PERCEPTION OF CHEMISTRY TEACHERS TOWARDS USE OF ELECTRONIC MEDIA IN INSTRUCTION OF SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS IN NAIROBI COUNTY- KENYA

BY

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DECLARATION

I declare that this proposal is my original work and has not been presented in any other university/institution for consideration. This research proposal has been complemented by referenced sources duly acknowledged. Where text, data (including spoken words), graphics, pictures or tables have been borrowed from other sources, including the internet, these are specifically accredited and references cited in accordance in line with anti plagiarism regulations.

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This proposal has been submitted for appraisal with our approval as university supervisors.

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Abstract
Successful teaching and learning of science subjects depends majorly on correct use of teaching methods whose activities target most learning senses and also on teacher competence and experience. The way a teacher views the role of media in teaching and learning will to a large extent determine the level and degree of its usage. A teacher forms an impression which is favourable or otherwise, depending on specific characteristics that the teacher attributes to the media. Teachers’ perception of electronic media (e-media) is predicated upon what they feel the e-media can do during the teaching-learning process. In Nairobi County, performance of Chemistry has been deteriorating partly due to the teachers’ perception towards use of e-media during instruction. This study will adopt a descriptive design which will encompass both qualitative and quantitative design. Qualitative design will be used to seek qualitative data which will analyse human behaviour such as perception and attitude while quantitative design will be used to analyse discreet data. The purpose of this study is to investigate the perception of chemistry teachers towards use of e-media during instruction of secondary school students in Nairobi County, Kenya. Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) will be used to establish the factors influencing the perception of Chemistry teachers towards use of e-media for instruction in secondary schools in Nairobi County. The target population will be 210 secondary schools, 210 head teachers, about 300 Chemistry teachers and about 5000 form four Chemistry students. 10% of the population selected randomly will form the sample size; purposive sampling technique will be used to select schools that have e-media. Research instruments will be questionnaires interview schedule and observation schedule. Validity of the research will be established by the judgement of experts on the topic of study. Reliability of the research instruments will be established through a pilot study. Quantitative data obtained from the research will be analysed by use of Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). The information generated will be interpreted and inferences made then presented descriptively using charts frequency counts, percentages, and means. Qualitative data will be transcribed and organized into categories and themes based on the study objectives. The findings of the study will reveal the situation and factors affecting the perception of Chemistry teachers towards use of e-media during instruction of secondary school students in Nairobi County. This information may inform the policy makers on appropriate strategies in implementing e-media and advising teachers on the importance of incorporating e-media in teaching and learning.