

THE ROLE OF PRINT MEDIA IN FACILITATING EDUCATION CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT IN UGANDA

CASE STUDY OF NEW VISION

BY

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CHAPTER ONE

1.1 Background of the study

Curriculum refers the lessons and academic content taught in a school or in a specific course or program. In many cases, teachers develop their own curricula, often refining and improving them over years, although it is also common for teachers to adapt lessons and syllabus created by other teachers, use curriculum templates and guides to structure their lessons and courses, or purchase prepackaged curriculum from individuals and companies

Print media plays a dominant role in the learning process. Media has potential to shape personalities, change the way we perceive and understand the world and our immediate reality. The role of Print Media in the process of education is of special importance. Print Media like Newspapers, Journals and Magazines are the basic oldest channels of communication between one source to the other.

The role of media in education is evident today by the number of computer labs, television sets and libraries that have become part of curriculum in most schools today.

Media comes in different forms and each form affects the way students learn and interpret information. Print Media has brought the people closer (globalization).

In Uganda, Curriculum development is very central to the quality of education offered by any institution of higher learning. Without an effective curriculum, an institution of higher learning cannot offer competitive quality education. The curriculum that is written and published, for example as course documentation, is the official or formal curriculum.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

According New Vision online 18th April, 2018 Uganda's labour market problems were beyond curriculum review and development, New Vision continued and showed that Dr. Baguma Grace, the Executive Director of the National Curriculum Development Centre (NCDC) revealed that NCDC is doing whatever is possible to revise the Secondary School Teaching Curriculum from objective based to Competence Based Curriculum. NCDC has been able to merge and reduce the ordinary level subjects from 43 to 20, dropping these it considers outdated and not applicable in the 21st century. One wonders what and how print media can facilitate in the education curriculum review in Uganda.

This study therefore, seeks to establish the role of print media in facilitating education curriculum review in Uganda a case study of New Vision.

1.3 Objectives of the study

13.1. General objectives

The main objective of the study is to assess the role of print media in facilitating education curriculum development

1.3.2 Specific Objectives

1. To find out the challenges and loopholes with Uganda's Education Curriculum
2. To establish the roles print media play in Education Curriculum Development in Uganda
3. To find out possible measure to develop good Education Curriculum in Uganda

1.4 Research questions

1. What are the challenges and loopholes with Uganda's Education Curriculum?
2. What are the roles print media play in Education Curriculum Development in Uganda?
3. To find out possible measure to develop good Education Curriculum in Uganda?

1.5 Scope of the Study

Content Scope

This study will mainly consider the challenges and loopholes with Uganda education curriculum development, roles played by New Vision in education curriculum development in Uganda, and the loopholes in Uganda Education Curriculum of Uganda.

Geographical scope

The study will be conducted at New vision is located in industrial area, Nakawa division, Kampala District along Jinja road.

Time scope

The study will be conducted with in a period of 4 months that is being effective from September 2020 to December 2020.

CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Loopholes in new Secondary Curriculum

In a mini-survey conducted by Monitor Publications (Daily Monitor Saturday February 22 2020) schools implementing the new Lower Secondary School Education Curriculum, teachers and school heads observed that there is need for enough instructional materials to be shared to all schools. They also noted lack of enough teachers to handle the new subjects as another huge challenge. Despite resistance from Members of Parliament and other stakeholders, government started implementing the curriculum on Monday, the day Senior One entrants reported for First Term.

Uganda has not reviewed the education system it inherited from the British. The National Curriculum Development Centre (NCDC) in its preamble to the new lower secondary curriculum notes that for the past 30 years, the lower secondary school curriculum has only been changed by adding content, and therefore, it undertook to reduce the overall number of subjects, by grouping existing ones. Consequently, in 2008 the ministry of Education took a decision to undertake a thorough reform of the Lower Secondary Education Curriculum.

2.2 The roles print media play in Education Curriculum Development in Uganda

Print media such as Newspapers and magazines are useful in promoting the new Curriculum because: They provide a rounded education in that they cover all the learning areas in the curriculum and much more; They contain news and features on politics, sport, consumer issues, education, business, the weather, advertising, environmental details, community issues and so

on; They entertain and inform at the same time and the activity method which is used promotes learner participation; They are the only "textbooks" that are completely consumable instructional tools. They can be cut up, marked on, separated, torn and recycled; Print media such as Newspapers and magazines promote literacy. Research has demonstrated that if young people and adults are encouraged to read newspapers and magazines, it often leads to a life-long habit of reading all sorts of other printed material too. Print media such as New Vision has played an important role in training teachers and providing previously disadvantaged schools with free newspapers,

2.3 Possible measure to develop good Education Curriculum in Uganda

As cited in Bunyi (2013) observed the following as the measure to develop good Education Curriculum; Re-evaluate goals or objectives, Keep a track of employee skills that are sought after: The kind of skills that companies seek after the most are dynamic. What is today considered a skill worth developing may not be as vital or considered as important over time, depending on the jobs that are booming at the time. Take job trends into consideration: This is yet another factor that can help improve the set curriculum that universities follow. Apart from offering courses that would be beneficial to the students in terms of skill development, it is important that job trends also be taken into consideration when the curriculum is decided upon. Make advanced technology a constant in courses offered: Technology is advancing, and it is time for people to walk parallel to all of these innovations. With every company, be it a small scale business or a large corporate firm, seeking for employees that are efficient in managing basic technology,

References

Bunyi G.W (2013): *The quest for quality education: The case of curriculum innovations in Kenya*, European Journal of Training and Development, 2013.

National Development Programme (2010)

National Council for Higher Education (2006), *Quality Assurance Framework for Uganda Universities*.

Daily Monitor Saturday February 22 2020

CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter describes and explains the study design, approach to the study, data collection methods, procedures and data analysis.

3.1 Research design

The study will use descriptive research design; the study will employ this research design as a qualitative analysis which will involve careful and in-depth investigation of a particular unit or event under study for purposes of generalization. This research design will be chosen in order to provide information on this particular study and also have in-depth study in the area under investigation.

3.2 Study population

In this research the study population will comprise of employees of new vision from different department such as news department includes respondents likes news reporters, news editors, camera personnel among others, administration department, marketing department among others.

3.3 Sampling procedure/technique

According to Mathew (2012), sampling is the process of selecting a number of people or objects from a population such that the selected group contains elements representative of the characteristics found in the entire group. The researcher will use random sampling technique in all units because he will have to select the best samples that would provide the most relevant information. This technique will help the researcher to decide the useful respondents out of the total population to be included in the study without involving everyone.

3.4 Sample size

This sample size will comprise of 15 respondents due to limited time to collect data that will be selected from employees of New Vision from different department such as news department includes respondents likes news reporters, news editors, camera personnel among others, administration department, marketing department among others.

3.5 Sources of data

The research data will be obtained from two sources namely; primary and secondary data.

3.5.1 Primary source

Primary data will be obtained through personal interviews with the respondents, observations and self-administered questionnaires.

3.5.2 Secondary source

Secondary data comprise of reviewed already published information, in this study the researcher will obtain information from Newspapers, text books, among other documents available.

3.6 Data collection methods and instruments

3.6.1 Questionnaires

According to Abuja (2001), a questionnaire is a document that contains a set of questions, answers to which are to be provided personally by the respondents. The questionnaires will be designed in strategic way comprising of statements to be agreed on by the respondents. This type of questionnaire shall require straight forward answers in order to save the researcher's time during research process.

3.7 Data analysis and Presentation

According to Lizzie and Jenny (2013), these are the steps taken to gather process and encode the acquired data. After collecting the responses from the field, the researcher will embark on data processing and data analysis. Data collected will be carefully edited for accuracy, it will also be explained for easy presentation and understanding.

Data tabulation will be involved using tables which present some of the data. Hence various tables will be used for easy interpretation and understanding of the data collected and information.

3.8. Ethical Considerations

The researcher will attain an introductory letter from the institute to be used for accessing different targeted respondents.

The researcher will also obtain informed consent of the respondents on the arrival at the data collection sites.

The researcher will observe and respect the privacy, confidentiality and anonymity of all the participants and respondents in this study.

3.9 Anticipated Limitation of the study

A lot of money might be required in this study. This will involve buying data for internet, photocopying of articles, making phone calls, word processing, binding, transport. These will increase the cost of the study. But the researcher plans to solicit for funding from the Guardians, friends, and in-laws

There might be a threat of time limit and deadlines that need attention considering the fact that the study will be carried out alongside other activities. But the researcher

will follow a time frame designed for the study in order to complete in time.