

The study sought to; establish the attitudes of Ugandans towards TVET, identify the factors responsible for the attitude to TVET, establish gender differences in those factors influencing the attitude towards TVET. Stratified samples of 100 students, 24 lecturers, 20 retired officials, 4 government officials were used in the study. the study instruments were mainly questionnaires used to get information from students and lecturers meanwhile interview schedules were used to get information from retired officials and the government officials These instruments were duly pre-tested using test re-test method before proceeding to the field. Besides the initial pre-testing of the instruments to ascertain the validity, experts were also consulted to judge the validity and the reliability. The data collected using the instruments were subjected to SPSS editor program for data analysis. Results indicated that there is a positive attitude to technical and vocational careers. About 30% of responses indicated that a negative attitude still exists. The reasons for the attitude include are basically socio economic. The factors influencing the attitude of people positively towards TVET are the economic benefits derived from TVET skills. It was further found out that a drastic change of attitude in favour of women participation in TVET has taken place in Uganda. Most of the informants interviewed supported women in their bid to take up TVET. The study further revealed policy challenges government is facing to elevate the status of TVET. The study recommended campaigns on the importance of TVET in the development of the country, increased budget in favour of TVET. Others are; quality assurance needs to be looked into at all levels of TVET, career guidance needs to be strengthened in all the primary and post primary institutions on the importance of TVET. There is also need to create a deliberate policy in the education system to encourage the teaching of technical subjects in primary and secondary schools. There is need for a study on the industrial training in Uganda. How should this be conducted and by who in the industries? How effective has it been conducted? There is also need to study the relevance of the current TVET in line with the oil industries in Uganda. A survey should be done in this line to see how the nation would develop TVET visa-avis the oil exploitation in the country. There is also need for a tracer study of the graduates of TVET institutions to determine their competence in the job market, another area for further study is the role of TVET in sustainable development. The study then came up with a model that should be applied in order to reform education in favour of TVET in the country