

SCHOOL INFRASTRUCTURE AND PERFORMANCE OF PUBLIC SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN PALLISA DISTRICT: ACASE STUDY OF PALLISA SECONDARY SCHOOL

 \mathbf{BY}

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DECLARATION

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APPROVAL

APPROVAL

This research report is submitted to Busitema University for examination as partial fulfillment for the award of bachelors of public administration with my approval as an academic supervisor.

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Figure 1 Conceptual Framework		(
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LIST OF ACRONYMS

CIDD Citizen Initiative for Democracy and Development

HOD Head of Department

MoSE Ministry of Education and Sports

SACMEQ Southern and Eastern Africa Consortium for Monitoring Educational

Quality

SEDP Secondary Education Development programme

SESIL Strengthening Education Systems for Improved Learning

SPSS Statistical package for social sciences

UCE Uganda Certificate of Education

UNEB Uganda National Examination Board

UNICEF United Nations International Children's Emergency Funds

USA United States of America

USE Universal Secondary Education

ABSTRACT

The study was conducted to examine the impact of school infrastructure on performance of public secondary schools particularly in Pallisa secondary school in Pallisa district. It was based on three objectives; to examine the impact of administrative infrastructure on performance in Pallisa secondary school, to examine the impact of academic infrastructure on performance of Pallisa secondary school and to examine the impact of co-curricular infrastructure on performance of Pallisa secondary school. The study adopted cross-sectional research design, and quantitative approach to test the casual relationship and predictive power of the independent variable on dependent variable. Data was collected from the target population of 120 respondents with accessible unit of inquiry being 92 respondents of Pallisa secondary school drawn using (Krejcie & Morgan, 1970). The 92 respondents were drawn using stratified sampling technique. Data was collected using a close-ended questionnaire which was later entered in SPSS version 20 and analyzed using descriptive statistics where frequencies, correlation and regression results were obtained. The findings revealed that; administrative infrastructure positively influences school performance, academic infrastructure positively influences school performance and cocurricular infrastructure positively influences school performance. The researcher concluded that the government should always provide strong school infrastructures that can improve monitoring and implementation of control activities and hence improve the school performance of public schools in Pallisa district.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the background of the study, statement of the problem, purpose of the study, research objectives, research questions and scope of the study, conceptual framework and definitions of the terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

School performance refers to the overall functioning and achievements of a school in various areas including academic outcomes, student progress, school climate, teacher quality, and resource management. It encompasses a broad range of indicators that collectively determine how well a school is serving its students and meeting educational goals (jennifer et al., 2020). The issue of public school performance has been of concern ever since modern education was introduced.

Globally, Poor school performance in public secondary schools has been a concern that has prompted many countries to participate in initiatives to bring positive change in their communities (Sinyosi, 2015). Good performance can bring positive change in developing countries to develop their education systems for shaping the future and prospects of young people to improve economic knowledge, culture and morality, as well as the living standards of their people (Roohi, 2012).

In United States of America (USA), over the first decade of the 21stcentury, concerns about low school performance have grown in the elementary schools. With this kind of situation prevailing in schools, poor academic achievement is the expected learning outcome (Richards, 2022).

International studies by Ogunride et al., (2020) found that, in Britain, the reasons for poor performance in public schools are a lack of learning support principal teachers' dissatisfaction with the in-career training of teachers in schools and students taught by teachers who have not participated in career professional development.

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