citizens put into government development programmes and they would become more willing to expend effort to achieve program objectives. The study recommends that a framework for stakeholder participation in

national agricultural development programmes should be made by government with consultation of citizens. Farmers need to be empowered through community education on effective stakeholder engagement strategies. Farmers need to be involved in the management of NAADS. A frame work where farmers can demand for accountability from NAADS officers should also be created.



Sustainable Livelihoods among Refugees in Uganda: The Role of Danish Refugee Council (DRC) in Kyaka II Refuge Settlement

Abstract

Fred Kiwanuka

The study sought to examine the contributions of Danish Refugee Council in refugee attainment of sustainable livelihood in Kyaka II refugee settlement. The objectives of the study were to assess the extent to which Danish Refugee Council supports refugees in Kyaka II settlement attain sustainable livelihood, examine the approaches used by DRC to empower refugees in Kyaka II settlement attain sustainable livelihood and to explore the challenges facing Danish Refugee Council and UNHCR capacity to deliver sustainable livelihood to refugees in Kyaka II. The study used a sample size of 100 respondents to collect data which was analysed with the help of SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Scientists version 16.0). Descriptive statistics was used to analyse the quantitative and narrations and explanations for qualitative data. The findings of the study revealed that the average contributions of Danish Refugee Council were rated high, implying that the respondents agreed that Danish Refugee Council engage refugees in food crop production, support in post-harvest handling, animal husbandry, small scale business, vocational skills training. Furthermore, findings indicated that the respondents agreed with the statements on the approaches of Danish Refugee Council that were highly rated. It was also revealed that the aspects of challenges faced by Danish Refugee Council were rated low, indicating that respondents rated the statements low, there was moderate agreement with the statements. The study recommends that Danish Refugee Council work in partnership with other refugee agencies to avoid duplication of work, government of Uganda in liaison with the host community should demarcate land for refugees and the demarcated land be well distributed to avoid land conflicts and teaching of English language to the refugees to ease communication.