

SYMPOSIUM 1

SCHOOL OF ARTS AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

SCHOOL THEME: SOCIAL SCIENCE PERSPECTIVE: ACHIEVING MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOAL

Sub Themes:

- a) Policy, Governance and Institutional Environment
- b) Language, Information and Communication
- c) State, Society and Culture and Identity at Crossroads
- d) Urban and Rural Landscapes
- e) Globalization and Development
- f) Contemporary Social Research and Theory

SCHOOL SYMPOSIUM ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

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2-1-1-1

THE EFFECT OF CASH CROP PRODUCTION ON HOUSEHOLD FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITIONAL STATUS: THE CASE OF SUGARCANE CULTIVATION IN BUSIA DISTRICT, KENYA.

By Joshua J. Akong'a and Benard M. Sorre Email:jjakong'a2004@yahoo.com

Abstract

This paper is focused on the effect of sugarcane farming on food security and nutritional status in Nambale Division. The paper is a summary of a study that was carried out by the authors to determine agricultural and economic parameters that affect food supply and nutritional status in rural Kenya, based on the case of Nambale Division. The objectives of the study were, to describe the relationship between sugarcane farming, food security and nutritional status in Nambale Division; to find out the impact of sugarcane farming on food supply and nutritional status in Nambale Division; and to advance an understanding that would provide useful information for policy makers in regard to cash crop farming in Kenya in general and Nambale Division in particular. The salient findings of the study included: one, there is competition between cash and food crop cultivation in Nambale division; second, there is little motivation to food crop production in Nambale division; third, Nambale division is food insecure; last but not list, people of Nambale division are quietly suffering from malnutrition problems. The paper mainly recommends that the sugar industry should take care of the needs of small-scale sugarcane farmers.

3-1-1-28

ADVERTISING AND THE 'FEMINIZATION OF CULTURE': A KENYAN PERSPECTIVE

*By Duncan OmangaC/o Communicatinon ManagementMoi Universityankodani@yahoo.com and
Elliud LubandaC/o History DepartmentKenyatta UniversityLubandaelliud@yahoo.com*

Abstract

It is now a common perception in some circles that the main purpose of modern television is not to entertain, but to make us buy things. In this ever-increasing commercial society, advertising is considered one of the most powerful and influential aspects in the media, persuading viewers to mould to a set ideal by appealing to their emotions, and suggesting acquisition and possession as a means to social success and happiness.

The television's sound and vision facilitate production of adverts with messages of great force and impact. Today, advertising is encouraging a feminization of culture, whereby all potential consumers are put in the classic role of the female: manipulable and seeing themselves as objects. It is little wonder that aspects of hitherto stereotypical feminine attributes are visibly embraced by a growing number of young men.

In this paper, our purpose is to present our findings done on the effect of TV adverts on young adults in Moi University, Kenya. The study shows a significant correlation between the TV males in adverts and perceptions of males in society, by both male and female respondents. Consequently, we argue that Kenyan television is subtly cultivating a perception of a more feminine male.

4-1-2-33

HUMAN CAPITAL AND THE EDUCATION FOR COUNTRIES IN TRANZITION: THE CASE OF ALBANIA AND MACEDONIA

*By Liljana Elmazi, Ph.D Faculty of Econimocs, University of Tirana, Albania Jovan Stojanoski, Ph.D
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Abstract

This paper focuses on the issue of human capital, which is a very specific and integral part of each individual. Education has been considered as a widely accepted way for increasing the human capital, as long term investment with a positive return rate. This study tries to give a full picture of the indicators of human capital in Albania and Macedonia as countries in transition, analyzing the role and impact of education on employment. Indicators of the education system in Albania and Macedonia have been displayed as well as an empirical evidence of the return in investment on education. Methodology used is based on Living standard and measurement survey in Albania and Macedonia . Results of empirical work on investment of Albanian and Macedonia individuals on education have been analyzed, too. According to the human capital theory, the decision for more investments in more educational years, take in consideration a rational compare of costs and profits. This stresses the educational importance for its strong relation between it and individual incomes. The data used for this study are from the questionnaire which has been used to estimate the living level in Albania and Macedonia. This transmits a valuable information for the cases related with living conditions, including too the data for the incomes and poverty dimension. The observed united is the family (3600) and the data are collected for every member of the family (about 26253 individuals). Our function evaluation take in consideration the Smallest Square Method Vleresimi (OLS) in an equation that include the gender, educational level and work factor with the purpose to explain monthly incomes. For Albania and Macedonia case, the educational levels are not a strong point of the educational level growth. The considered countries in this study are still represented as countries with the lowest participation in the Universities according to the population. The largest investments which must be in educational sector are necessary to decrease the oppotune costs in rural areas, not only in quantitative terms but also in the qualitative one.

3-1-1-15

THE ROLE OF COMMUNITY MEDIA IN COMMUNICATING SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION AND UNDERSTANDING TO ORDINARY COMMUNITIES

By Matu Nguri and P.K. Chepkuto

Abstract

The model of a community radio or a newspaper as a hub for community transformation is new in Kenya. Only the Mang'elele women group owned station in Makueni district has started to experiment with the concept. The community radio station for example is a versatile interface which scans relevant information for various interest groups in it's community but it is also able to step down the information and to break it down into a sweet menu for the people. Furthermore, a community station is established by visionary groups convinced of the need for large scale changes for the communities. In the African context, such media helps in stifling thresholds in every dimension of living. Science and scientific innovation is a fulcrum spearheaded in such thinking and initiative. The community broadcasting concept again activates

community pool projects and expects to reap from a fruitful string of global networks of groups who have an interest in their kind of environment and life. Both in the ICT policy gazetted by the Government this year and in the 2006 draft national media policy, community broadcasting is one of the three kinds of broadcasting. It's lobbyists are pressing for the government to reserve frequencies for community broadcasting in every district in the country. Science and it's off-springs can transform the rural communities if transferable knowledge is internalized by ordinary people.

2-1-1-3

ENHANCING SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT THROUGH PROPER NURTURE OF CHILDREN

By Mrs. Carolyne M.S. Buya Kenyatta University

Abstract:

Children are an important component of the human society in their own right and as future upholders of development in its entirety. Development will however remain an illusion if no proper foundation is laid for its achievement. The aim of this paper is to demonstrate that proper nurture of children is this foundation. The discussion focuses on Africa whose present development crisis, we observe, is partly due to uncritical acceptance of foreign values and development models, assumed to have 'worked for others'. The argument here is that the potential of positive change to socio-economic development lies in present African children who require proper nurture to enable them actualise fundamental philosophical values such as individuality and creativity among others.

3-1-2-25

ENGLISH AS AN INSTRUMENT OF DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA

By Kembo-Sure, Ph.D Moi University.

Abstract

The paper is a critical examination of English as an official language in many African countries and how the slow pace of development in the region is partly a function of the inefficient communication medium adopted. The paper traces the historical development of English as a dominant language outside the British Isles and how this history is linked to imperial expansion of European political cultural and commercial ambitions. The paper proposes a reevaluation of African development priorities and a return to the indigenous languages to begin reconstructing the socio-cultural infrastructure to support the economic and political super structures. The paper embodies the spirit of the OAU Language Plan of Action for Africa 1987 which outlines the guiding principles on which national language plans should be based.

2-1-2-5

USING GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM IN MAPPING SURFACE RUNOFF FOR PLANNING AND LAND USE DEVELOPMENT IN URBAN AREAS: A CASE OF ELDORET TOWN

By Beneah D. O. Odhiambo and Tom A. Espila Department of Geography, Moi University

Abstract

It has been observed that urban development plans within Eldoret Municipality seem not to take into consideration the natural pathways of surface runoff. Consequently, even with moderate rain storm, surface runoff becomes a major problem within the municipality; leading to over flooded roads, hindering transportation (including pedestrian movement) and severe destruction of property that is developed on natural pathways of surface runoff. The objective of the study was to demonstrate the need of taking into consideration the magnitude of and natural pathways of surface runoff in urban planning and development using Eldoret Municipality as a case study. The study undertook to map the natural pathways of surface runoff in selected areas within Eldoret Municipality, determine the frequency, magnitude and characteristics of surface runoff and to superimpose the current development plan onto the surface runoff map in order to determine the spatial extent and impact of flooding within the municipality. To achieve these objectives, hydrogeomorphological mapping techniques were used in compilation of the flood hazard zone maps for flood prone areas. The technique involves stereoscopic interpretation of remotely sensed data coupled with field measurements and collection and analysis of rainfall and stream discharge data. The field data were input into geographic information system (GIS) for rapid compilation of the flood hazard zone maps for the flood prone areas. The areas most affected by surface runoff were appraised by overlaying the flood hazard zone maps onto the town plan maps in the GIS, in order to assess the property developed within the flood prone areas, and the areas most susceptible to flooding that should be avoided in future development activities within the municipality. It is recommended that these maps should be generated and used by town planners while undertaking development and planning activities within urban areas in Kenya.

3-1-1-38

PAPER TITLE: PARTICIPATORY AND CONSULTATIVE PROCESSES IN THE FORMULATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF KENYA'S POVERTY REDUCTION STRATEGIES: MYTH OF REALITY?

*By Peter O Ndege, Department of History, Political Science and Public Administration,
School of Arts and Social Sciences, Moi University*

Abstract

The World Bank (WB) has since 1999 required that concessionary lending and/or debt relief be predicated on the preparation and implementation of Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs). The WB insists that these should be products of broad-based in-country participation and consultations between the Government, Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs), the private sector, foreign aid agencies such as the WB and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and other stake holders and development partners. Kenya immediately formulated its PRSPs in 2002 and 2005, respectively and became one of the first developing countries to

respond to this conditionality. This paper discusses the role of participatory and consultative processes in development in general and poverty reduction in particular. It then evaluates the extent to which these processes were allowed to permeate the formulation and implementation of Kenya's PRSPs. Finally, the paper assesses some of the outcomes of the poverty reduction measures.

3-1-1-22

CRYING WOLF? THE IMPACT OF TERRORISM AND GLOBAL SECURITY ISSUES ON KENYA'S FOREIGN RELATIONS AND DIPLOMACY

By Paul Kurgat Department of History, Political Science and Public Administration

Abstract

This paper analyses the economic, social and political causes and consequences of the Terrorism and Global security issues on Kenya's foreign relations and diplomacy. It focuses mainly on selected global conflict issues, particularly the Vietnam Debacle, the Falklands Affair, Afghanistan Invasion, the September 11 terrorist attack in the USA, the Iraqi War I (1991) and (2004), the Congo Crisis (1964) and the 2002 East African Bombings. The paper argues that central in the causes of terrorist activities were unjust interstate trade relations and cultural clashes between Christians and Muslims. Ultimately, the US clarion call to single handedly install democratic regimes world over. Finally the paper argues that terrorist activities in East Africa impacted negatively on Kenya's prestige as a tourist, diplomatic and strategic centre in East Africa.

4-1-2-34

HIGHER AND SPECIALISED EDUCATION AND THE PROBLEM OF EDUCATED UNEMPLOYMENT IN KENYA: A CHALLENGE TO DEVELOPMENT.

*By Caroline Wekullo Department educational Management and Policy Studies Moi University and
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Abstract

The Kenyan government is experiencing a high rate of educated unemployment. It is estimated that more than 2 000 000 Kenyan youths are unemployed and majority of which are graduates from various public and private higher institutions of learning. Whereas it is assumed that the role of any good curriculum is to achieve the national goals of education, this seems not to be the case in Kenya where such goals include among others, to prepare the youth to be contributors to the national development, and mould them to become self-dependent. The increase in the population of educated unemployment in Kenya is an indication that either the curriculum is not effectively preparing the citizens to be meet the requirements of particular jobs or the output of graduates in the job market does not correspond to the available job opportunities. This, however, becomes a challenge to the country's development, as the supposed to be the major players are inactive and noncontributing. This paper, therefore, purposes to argue that the main cause of educated unemployment in Kenya is the disharmony between the curriculum of higher education and the labour market on one hand, and the inefficiency of the curriculum to keep pace with changing technology on the other. This, therefore, has tremendously affected the contribution of the youth in development. The paper further hopes to suggest that higher and specialized education should be kept in harmony with the labour

market and the changing technology. It is hoped that the issues discussed and ideas advanced in the paper will be of great importance especially to the educationists and those concerned with the drawing up of the country's educational curriculum.

3-1-1-14

ETHNIC INDIGENE AND NATIONHOOD: WHICH WAY FOR KENYA, THE TRIBE OR THE NATION?

*By Lubanda, Eliud- Kenyatta University and
Omanga, Mainye- Moi University*

Abstract

Ethnic group is one five five principle markers of identity, the others being religion, gender, race and class. These markers play important roles in the interaction and articulation of man's role in his society. The concern of ethnicity and how it plays into politics of nation building the world over has attracted wide intellectual curiosity. While it is an accepted phenomenon for men/women to coalesce round certain principles, identity, and values when pushing for political interests, the politics of ethnic exclusivity has been accused of being behind some of the worst atrocities in humankind including the holocaust, the Balkan crises, the intractable middle-East conflict, Rwanda and Burundi massacres the Biafran war, the Congo conflagration to name but a few. Though many studies have been undertaken on religion, ethnicity and communalism in the politics of the so-called emergent nation-states, their focus has not been on the subject of identity as such. Similarly, radical and neo-Marxist scholars and researchers of African political economy have long ignored studies on identity politics. Thus, theories that obscured importance of identity in our political analyses has been the ones mostly maintained (Melson and Wolpe, 1971; Paden, 1973; Young, 1976). However, what many dismissed as primordial sentiments are fast becoming significant elements of political organization in the contemporary world, including crisis ridden African countries. This paper seeks to discuss this ignored interaction between ethnic identity and state building efforts in Africa with specific reference to Kenya. As well, the paper will highlight the various theories that analyze the construction/conception of these identities. The salience lays in what effects, both positive and negative, the so-called negative ethnic identity has had in our efforts to build a stable, sustainable and peaceful democracy, and how such are expressed. The main theoretical interrogative tool in the discussion is post-colonialism. The notions of Sub-alternism, otherness and hibridity will be useful in trying to draw an interactive continuum between the various communities in the country as well historic interactions with former British colonialists (Said, 1988; Schoenbrun, 1993). Marxist and Neo-Marxist theories will also be used in trying to decipher the poverty-immiserization traps, exploitation and class relations within the country. In plural societies like Kenya, understanding and therefore purposefully harnessing the diverse ethnic identities and sentimentalities could be the difference between state development or state disintegration. Further, this could be the panacea the country requires to achieve the eighth millennium development goal, viz; developing a global partnership for development.

4-1-1-33

**SCIENCE AND SOCIAL-ECONOMICS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT:
CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES IN THE 21ST CENTURY**

*By Fr. Dr. Joseph Kahiga KirukiMoi UniversitySchool of Arts and Social SciencesDepartment of Philosophy &
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Abstract

Africa as a Continent is second to non in terms of underdevelopment in socio, cultural, political, economic and technological development. Yet the continent is second to non in terms of natural endowments. Various factors contribute to this state of affairs. Among them are anachronistic cultural attitudes that are engrained within the mental structures of the people. Any action or practice is based on a mindset or epistemology. A bad action has a false epistemological foundation and needs remedial measures. Such a mindset may be eschewed and there is need for a paradigm shift or Copernican, Kantian epistemological revolution so as to set the continent in a steady pace towards true renaissance and technological take off This paper focuses on anachronistic attitudes that demean a woman in the African society. A woman is one of the most important catalyst of economic, social cultural change in the society. An oppressed woman means a downtrodden economy, culture and social enslavement. The liberation of a woman is the liberation of the economy and hence betterment of social cultural technological take off. Wife inheritance is an enduring cultural practice among the Luos and many African societies. The epistemological base of this practice requires a paradigm shift now than ever before due to the prevalence of the AIDS pandemic if not for any other reason. The paper will follow the rational critical, phenomenological, existential analytical method in dealing with epistemological concepts that are a foundation of an enduring silent oppression of women. The paper suggests radical paradigm or epistemological shift in light of the dynamism of human thought and practice in the contemporary world and times. Africa must not stick to anachronistic cultural practices for the sake of it, there is need to change to new paradigms or perish. The Engine towards African renaissance in the 21st century is the cutting off of the fetters that have for a long time oppressed the women folk in Africa. Thanks to Moi University Research Funding that has enabled this research to be a reality: (Reference: DVC Research)

2-1-1-4

**URBAN HOUSEHOLDS UNDER PRESSURE AND THE IMPACT OF HIV/AIDS:
EXPERIENCE FROM AN INFORMAL SETTLEMENT IN NAIROBI.**

*By Harrison M.K. MaithyaDepartment of AnthropologyMoi University and
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Abstract.

Poor urban households face many challenges that negatively impact on their well-being. To secure their well-being and cope with their economic, social physical and political environment challenges, households adopt livelihood strategies that draw on five forms of assets, which constitute a stock of capital. These five assets according to the sustainable livelihood framework are: human capital, financial capital, physical capital, social capital, and natural capital. Indeed, the model contends that households' ability to evade or

reduce vulnerability is dependent upon their initial asset endowment and their capacity to manage, access and transform their assets. This paper draws upon a recently completed DFID-funded study, which adopted such a model towards understanding the implications of HIV for urban livelihoods. It first discusses some of the findings of the study, which was carried out in an informal settlement in Nairobi. The findings indicate the scale and scope of economic, social, health, physical and environmental challenges that poor urban households face, which it is concluded negatively impact on their well-being. But, at the same time, the findings show the variety of livelihood strategies which they employ to deal with shocks and stresses occasioned by these pressures. The paper then addresses some of the methodological issues involved in studies on the impact of HIV/AIDS on livelihoods.

3-1-1-25

THE ROLE OF GENDER AND TECHNOLOGY IN THE SPAWNING OF MICRO AND SMALL ENTERPRISES. THE CASE OF INDIGENOUS AGRO-FOOD PROCESSING IN NORTH-RIFT, KENYA.

By Masese Eric – Moi University

Abstract

Small and Micro enterprises have been recognized for their significant role in economic development and more specifically in women empowerment. Women in particular have been and remain key participants in this sector, but there are hardly any studies on the role of gender and technology in the spawning and subsequent growth of agro-food processing micro-enterprises. Agro-food processing presents an avenue through which agricultural produce can be added value and thereby increase its value. The study sought to determine the impact of gender related factors on enterprise growth and performance within the agro-processing sub-sector. Secondly the study sought to find out the indigenous agro-processing technologies utilized and impact on enterprise growth, output and income. Thirdly the study explored technological opportunities and possible scope for adding value to agro-food products. The study furthermore assessed and determined the level of business management of micro-enterprises and its impact on enterprise performance.

The target population comprised all female operated micro-enterprises undertaking agro-food processing within the North-Rift both rural and urban based. The study area was divided into three zones namely Eldoret- Uasin-Gishu District, Kapsabet- Nandi-North District, Moi's Bridge- Transzoia District. In the three zones 60 enterprises were randomly selected and formed the sample of the study. The study utilized questionnaires and observation as the data collection instruments. Data was analyzed descriptively by the use of mean and frequencies and inferentially to test hypothesis involved cross tabulation which yielded chi-square values and correlations of key variables of the study. The research findings showed that the agro-food processing enterprises at the micro level were economical and sustainable because the mean monthly earnings of Ksh. 6,849.44 were well above the mean minimum legal wage. A significant number of enterprises had a performance index of more than 50 % (mean index 59%). Gender related factors that had a significant positive relationship with enterprise performance were age, marital status and ownership of the enterprises. On the other hand maternity confinement and spousal interferences had a significant negative relationship with enterprise performance. Four indigenous agro-food processing techniques were studied

these were fermentation, saltation, roasting and drying. The level of technology employed was basically manual which could be described as being predominantly traditional. Cross tabulation analysis indicated that roasting, saltation and drying contributed positively to enterprise performance in terms of net earnings. Further analysis showed that operators in the sector had low level of business management skills 45% reported to have no records of their business transactions, 77% did not set aside funds for replacement of equipments and 48% did not have a bank account. On the basis of the above findings it is clear that gender related factors continue to impede effective participation of women in micro-enterprise development. The technologies utilized contribute positively on the performance of the female operated enterprises. It is proposed that for effective participation of female entrepreneurs gender inequality should be addressed through the provision of business development services and social interventions that ensures minimum inferences from spouses. With the abundant raw materials from the study area the operators in this sector should be facilitated to look for at national and international markets for the final products other than reliance on local markets. This will foster the forward and backward linkages between the agricultural sector and the market for the agro-food products. There is need for deliberate government policy aimed at availing modern technologies to entrepreneurs. These polices may include provision of subsidized credit and adequate information on the availability of appropriate tools and machines.

3-1-1-20

GLOBALISATION AND INTERDEPENDENCE: KENYA'S SECURITY AND DEVELOPMENT DILEMMA?

By Arthur Munene Njagi, Department of History, Archaeology and Political science, Kenyatta University

Abstract

The idea of sovereignty in international relations theory is increasingly being subjected to unprecedented challenges by forces of globalisation. One can as well talk of imperial globalization in reference to globalization's direct subordination of territories in a global panopticism that proffers a regime of surveillance. The politics of military alliances seem to narrow down globalization to military globalization. (Aseka 2005) Consequently the fantasy of global military domination has reduced African countries Kenya included to accomplices to their internalization of their own seashores and hinterlands through the provision of military bases to Western powers. While global interactions depict dominance and dependence, the dialectic of interdependence among nations in the international system is more defined in trade relations than in military relations despite the priority governments' accord to their policies on national security. This paper seeks to examine Kenya-Britain military relations as a form of inter-nation cooperation. First by identifying this pattern of international cooperation the paper hopes to focus attention on a rather neglected aspect of international relations and by relating national and global cooperative interactions the paper seeks to examine if cooperation is always beneficial for all participants especially under conditions of dependence and dominance characterizing state relations and more so in the new geopolitical dispensation epitomized as the New International Economic Order, as propagated by the geo-political interests of the United States of America and Britain . The paper borrows its theoretical footing on realism theory by Hans Morgenthau

(1948). Morgenthau argues that power is the main variable determining relations and or relation patterns of states in the international system. Politics among nation is just but the struggle for power and peace in the anarchic international system. Consequently Britain's global military/geo-security dominance is well pronounced by having military relations with Kenya while Kenya's own internal and external security in both the East Africa and Greater Horn region becomes well pronounced and enhanced. While the country gears towards achieving her millennium development goals, to what extent has the country therefore paid attention to her security concerns, both national and international, out of military alliances that could or other wise have jeopardize(d) her foreign relations with development partners and or how does Kenya therefore develop a global partnership for development with partners who are mainly not from the traditional Western Europe and North America (who were mainly colonizers) but are emerging powers economically? At a time when the War on terrorism against the Middle East and OPEC countries is more rife, and the fulcrum of economic might shifts to the East, one may therefore ask, has Kenya become a partisan state in these protracted conflicts? What is she to gain for her development goals? The paper therefore raises the debate on pertinent issues ranging from the colonial past/legacy, vis a vis Kenya's security concerns in the region, foreign policy i.e. economic and trade and the international relations in relation to the broader spectrum of achieving the Millennium Development Goals. The paper acknowledges that Britain remains Kenya's largest bilateral/development partner (from trade statistics 2004,2005) through the DFID among other British development agencies.

3-1-1-21

THE STATE, RESOURCE ALLOCATION, AND ASPECTS OF ETHNIC DOMINATION AND MARGINALIZATION IN INDEPENDENT KENYA

By Dr. Anne Nangulu Department of History Moi University P.O. Box 3900 ELDORET

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Abstract

Kenya became independent from British colonial rule on 12 December 1963, and the following year, same date and month became a republic. The independent state was concerned with the consolidation of power and economic development. However, power and wealth were disproportionately distributed between and within an already ethnically and socially differentiated populace. Few became politically powerful and wealth; the majority remained de-politicized, oppressed and poor. As a matter of fact, the ethnic character has been publicly aired as some ethnic groups, particularly the Kikuyu during the Kenyatta era and the Kalenjin during the Moi era, and the Mount Kenya groups in general during the Kibaki era, are said to have had most of the top posts within the civil service at the expense of members from other ethnic groups. Moreover, on average, Central province, parts of the Rift Valley and Nairobi have better infrastructure for example, roads, health, and education facilities than for example, North Eastern province and Northern Kenya. Generally, resource allocation in Kenya has been characterized by ethnicity, political correctness and sectionalism. This has created dissatisfaction, with the majority of the population, particularly in rural areas and the urban poor, accusing the government of neglect and marginalization.

WINNING AND LOSING: THE CHANGING GEOGRAPHY OF THE RURAL AREAS OF KENYA

By Gilbert Mbaka Nduru (Dphil)

Abstract

To Kenyans, rural areas have a multiplicity of functions as spaces for food production as well as other non-food materials, for generation of renewable energy, for socio-economic and cultural activities, as well as political activism. In addition, they are of prime environmental significance because of their role in protecting soil and water quality, biodiversity as well as landscape diversity; and finally, they offer rural and urban dwellers a wide range of recreation and leisure opportunities. Thus one can safely claim that in spite of the greater overall economic importance of urban areas, rural areas are vital to Kenya and they should be appreciated as such. Nevertheless, they are often considered backward and conservative, although in reality they have always been changing just as urban areas. However, their transformation in the recent past has been particularly rapid and radical. It has involved the changing role of agriculture as well as the seemingly contradictory processes of globalization and localization, regulation and deregulation, homogenization and diversification. Although in many rural areas agriculture and animal husbandry are the prime rural movers, politics has been slow to react, clinging to the view that these sectors deserve special treatment, yet with little commitment to their development. Besides, globalization has become the principal concept of academics and politicians when describing the ongoing world-wide changes. Although the term quickly faded to an almost all-embracing and thus increasingly hollow phrase, the processes that hide behind it have had profound imprint in rural areas to be ignored. It is not only a temporal coincidence that globalization has profoundly weakened the role of the state as the main political actor, provider of welfare and restrictor of spatial and socio-economic inequalities in different parts of the rural areas. Because of the persisting rural diversity there have been winning and losing regions, winning and losing villages, winning and losing social groups, winning and losing households and individuals. Why some rural areas have found it easier than others to adapt to the processes of restructuring depends mainly, but not exclusively, on their natural, human and cultural resources as well as their location and people's socio-economic structure. This paper examines rural development not as a simple adding-up calculation where winning in one aspect may lead to loss in another, but rather as a complex whole where dramatic losses can also give rise to positive counteractions and ultimately result in winning.

3-1-2-18

THE LANGUAGE FACTOR IN ACHIEVING MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS.

By Obuchi Moseti Lecturer, Department of Languages and Literature University of Eastern Africa, Baraton

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Abstract

Socio-economic and political development of a people is a social paradigm that calls for a discourse in which all are expected to be involved as stake holders. In this regard, one may want to ask: who should participate in the socio-economic development discourse, particularly in the developing world? Specifically put, how can the larger community be involved in the development discourse if she has not been empowered in particular ways? In this paper, we discuss pertinent issues pertaining to socio-economic and political development in light of the multi-cultural set up in which on the one hand, the elite seem to understand scientific and technological discourse and issues, and on the other hand, the masses who are largely semi-literate are not able to tap the gains arising from the scientific and technological research. In this paper, we argue that socio-economic and political development of a people necessarily calls for the language factor as there is an implicit relationship between language, information and communication. We cannot possibly discuss the multi-faceted issues pertaining to millennium development goals without bringing on board and integrating issues of language empowerment, scientific and technological development and communication. Modern development, as Okombo (2000) rightly asserts, relies on knowledge and information and so there is need to generate knowledge in science and technology. We argue that the knowledge so generated must be disseminated to and consumed by the masses through the languages that they understand. This is why we must involve the language factor in discussing such issues as political and educational systems, democracy, human rights, and the economy. We cannot possibly fight poverty, pandemic diseases and ignorance if we don't realize the language as a potential asset. Language is therefore an important factor in this respect.

3-1-2-12

POVERTY REDUCTION IN KENYA WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF NEPAD'S STRATEGY: THE ROLE OF INFORMATION

By Lily Nyariki E-mail: lnyariki@yahoo.com

Abstract

The presentation will focus on **poverty reduction** in Kenya and how a systematic provision of information can help in achieving this. A brief introduction will be made on what NEPAD stands for, while touching on its policies and strategies on poverty reduction in pursuit of Millennium Development Goals (MDG). The paper will then define what poverty is, while looking at its manifestations and indicate how Kenya's poverty reduction strategy is in tandem with NEPAD's own policies and strategy on uplifting Africans from abject

poverty, given that more than half of Kenyans live on less than a dollar a day. The problem to be addressed is poverty reduction in Kenya and how information can be used as means to achieve it within the framework of NEPAD policies, in pursuit of Millennium Development Goals (MDG) adopted by the United Nations in 2003. The presentation will also define what information is and how it can be applied to empower Kenyans to perform better on individual and national levels thus empower them economically to afford the basic needs, which include food, shelter, clothing, education, health and security, and help reduce poverty on a nationwide scale. Finally, the presentation will summarize the points raised above and make recommendations, while noting that empowering poor people with information through ICT and other means can uplift them from their present state of hopelessness.

3-1-1-30

SINGLE – PARENT FAMILIES: CHOICE OR CONSTRAINT? FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN NANDI; 1963 – 2000

By Dr. Prisca Tanui Too priscatanui@yahoo.com MOI UNIVERSITY

Abstract

The numbers of households headed by women in Kenya are growing. A number of studies blame the existence of such households on men. Furthermore, families headed by women are often thought to be worse off socially and economically. This paper adopts a historical perspective to examine the causes of female-headed households in Nandi. It also delves into the extent, causes and consequences of differential gender access to agricultural resources by female-headed households. This paper employs a feminist political economy approach, which views the concept of gender relation as central. Gender relations in any society are the power relations and are closely linked to relations of production, but are separated from them and not reducible to them. That is feminist political economy recognizes the complex interaction of economic, political and ideological aspects as determinants in all instances. This perspective also draws on historical and cultural specifics in order to interpret local conditions. It takes peoples experiences and capabilities for action seriously putting the concept of agency at the center of analysis. This paper argues that various factors have contributed to the emergence of female-headed households in Nandi. These households are not homogenous. There are households that access agricultural resources and are capable of realizing full potential in agricultural production. However, a large number of such households do not access agricultural resources and end up living in poverty.

2-1-1-2

NANDI TRADITIONAL ‘WOMAN TO WOMAN MARRIAGES’ AND THEIR EFFECT ON THE SPREAD OF HIV / AIDS

By Mrs. Rebecca Sing’oei and Dr. Emily J. Choge

Abstract

Family life among most African communities is organized along patriarchal lines where the male is the head of the family. Property succession and inheritance was through male lineage. This is probably because unlike women who leave the family after marriage, the males remain at home. The desire to keep the family’s wealth within the home dictated that the wealth be inherited specifically by the men. To add on to that, in the African Traditional community, perpetuation and continuity of life was a matter of grave concern for the individual family. It was through procreation that that their personal immortality was perpetuated and a source of heirs to their property was ensured. It was, therefore, a must for every individual to get married and have children. As it is expected, it is impossible to control the forces of nature. Some women are regrettably barren while others are not endowed with sons. The inheritance and succession procedures of

family's resources tied to sons complicated the rights of barren and sonless women among the Nandi community. To overcome this anomaly the Nandi community made certain arrangements to rectify these biological accidents and to rescue a sonless mother's lineage (house) from social extinction. Some of the arrangements were as follows: A barren wife was allowed to marry a younger wife who could sire children for her, a sonless mother was also allowed to marry after all her daughters had been married, a sonless mother was expected to retain one of her daughters in the home. The retention was cemented through a marriage covenant. However, with the advent of colonization, Christianity and modernization, this custom like many African customs were exposed to change. The culture which protected the arrangement from misuse has undergone a major transformation. As a result, those who practice the custom fail to adhere to regulations that go with it. Consequently, the practice has become an avenue for permissive immorality which has spread adverse effects to the community especially in this era of HIV/AIDS. However, we cannot dismiss the practice wholesomely on the contrary some cases are doing quite well. Some of the lady 'husbands' are polygamous and have successfully educated their children up to the university level and right now they are successful young men and women. This paper therefore through the methodology of participant observation and interview of key informant intends to:

- Try to shed light to the nature of the above marriage arrangements. In the process, it will draw attention to original purpose of such marriages and illuminate the advantage that went with them to the Nandi community.
- Identify the areas that have succumbed to changes in current times and show how these changes have negatively affected the community especially in areas touching on the dreadful HIV/AIDS.
- Borrowing a leaf from the successful cases, attempts will be made to give suggestions on how the predicament could be resolved.

4-1-2-35

HIGHER AND SPECIALIZED EDUCATION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

By Oluoch John Office of the Deputy Vice Chancellor-Planning and Development Moi University

Abstract

Higher Education is an essential tool for achieving sustainability. People the world over have come to recognize that current economic development trends are not sustainable, and that higher education and specialized training are key ingredients to moving the society toward sustainability. An important distinction will be the difference between education *about* sustainable development and education *for* sustainable development. The first is an awareness lesson or theoretical discussion. The second is the use of education as a tool to achieve sustainability. SD promises to make the world more livable by giving people knowledge and skills for lifelong learning to help them find solutions to their environmental, economic, and social issues. One of the descriptions of sustainable development is credited to the Brundtland Commission that "Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of the future generations to meet their own needs" (World Commission on Environment and Development, 1987:43). Sustainable development must have three components: environment, society, and economy. The well being of these three is intertwined. The sustainability paradigm rejects the contention

that casualties in the environmental and social realms are inevitable consequences of economic development. The paper considers sustainability to be a paradigm for thinking about a future in which environmental, societal and economic considerations are balanced in the pursuit of development and improved quality of life. Ever pressing now is the need to re-examine our school and college curricular at all levels (i.e. pre-school to university). Meeting this challenge depends on re-orienting curriculums to address the need for more sustainable production and consumption patterns. This is because research has shown that higher and specialized education can improve agricultural productivity, enhance the status of women, reduce population growth rates, enhance environmental protection and raise living standards.

3-1-1-26

THE YOUTH AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

By Oluoch John Office of the Deputy Vice Chancellor-Planning and Development Moi University

Abstract

All over the world, young people are working on environment, development and social justice issues; youth have already demonstrated that they play an important role in building sustainability. Sustainable development involves new ways of thinking, new ways of doing things. The potential lies in young people to generate these changes. The responsibility for the path we take in the future lies in the hands of today's youth, whether we continue the current rates of destruction, or create a more equitable and peaceful society. In June, 1992, what has been referred to as the largest United Nations Conference took place in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil: the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED). It brought together 118 heads of state and over 100,000 individuals to discuss the future of the planet. Women, youth, businesspeople and many other groups organized to ensure that they had a voice in the process. Youth comprise 30 per cent of the world's population. Their involvement in environment and development decision-making and in the implementation of programmes is critical to the long-term success and sustainability of the world as per Agenda 21 which stressed advancing the role of youth and actively involving them in the protection of environment and the promotion of economic and social development. It is imperative that youth from all parts of the world participate actively in all relevant levels of decision-making processes because it affects their lives today and has implications for their futures. In addition to their intellectual contribution and their ability to mobilize support, they bring unique perspectives that need to be taken into account. Numerous actions and recommendations within the international community have proposed to ensure that youth are provided a secure, healthy future, including an environment of quality, improved standards of living and access to education and employment.

2-1-1-5

ANALYSIS OF INTEGRATED APPROACHES USED IN ALLEVIATING SOCIO-ECONOMIC HARDSHIPS OF ORPHANS AND CHILDREN MADE VULNERABLE BY HIV/AIDS: A CASE OF MIGORI DISTRICT-KENYA.

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Abstract

The impact of HIV/AIDS has been felt by arguably all households in Kenya. Very many children in this country have been orphaned or made vulnerable as a result of the scourge. Currently, the number of orphans and vulnerable children (OVCs) is estimated at over 1.5 million. The education, health and development of the OVCs, is therefore a matter of serious concern considering that their state has serious implications for this nation in terms of security, development and other concerns. In relation to this problem, this paper presents the findings of a study carried out in Migori district in 2005. The main objective of the study was to analyse whether the integrated approaches employed by the government, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Community Based Organizations (CBOs), churches and any other agencies are alleviating the socio-economic hardships of the OVCs. Migori district was chosen because it is one of the areas most highly affected by HIV/AIDS. Purposive sampling was used to identify three divisions namely Uriri, Suba East, Suba West. The same procedure was used to identify three locations –one from each of the divisions. A total of thirty opinion leaders, three NGOs, three CBOs, three churches, five people living with the HIV/AIDS virus, six care givers and fifteen OVCs were sampled for this research. Data was obtained through questionnaires, interviews and focused group discussions. The findings indicate that although there are about three thousand OVCs in the three divisions, they face various problems including lack of food, clothing and shelter, they have dropped out of school, are involved in child labour, drug abuse, theft, prostitution, and early marriage-especially among the girls. The study also revealed that there is very minimal co-ordination between the different organizations involved in addressing the hardships of the OVCs; hence, they have very little impact, also due to overwhelming number of OVCs. The researchers recommend a more unified and systematic approach to the alleviation of the socio-economic hardships of the OVCs. It is also recommended that more research be carried out in this area with a view to finding a lasting solution to this problem.

2-1-2-2

WHAT IS IN LAND OWNERSHIP? THE DYNAMICS OF PROPERTY RIGHTS IN INFORMAL URBAN DEVELOPMENT: THE ELDORET EXPERIENCE.

By Rose Musyoka (Mrs) Email: rmusyoka@hotmail.com

Abstract

Landlessness in Kenya is associated with extreme poverty. Poverty is thus partly closely linked to lack of or poor access to land. Policies governing access to land have a bearing on how easy or difficult it is to access land. The seventh millennium development goal (MDG) aims to ensure environmental sustainability. The goal targets by 2020 to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of slum dwellers by way of improved access to secure tenure. But what is in security of tenure and how does it impact on the development of urban land? Some urban land and poverty

analysts have linked development of informal settlements to lack of secure tenure. This paper draws on findings of recently completed DFID-funded research on informal urban land delivery and development processes in Eldoret. The paper argues that secure tenure may not be a prerequisite to housing consolidations and, therefore, does not necessarily lead to improved housing conditions of the urban poor. Developing policies that aim to legitimise use rights rather than secure tenure may help in improving lives in slums.

2-1-2-9

POSSIBILITY OF USING CLIMATE FORECAST FOR IMPROVED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN SEMI-ARID SOUTHEAST KENYA

By Mr. Charles W. Recha Email: cshika@yahoo.co.uk; Prof. Chris A. Shisanya, Kenyatta E-mail: shisanya@yahoo.com; Prof. Jennifer G. Phillips, E-mail: phillips@bard.edu; Dr. Robinson K. Ngugi Email: rosety@insightkenya.com

Abstract

Application of climate forecasts has potential to contribute towards sustainable agricultural production and is an adaptation strategy to disasters associated with climate variability. Presently, climate forecasts are disseminated in eastern Africa with the hope that it can be useful in farm-level disaster management planning. This paper reports findings of a study designed to investigate the extent to which subsistence farmers in semi-arid Kenya access and use climate forecasts and the associated constraints they encounter in farm management. Two field surveys were conducted before and after the release of October-December climate outlook by the Kenya Meteorological Department in 2004. Rainfall data was used to verify the accuracy of forecast. Results show that most farmers access meteorological forecast information through radio but hardly factor it in decision-making due to lack of trust. They opt for traditional schemes of forecasting which are 'onset predictors'. Chi-square test suggests that farmers who believe in meteorological forecasts are likely to seek the information and adopt it for farm-level planning. Farm management strategies are not influenced by agro-ecological zones but farmers showed potential to respond to forecasts when they altered planting dates and crop varieties. Adoption of forecast information in farm management is further constraint by socio-economic factors such as income, labour and access to appropriate seeds. It is suggested that forecasts be downscaled, climate scientists partner with the media in dissemination of climate forecasts and community based organizations should be encouraged to provide timely and low cost credit facilities to farmers.

4-1-2-36

FORMATIVE EVALUATION OF TECHNOLOGY EDUCATION

By John W. Simiyu D.Phil. E.Mail jwsi54@yahoo.com

Abstract

The department of Technology Education (TED) in the School of Education at Moi University was established in September 1989 to prepare graduate teachers who would be able to teach the 8-4-4 secondary and post secondary level technical group of subjects. Improvement in the competence of and quality of teaching the technical subjects was needed and this formed the main objective of the establishment of the department. The purpose of the present study was to examine the status of the departmental achievement with respect to the stated objectives at its inception, the needs of society as per the programmes offered by the department, and the department's response. The study was evaluative in nature and it covered the whole

of Kenya in the areas where Technology Education Department students are concentrated. Purposive stratified methods of sampling were adopted. The research instruments were questionnaires and interviews with both open and close-ended items. Qualitative and quantitative methods of data analysis were used. The mean, standard deviation, the chi square and analysis of variance (ANOVA) were used to analyze data at 0.05 level (95%) level of confidence. The major findings of the study were: a TED graduate is effectively capable of teaching the respective area of specialization and mathematics and physics in secondary and post secondary institutions. Management skills for management level employment are adequately taught. The training in technology education equips the graduates with adequate skills to work in industry and for further training. The institutions where TED graduates are currently working are poorly equipped calling for improvisation in the practical classes. The major recommendations are: In order to make an impact in the world of work TED should revise the curriculum to match the realities of the world of work vis a viz the rapid technological changes. Furthermore, the name of the degree certificate should be renamed to read Bachelor of education in electrical, building or mechanical technology in order to identify the graduate with the area of specialization.

3-1-2-26

**A SURVEY OF LANGUAGE USAGE IN OFFICIAL COMMUNICATION DOMAINS:
THE CASE OF UASIN GISHU DISTRICT**

By Prof. Naomi L. Shitemi¹ & Mr. David Wasike² e-mail: nlshitemi@hotmail.com

Abstract

The paper presents preliminary findings following a study that surveyed language usage scenarios in the official domains of Kenya. The study was inspired by the prevalent presence of Kiswahili in official communication landscapes in spite the fact that English is the declared official language while it (Kiswahili) is designated the national language. The related void in Kenya's language policy is highlighted. The study has also been inspired by the recommendation of the Constitution of Kenya Review Commission (CKRC 2002) that Kiswahili be designated and legislated as a co-official language with English while also retaining its National-language-status. The study therefore explores the possible implication and ripple effect of such legislation. The study is guided by the Functional approach to the study of Language. The theory gives basis and scope for the functional enquiry into purpose, status and manifestation of language in a given communication setting. Through this approach, the paper seeks to explain whether form and status of a language are determined by the functions as legislated by policy or those out of which it has evolved to serve in society, amongst other issues. Five official communication domains are focused upon in the study but the paper will discuss only two. The five domains include language usage in the office of the President with focus on the Provincial Administration and Registration of Persons sectors; the Agriculture; Education; Health & Local Government sectors of the government's communication and service provision landscapes. The various Divisions of Uasin Gishu District constitute the study area.

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DETERMINING MEDIA AND LANGUAGE RELATIONSHIP: ATTEMPTS IN IDENTIFYING INFLUENTIAL VARIABLES IN COMMUNICATION AMONG UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

By Agalo Jerry and Joyce Agalo

Abstract

Effective communication at any level requires the mastery of relevant skills. This depends to a great extent on exposure and the environment individuals find themselves in. It is therefore expected that students at tertiary institutions have acquired the relevant communication skills and are in the right environment to enable them communicate well. However, there is a significant number of students in our universities whose writing, speaking and critical thinking skills, as well as relating with those around them (PR) are wanting. This is an issue of great concern particularly to the employers, language and communication instructors, who have a big role in shaping the communicative patterns of the students. Apparently, the world today is in the midst of the third great revolution in history. Great new forces are at work in the world. The convergence of computers and telecommunications has made it into a global community, ready or not. For the first time in history, the rich and poor, city and countryside are linked in a global electronic network of shared images in real time and language. Ideas move across borders as if they did not exist. Global conversations are spread all over for ready consumption. These conversations are values that bleed into culture from such pseudo-products as films and advertising, which are neither coercive, nor intrusive but often find their way into our world of material goods, food fashion, entertainment and hence our everyday communication. The global culture that permeates our Kenyan society today is irresistible. Japan, for example, which strives to conserve its cultural practices, today finds burgers and fries dominating noodles and shushi, and Japanese teens struggling with English phrases they hardly understand in order to project a sense of global cool. Just like the Kenyan teens, we today see the Kenyan educated youth economic health measured by the McDonaldisation of eating habits and languages. Arising from the foregoing, a number of questions come to the fore. For example, what are the factors that contribute to the current state of affairs? Are there any external factors of global culture causing the influence? Is the media responsible, especially now that the world we live in and emerging societies are media-saturated and that news and other information, our understanding of the world in which we live, and of ourselves are constructed by the media we consume. Responses to these questions will be drawn from our experiences in dealing with both graduate and undergraduate students at Moi University and other institutions of higher learning in Kenya.

3-1-2-26

COMPETITIVE RESEARCH PROPOSAL WRITING: AN EMERGING SURVIVAL TOOL IN A UNIVERSITY ENVIRONMENT

By S Gudu, Joyce Agalo and J Oluoch

Abstract

Research is not only a core function of the university, but also plays an important role in the promotion and evaluation of academic staff, recognition and ranking of universities worldwide. In Kenya, the recent introduction of performance contract requires that staff productivity is assessed annually both on teaching excellence and research output. The emerging issues of universities ranking system based on research as

one of the criteria, and the shortage of research funds now place pressure on university academic staff to generate funds and improve the status of the university in the global academia. Thus, each academic staff is required to prove their credibility and continued retention in university employment based on the strength and magnitude of their research activities, among other capabilities. Despite the apparent importance attached to research, inadequate resources are allocated to it especially for universities in developing countries, resulting in low motivation for staff to undertake research. Coupled with this problem is the issue of knowledge and skills required in writing competitive research grant proposals, which is wanting for many would be researchers. The knowledge gap and lack of skills accrue from the omission of a course on writing competitive research grant proposal in the academic programmes of most universities. This paper is therefore intended to bridge this gap in knowledge and skills for writing successful proposals by providing appropriate information and guidelines. These include proposal writing tips, donor requirements and technical components of a research grant proposal.

4-1-2-40

TEACHERS PREPAREDNESS IN IMPLEMENTING HIV/AIDS EDUCATION IN KENYAN SECONDARY SCHOOLS

By Julius O. Jwan, . e-mail: jwanjulius@yahoo.co.uk

Abstract

This paper looks at teachers' preparedness in implementing HIV/AIDS education in Kenyan secondary schools. It is based on a case study research conducted in two secondary schools in Kisumu district, Nyanza Province, Kenya. Data was collected from principals, teachers and students using questionnaires, interviews and focused group discussions. Results revealed that many teachers are not yet trained on the implementation of HIV/AIDS education in their lessons; there are not enough facilities like video tapes, slides etc to be used in the teaching of HIV/AIDS, among others. The paper recommends that there is need to enhance training of teachers on the implementation of HIV/AIDS education during their pre- and in-service training. There is also need to make certain aspects of HIV/AIDS education examinable to encourage both the teachers and the students to give it the attention and seriousness that it deserves, among other recommendations.

4-1-2-41

INTEGRATED ECOSYSTEM MANAGEMENT IN THE MAU HILLS COMPLEX

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Abstract

The Mau Hills Complex has a variety of forest, grassland and wetlands that are habitats to a variety of both common and endangered terrestrial and aquatic wildlife and birdlife species. The Molo River and the wetlands areas around lakes Baringo and Bogoria, in particular, play important roles as water filters, fish nurseries and refuge for migratory and endemic birds for the Mau Hills Complex and beyond. However, in recent years, various land uses and human activities including forest clearance, drainage of land for cultivation, overgrazing, sedimentation of wetlands, tree removal for local fuelwood and charcoal burning have intensified and expanded, especially along the banks of Molo River and around the lakes Baringo and Bogoria wetlands. These activities are contributing to a reduction of plant

diversity, increased soil erosion, and are a threat not only to the wildlife and birdlife in the areas, but also to environmental protection and human well-being in the Mau Hills Complex and beyond. **The purpose of this paper is to examine and analyze the impacts of the various land use and human activities in the Mau Hills Complex, particularly, along the Molo River and around lakes Baringo and Bogoria wetlands, and develop integrated strategies that will ensure effective conservation and management of biodiversity in the areas.** The Mau Hills Complex form part of the highlands of the rift valley of Kenya and is home to over 12 million people (about 40%) of the country's population. The Rift Valley highlands form 15% of the total land area of Kenya. These lands have high agricultural potential, and as a result have experienced increased soil degradation, due, largely to dense human settlements and inappropriate land management practices. Due to these unsustainable developments, there has been rising incidences of abject poverty in the areas. A recent estimation by the Central Bureau of Statistics, for example, indicated that about 30 to 50 percent of rural households are in the category of absolute poverty. Current smallholder practices are no longer adequate to meet food needs or maintain the resource base, a situation that must be reversed if social and environmental disasters are to be averted. Poverty reduction, environmental quality, and sustainable agriculture are intricately linked in the Mau Hills water catchment complex. For instance, soil fertility replenishment will enhance biodiversity by increasing heterogeneity in the landscape leading to increased above and below ground biodiversity. The paper examines threats on biodiversity at the Molo river basins, at the upstream (Mau Hills complex), midstream along the river basin, and downstream at the wetlands with the view to proposing intervention measures.

Keywords: Integrated ecosystem management, river banks, wetlands, Molo River, Lake Baringo, Mau Hills Complex, Kenya.

3-1-1-16

POLITICS OF CONSTITUTION MAKING: A CASE OF KENYA 2000 TO 2004

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Abstract

Can constitution-making process be made in a political culture that has largely been hostile to constitutional principles and indeed constitutionalism? Secondly, is it possible for constitution making process to be an all-inclusive exercise or should it made by a selected team of experts? Thirdly, should constitution be made in peacetime? The 2000 – 2004 Kenya's constitution making process in part is a quest to answer to the above questions. This process however cannot be viewed in isolation. It was a culmination of political events that was triggered by the legalization of political pluralism and the transition in to multi party system in 1991. Moreover, the constitution making process in Kenya is one, which had two fundamental characteristic features. First, the constitution making process was done in peacetime and not in the context of a crisis. Secondly, this exercise contrary to the preferred constituent assembly (see, Preuss 1994 ³) engaged as many actors as possible. It sought to be as participatory as possible. Arising from above however, Kenya's constitution making process has been dodged by many political problems and its enactment therefore remains elusive. This paper is dedicated to

³ Preuss, U. 'Constitutional Powermaking of the New Polity: Some Deliberations on the Relations Between Constituent power and the Constitution', in: M. Rosenfeld (ed.), *Constitutionalism, Identity, Difference and Legitimacy* (Durham and London: Duke University Press, 1994)

explaining the politics that have informed the constitution making process in Kenya. Consequently, in this paper we examine the disquieting possibility that the Kenyan quest for a homemade constitutional order has lacked basic viable constitutional and political safeguards and this is due to the tension between those who wanted the process to be purely legal and technical versus those who viewed the process as being essentially political. In addition, the constitution making process in Kenya reveals the political problems that transition democracies face in attempting to reform and or enact modern constitution that is opposed to independence ones. This paper, by focusing on politics of constitution making in Kenya, thus explores and evaluates the conjecture of the dynamics of an all-inclusive negotiated constitution or constitution from both bottom-up and top-bottom. Paradoxically the novel all-inclusive constitution making exercise made it hard for consensus and convergence to be arrived at especially in transition democracies.

3-1-2-14

LANGUAGE SITUATION IN KENYA: RELEVANCE OF LEGISLATION & LANGUAGE POLICY FORMULATION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

By Prof. Naomi I. Shitemi e-mail: nlshitemi@hotmail.com

Abstract

This paper seeks to dialogue the language situation in Kenya. It is inspired by the 2002 report of the Constitution of Kenya Review Commission and the subsequent recommendations in the Draft Constitution towards legislation of the language issue. This draft was however rejected at the referendum held in November 2005. A case for language legislation and policy formulation as by the recommendations in the draft constitution will be dialogued. The paper will also address the apparent non articulation of language issues in nationally-inspired-strategic-planning & development documents. The significance of language & communication in any sustainable national development strategy will be highlighted. The current information, communication & technology drive dictates the inevitable inclusion of deliberate and conscious language planning & policy articulation in any planning and development strategies. The multilingual landscape in Kenya vis-à-vis the official & national language demarcations & applications for specific purposes will further inform the dialogue in the paper. The paper therefore raises food for thought for policy makers & planners for development in Kenya as we go deeper into the 21st century.

3-1-1-24

GENDER ROLES IN SOCIO-CULTURAL CONTEXT IN POVERTY REDUCTION

By Aliet Ondicho And Everlyne Wabwile N, Moi University

Abstract

For development to occur in any community, both men and women ought to be involved in resource management and utilization. However, gender equality remains an unfulfilled good and education partly targets for 2005 in many countries especially sub-saharan Africa and S. Asia. They are reflecting low public attention to women's needs. Furthermore, in developing countries, women have been left out in development due to gender roles in socio-cultural context. The paper intends to explore the effects of gender roles in socio-cultural context in poverty reduction by looking at how gender roles affect the inequality in development in our society. We shall look at how media portrays gender role disparities, which eventually

facilitates unequal development in the society. The paper will enlighten policy makers to make rules/laws that will enable women to equally participate in resource management and utilization to boost development in the society. The paper further intends to liberate women and the society from the gender role stereotypes ideas that have been a hindrance to equal development. The main assumptions are that women can contribute to poverty reduction if equally facilitated as the men in our society. Gender roles in the socio-cultural context have a negative impact on women quest for development.

3-1-1-27

**THE YOUTH AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN HIGHER EDUCATION:
STUDENTS AFFAIRS PERSPECTIVE**

By Mary Goretti Wosyanju And Joel Awino, Moi University

Abstract

Sustainable development is central to the lives of young people wherever they live in the world. Sustainable development is concerned with achieving quality of life for everyone, without damaging the planet for future generations. It impacts on the lives of all young people and is influenced by their daily choices and activities. Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) is a dynamic concept that utilizes all the aspects of public awareness education and training to develop the knowledge, skills perspectives and values which will empower people of all ages to assume responsibility for creating and enjoying a sustainable future. Unfortunately, proponents of ESD project restrict to a naturalistic approach or to a reactive process that focuses essentially on solving process of biophysical nature. It involves a reconstruction of systems of relationships among persons, society and environment. (Suave 1999). Sustainability means keep going continuously. Higher education is creating possibilities thus sustainability development is a process. This paper will discuss education for sustainable development from a Students Affairs perspective. According to the Millennium Development Goals (MDG), these are meant to recognize the interdependence between growth, poverty reduction and sustainable development, acknowledge that development rests on foundations of democratic governance, the rule of law, respect for human rights and peace and security. The other aspect is that all these bring together in the eighth goal the responsibilities of developing countries with those of developed countries for partnership and development. Youth are a major force in bringing development and change. Youth have fresh and innovative ideas and they are major productive stake holders. MDG emphasizes involvement of youth e.g. leadership programmes, sports, careers, counseling, choir, welfare and change process. The Students Affairs Department has been on the frontline in trying to make the MGDs achievable. Peer counsellors provide outreach services to youth in secondary schools and their peers in the University. They teach them on the dangers of the HIV/AIDS scourge which has had devastating effects on the economy. This paper will outline what entails Education for Sustainable Development. It will also draw a comparison between the general perspective and Students Affairs department perspective. It will outline the benefits, demerits, handicaps and challenges of ESD and will draw a conclusion on the way forward to use education as a tool to sustain development.

DRAINAGE OF NYANDO RIVER WETLANDS: THE DOUBLE-EDGED CHALLENGE OF CONSERVATION AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN KENYA.

By Raphael Wamithi Kareri, E-mail: evewamithi@yahoo.com, and Peter Aoko, E-mail: aokopeterojino@yahoo.com

Abstract

The Nyando river basin is a fertile crescent that over the years has tended to attract dense human settlement. The main occupation of majority of the people is subsistence farming, artisanal fisheries, extractive subsistence industries based on brick-making handicraft weaving, roadside small-scale businesses and petty trans-regional trades. There are no large-scale industrial establishments that can gainfully employ the surplus local labor all the year round. Therefore, rural poverty embodied in lack of reliable source of income, low levels of agricultural production, unemployment, lack of infrastructural facilities, including roads, water supply and health services characterize the region. Alternating dry and wet seasons exacerbates the situation. The former is characterized by shortage of grazing land and food supply whereas the latter is associated with extensive flooding and sub-merged arable land resulting in massive displacement of people to higher grounds. The dry season introduces increased problems of food supply and animal feed. The wetlands in the lowlands provide alternative sources of water for crop growing and animal feed. Thus, these ecosystems are continually being encroached, drained cleared of vegetation and converted into crop-farming areas. Incidentally, these wetlands remain the most suitable habitats for migratory birds, the hippopotamus, reptiles and form the main breeding areas for many aquatic animal species. The diverse plant species provide food, medicine and basketry industry. These raw materials have been used through millennia for house construction. Hence, the interaction between people and the wetlands has always been intense. The availability of these valuable wetland resources is today, threatened not only by the increased population pressure, but also by changing social, cultural and economic orientation of the people. The demand for exotic items and food has transformed man's traditional use of the wetland resources. The harvestable fiber materials are today used in making decorative mats, carpets, and other items that are highly valued in markets outside the region. The growth of this industry has had an appreciable impact on the local economy. The wetlands provide alternative avenues for livelihoods to families and individuals who have no off-farm income-generation sources. They engage in all types income-generating activities including sand mining, crop-cultivation, fiber harvesting, fishing and hunting. Their pursuit for food and other forms of livelihood poses a potential threat not only to the wetlands, but also to the semi-aquatic animal species. This paper is a result of a study that the authors conducted between January and March 2006. It explores the various competing uses of wetlands by people, wildlife and conservation needs. The emerging conflicts are highlighted and possible compromises suggested.

3-1-2-30

EFFECTS OF HOME FACTORS AND TYPE OF SCHOOL ON ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS GIRLS IN BUNGOMA DISTRICT

By Muleyi Godfrey W; Email: godfreymuleyi@yahoo.com

Abstract

The question of girls' participation in education and training has been the subject of public discourse and academic research in the past two decades. At the centre of the debate is the understanding that marginalization of girls in education and training is a travesty that developing countries cannot countenance. It is against that background that the need for this study was envisaged. This study sought to investigate how home factors and type of school affects the academic performance of secondary school girls. The study was undertaken in Bungoma district. Using stratified random sampling, thirty one schools were selected from single sex and co-educational schools, in both day and boarding. Thirty one head teachers from the sampled schools filled a Secondary School Head teacher Questionnaire (SSHQ). Systematic sampling was used to select 335 students from Form Four classes from the sampled schools. They were required to fill Secondary School Student Questionnaire (SSSQ). Ex Post facto research design was adopted. Questionnaires and document analysis were used to collect the data. This study was based on production function theory (EPF). The EPF was derived from the general Production function theory (PF). The EPF theory postulates that the educational outcomes are a function of a variety of inputs that are injected into the education process. The study examined six independent variables namely: type of school; home factors; student grouping; school operation; teacher characteristics; and distance covered by day scholars. On the other hand, the dependent variables were; academic performance and type of school. Data obtained was analyzed using both descriptive and inferential statistics. There were findings which stand out clearly. Firstly, home factors, type of school, school operation, and student grouping affects academic performance of girls. Secondly, there is no interaction effect between home factors and type of school on academic performance of girls. Thirdly, it was revealed that teacher characteristics and distance covered by girls in day schools have no effect on academic performance of girls. In view of these findings, it was recommended that teaching and learning for girls should be planned in such away that the needs of all students from upper, middle and lower socio-economic background are taken care of. Secondly, the government should provide activities and programmes geared to improve the levels of education of parents from lower socio-economic background. Thirdly, the government should encourage establishment of co-educational boarding schools and gradually change all single sex schools to co-educational schools. Lastly, teachers should be held accountable for girls' performance.

2.1.2.1

ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH LAND USE DEVELOPMENT IN LAKE NAIVASHA BASIN, KENYA

By Teddy Ochieng' and Paul Omondi

Abstract

Lake Naivasha is one of the fresh water lakes in the Rift Valley system and is a unique habitat for a variety of wildlife species and birdlife. Because of its ecological importance it has been declared a Ramsar site for the protection of biodiversity by the International Union for conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN). The lake is supplied by two major perennial rivers and other smaller seasonal streams, but it has no major surface outlet. In recent years, the Lake's environs has experienced rapid expansion of land use developments and a variety of human activities including urban development, floriculture, horticulture and geothermal exploration. The flower farming is particularly of major concern because 90 percent of the flower farming involves water, which is drawn solely from the lake. Currently, the land developments in the region take place without proper land use planning and environmental protection. These rapidly expanding unplanned land use developments are believed to have led to increasing decline of the size of the lake and its water level. The reduction in size and the level of water in the lake pose major threats to this unique aquatic ecosystem. The consequences will not only affect the wild animals and the birdlife in the lake, but also have devastating negative impacts on the nearly 200,000 local inhabitants of the lake's catchment. This paper provides an assessment of the potential environmental problems associated with this rapidly developing land uses in lake Naivasha Basin and suggests measures to control their adverse consequences. Existing and planned land use developments; their potential environmental impacts are discussed. There is need for an environmental audit of the existing land developments in the basin in order to develop appropriate plan of actions for sustainable development and land use control system in the region.

3.1.2.17

EFFECTIVENESS OF COMPUTER ASSISTED INSTRUCTION ON STUDENTS' PERCEPTIVE, INTERESTS, RESPONSIBILITY AND ACHIEVEMENT IN THE TEACHING OF MATHEMATICS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS OF BUNGOMA DISTRICT

By Wanjala MM, Dr. C. Mukwa & Wando, D

Abstract

This study examined the effectiveness of computer assisted instruction in the teaching and learning of mathematics in selected secondary schools of Bungoma district, Kenya. Two research questions were raised viz: (i) what are the effects of computer assisted instruction on the students' creativity and achievement in mathematics, interests and responsibility during mathematics lessons. (ii) are there any significant differences between the achievement, creativity, interests and responsibility during mathematics lessons of the students exposed to the computer and those not exposed to this programme. The study was based on the information processing theoretical construct. According to this theory, the learner during instruction is involved in active information processing that engages him/her to directly attend to the stimulus conditions and using his thought processes acts and reacts to the information. In order to capture what actually happened during the instructional process, both quantitative and qualitative data were collected. Questionnaires, interviews and an observation

schedule were used to collect information from the subjects. In the study a total of 120 subjects were randomly assigned to three treatment groups. All the groups were taught the same mathematics course content by the same mathematics teacher. However, two groups received their instruction through the CAI mode while the other group received the instruction directly from the teacher. The course lasted for a duration of four weeks. Two groups were pre-tested prior to the implementation of the CAI treatment. At the end of the mathematics course all the three groups were post-tested on the four dependent measures. An analysis of the finding of the study indicates that (i) the CAI resulted in significant learning gains; (ii) the CAI engendered healthy classroom dynamics resulting in increased conceptualization, improved interests, increased creativity and responsibility amongst students. Several implications of the findings are highlighted in the study as reported in this paper. The conclusion reached in this study is that the CAI perse was not solely responsible for the significant cognitive and affective gains observed in the study. Rather these were brought about by a combination of human-machine interactions under the guidance of an alert and versatile teacher. Basing on these findings, the research recommends that; whenever the issue at hand requires effective instructional approaches by the teacher for mastery of learning, then mathematics teachers should embrace the use of computer assisted instruction.

3.1.2.15

ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION FOR PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN SHINYALU DIVISION, KAKAMEGA DISTRICT, KENYA

By Dr. S. I. D. Khamadi

Abstract

Information systems have become a vital tool in development and environmental protection in many urban and rural areas to the extent that it is hardly possible for any meaningful development and environmental conservation to be realized without reliable and timely information. This study examined the structure of information systems in Shinyalu Division, Kakamega District, Municipality and its environs for environmental planning and management in order to develop a model of environmental information systems (EIS) for sustainable development in the area. The specific objectives were to (1) explore the existing environmental information systems in the area; (2) establish obstacles to effective environmental information systems in the area; (3) assess the level of rural development in relation to the level of environmental information systems in the area, and (4) propose an Information system model for effective environmental planning and management for sustainable development. The study focuses on Kakamega Municipality, an urban area, and the surrounding Shinyalu rural area to assist to determine how an urban center influences the generation and dissemination of information. It was hoped that the study would reveal the degree of variation in information systems between urban and rural areas, and in particular the influence of distance decay on the information systems and delivery in the area. Questionnaires were developed and used to collect primary data from a sample of 1,500 people representing total population of approximately 230,000 residents in the Municipality and Shinyalu Division of Kakamega District. Additional data were gathered from information sources and communication channels in the study areas including libraries, district information centres, schools, colleges and health clinics and field observations. Quantitative data

were processed and analyzed using Statistical Package for social Sciences (SPSS). Various analytical and hypotheses testing tools including chi-square and multiple regression analysis were used. Qualitative data were presented as quotes where appropriate or used in the articulation of the information systems in the study area. It was found that whereas substantial information existed in the study area, especially in the Kakamega urban sector; there was limited access to it by the local residents. It was also found that information channels were inadequate making information dissemination poor. Major obstacles to effective information systems in the areas included among others a lack of awareness on the part of the users, inadequate government information policy, inadequate government funding, lack of ICTs education and training and low level of formal education among the residents, especially in the rural area. The results as displayed in the Logistic Regression Model I of the Hypothesis testing revealed that the respondents (81.31%) indicated that the information they received from the existing sources of information was poor. This proves that lack of access to information is a major shortcoming in influencing economic and sustainable development in the study area. The study revealed that lack of access to information to harness development was mainly due to poor infrastructure and illiteracy, in which case the information came in the form of pamphlets written in foregoing language which required literacy skills. Other problems reported were shortage of books and other reading materials in the existing libraries and information centres. Even the few reading materials available were written in foreign languages and that due to low literacy rates especially among the females and youth, this posed a major reading problem. This study recommends that working information channels be established to ensure more access to information and that all stakeholders including government officials, NGOs, the private sector in the area as well as the local residents be involved in information provision and delivery. In addition, contacts with chiefs and the villagers be enhanced through frequent and regular local meetings. The study suggests further research into the relationship, application and use of information communication and technology in health information provision, especially in HIV/AIDS, enhancement of the capacity of educational institutions in information and technologies to improve education attainment levels in gender and strengthen the role of women in the design, management, and implementation of demographic and environment programmes.

3.1.2.18

LANGUAGE AND INFORMATION DISSEMINATION FOR POVERTY ALLEVIATION IN THE NORTH RIFT REGION OF KENYA.

By Dr. Nathan Ogechi and Daniel C. Rotich

Abstract

This article argues on the use of local language in information dissemination in conflict areas of North Rift districts. The North Rift districts of Kenya have witnessed prolonged conflict among the communities. They are mostly engaged in cattle rustling and other forms of thuggery. There have been a lot of studies on conflict resolution in this region resulting in the writing of reports containing numerous proposals on how the conflicts can be resolved. In the studies that have been carried out, the language used in the presentation of reports has been English. It has been found out in this article that the majority of the communities living in the North Rift districts are not literate in English language. The reports have therefore been of little use to the

residents of North Rift district since they do not access them. they therefore do not get to read or even understand the language being used by those doing the study. This article therefore advocates for use of local language in the collecting of data and presentation of information. It further suggests for repackaging of information in audio formats so as to gather for majority of inhabitants who can not read.

2.1.1.6

THE MAU OGIEK CONFLICT WITH POLICY, GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONAL ENVIRONMENT AND ITS IMPLICATIONS ON MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

By Bramwel N. Matui and Dr. P. K. Rono

Abstract

For along time the Mau Ogiek have agitated for their land rights because of their marginalization in the Mau forest complex. In their quest for a better social order, they have confronted official policy, institutional environment and paradigmatic challenges that have stood in the way of them attaining these rights. By doing this, the Ogiek have appeared to be at conflict with the state over the Mau forest complex. This paper argues that the policy, and governance system as well as the institutional environment that criminalized the Ogiek way of life can be traced to the colonial times. Secondly, the paper finds out that the Ogiek from the colonial times have opposed attempts to alienate the Mau forest complex from them. they have expressed their opposition through filing of court cases, organizing protests and marches and even, from the year 2000, have agitated that their rights should be recognized when the new constitution is enacted. Of late, the Ogiek alongside activism, have adopted self-initiated and directed community development aimed at among other things enabling the community achieve Millennium Development goals. this is exemplified by the launching of Ogiek Rural Integral Programmes (ORIP) in Narok, but which also has branches in Nakuru, Bomet, Trans Nzoia and Mt. Elgon Districts. Such concrete measures for social changes in light of policy, governance and institutional obstacles may impact the community positively in light for millennium development goals (MDGS). This paper recommends that conservation measures should be sensitive to the needs of the affected communities if broad based community development goals like MDGs have to be achieved.

3.1.1.11

CHALLENGES IN ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE IN KENYA: THE CASE STUDY OF GROUP RANCHES IN WEST POKOT

By Bramwel N. Matui and Dr. Philip Rono

Abstract

Good governance in Africa is seen as one anti-dote required for sustainable socio-economic development in this 21st Century. It is believed that if this condition becomes a reality, Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) will be achieved by 2015. This paper seeks to understand the association between prescribed group ranch governance and average monthly income of the ranch owners. Findings reveal that there is no significant association between the variables, while the correlation between them is negative. This paper therefore concludes that indigenous

knowledge is a critical component of pastoralism. It also challenges the notion that good governance, at all times, is the panacea for poor growth. This is because in some circumstance, particularly in a cute poverty, as this paper has revealed, good governance as prescribed, may become a factor of poverty. This paper recommends that sustainable natural resource management should recognize the important role played by indigenous knowledge.

3.1.2.31

CHANGE MANAGEMENT IN INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING IN KENYA

By J. K. Rotich, J. Kwonyike and J. K. Rono

Abstract

Institutions of higher learning are currently experiencing a myriad of challenges in both their internal and external environments. Such challenges necessitate a change management process for pragmatic redress in order to ensure organizational growth and development. As a result, organizations have often formulated strategic plans as instruments of change management process. The global and competitive market environments have led to new challenges for both organizations and individuals in them (Iversen, 2000). These are, among others, the internalization of the economy, the changing workforce demography, the density and wider use of information technology and the continuous and rapid scientific and technological change. Kenyan institutions of higher learning face similar challenges. They range from decreasing government funding, brain drain, limited access and use of ICT, inadequate and poorly maintained infrastructure, rigid administrative structures and HIV/AIDS among others, (Moi University Strategic Plan 2005 – 1015). These challenges have exerted considerable pressure on institutions of higher learning, necessitating them to formulate change management processes in order to remain competitive and remain in business. Most Kenyan universities have developed strategic plans as a logical framework for confronting these and many other challenges. However, such change management processes have not always yielded expected results. This paper therefore examines the nature of change management processes in Kenyan universities with particular regard to Moi University and makes recommendations on the possible solutions to the dilemma of change management in institutions of higher learning in Kenya.

3.1.2.32

THE LEARNING ORGANIZATION PARADIGM AND KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT IN KENYAN UNIVERSITIES

By J. K. Rotich, J. W. Wanyama & J. K. Rono

Abstract

The recent unveiling of a new strategic plan in Moi University (Moi University strategic plan 2005 – 2015) ushers the learning organization paradigm and knowledge management in Kenyan institutions of higher learning. This is amplified in the new Moi University vision statement which embraces and encourages innovation, creativity and talent. These elements of a learning organization constitute a wider strategy for adaptation and management of an increasingly competitive external environment. Knowledge management

is certainly attracting attention, but much of the literature is in agreement that there are few, if any, demonstrations of the consequences of the adoption of knowledge management as an organization-wide concept for implementation. On the other hand, there is an agreement that the knowledge-based society has arrived, and the those organizations that will succeed in the global information society are those that can identify, value, create and evolve their knowledge assets. Many argue that knowledge has become the main competitive tool for many businesses. Drucker (1993) has described knowledge, rather than capital or labor as the only meaningful economic resource in the knowledge society, and Senge (1990) has warned that many organizations are unable to function as knowledge based organizations because they suffer from learning disabilities. Organizations must innovate or die, and their ability to learn, adapt and change becomes a core competency for survival. The forces of technology, globalization and the emerging knowledge economy are creating a revolution that is forcing organizations to seek new ways to reinvent themselves. Universities and other higher education institutions are recognized to be in the knowledge business (eg Goddard, 1998), and are increasingly exposed to marketplace pressures in a similar way to other businesses. It might then be reasonable to suppose that knowledge management might have something to offer to institutions of higher education. This paper examines the nature of learning organizations and the process of knowledge management and establishes a practical framework for their application in Kenyan universities.

3.1.1.29

TOWARDS A WOMAN'S LIBERATION IN AFRICA: AN EPISTEMOLOGICAL PARADIGM SHIFT FOR DEVELOPMENT

By Fr. Dr. J. K. Kahiga

Abstract

Africa as a Continent is second to non in terms of underdevelopment in socio, cultural, political, economic and technological development. Yet the continent is second to non in terms of natural endowments. Various factors contribute to this state of affairs. Among them are anachronistic cultural attitudes that are engraved within the mental structures of the people. Any action or practice is based on a mindset or epistemology. A bad action has a false epistemological foundation and needs remedial measures. Such a mindset may be eschewed and there is need for a paradigm shift or Copernican, Kantian epistemological revolution so as to set the continent in a steady pace towards true renaissance and technological take off. This paper focuses on anachronistic attitudes that demean a woman in the African society. A woman is one of the most important catalyst of economic, social cultural change in the society. An oppressed woman means a downtrodden economy, culture and social enslavement. The liberation of a woman is the liberation of the economy and hence betterment of social cultural technological take off. Among the challenges to be focused is wife inheritance which an enduring cultural practice among many African societies. The epistemological base of this practiced requires a paradigm shift now than ever before due to the prevalence of the AIDS pandemic if not for any other reason. This paper will follow the rational critical, phenomenological, existential analytical method in dealing with epistemological concepts that are a foundation of an enduring silent

oppression of women. The paper suggests radical paradigm or epistemological shift in light of the dynamism of human thought and practice in the contemporary world and times. Africa must not stick to anachronistic cultural practices for the sake of it, there is need to change to new paradigms or perish. The Engine towards African renaissance in the 21st century is the cutting off of the fetter that have for a long time oppressed the women folk in Africa.

3.1.1.19

REFORMATIVE JUSTICE IN THE MILLINEUM: FOCUS ON KENYAN PRISON INSTITUTION

By Ms. Washika Ronaldine Mocho

Abstract

The Kenyan Criminal Penal System is a heritage from the British colonial legacy. Very little reform has been carried out in the sector. The prison institution is built upon the punishment principle and it lacks rehabilitative, corrective measures and or programs to reintegrate ex-prisoners back to society. There is need to overhaul our penal policy for prison to achieve its vision and mission as intended. This paper discusses the need for reform alongside the Kenya Prisons Service Strategic Plan 2005 –2009, as a vehicle to set the pace to become a correctional service of excellence in Africa and beyond. It also appreciates the strengths of criminal justice system, while exposing its weaknesses. The paper argues that tying liberty to financial capability is absurd and unjust. The criminal penal system is based on money or property for bond and bail system in the trial stages, and by a fine and or compulsory jail sentence on the finding of guilt. The system is punitive on the poor, there is need to improve prison institution and use of non custodial sentence options to decongest prisons. The paper holds the view that having new open door policy fostering partnerships with stakeholders and other agencies in the criminal justice and development of innovative and effective strategies will result in positive outcomes for the community and government. Finally, the paper makes recommendations, drawing from both local and other African countries and the developed nation's experiences on a better way forward.

3.1.1.18

THE ALTERNATIVE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM: A CRITICAL ANALYSIS STUDY OF THE MARAKWET COMMUNITY

By Obed Limo, J.K. Rono & David Cheruiyot

Abstract

Crime and the way the society deals with it reflect the kind of society that we live. Since crime is a social disease it should be treated as any other disease that affects people. But the way we deal with criminals pose more socio-economic problems that the crime itself. The main objective of this paper is to examine how offenders were subjected to the justice process among the Marakwet community of Rift Valley in Kenya. The criminal justice system that we have in Kenya today is not accommodative enough to deal with criminal issues, consequently it has led to congestion in prisons and corruptions in law courts which compounds to government spending a lot of money in maintaining prisoners and prison staff. Furthermore offenders are

often forced to dispose their means of livelihoods cater for the costs incurred the trial process which further causes socio-economic challenges such as poverty, illiteracy and disease. This paper revisits the traditional trial procedure and demonstrates that this processes simplifies the alleviation of crime in society. The study suggestions put forward will provide an alternative way in fighting crime with a human face and help in confronting socio-economic challenges to development in the 21st century. This paper is based on secondary data.

4.1.1.34

PERFORMING THE BODY: REFLECTIONS ON THE ROLE OF THEATRE IN DIALOGUES BETWEEN RELIGION AND SCIENCE AT MOI UNIVERSITY

By Joseph B. Okong'o

Abstract

This study examines important lessons learned in the process of employing theatre in the Dialogue between Religion and Science project initiated Professor Adams Chepkwony through the auspices of the Metanexus Institute in California, USA. This project has been running for the last two years and drama has been an instrument during the facilitation process of initiating interdisciplinary discussions between the two critical areas. A significant theme that kept running in these discussion was the nature, role and practices of the body as postulated within scientific and religious discourses. These discussions were placed in the context of current issues in society and with particular emphasis on how African solutions can be found to such problems as the AIDS pandemic, poverty, famine, drug abuse, and debates affecting human rights such as whether or not to legalize abortion. This study therefore interrogates possibilities inherent in theatre as a site of embodiment in exploring the body and its discourses in religion and science, focusing on specific case studies of the theatre process formulated during the Dialogue Religion and Science discussion over the last two years.

2.1.2.7

THE ROLE OF RURAL-URBAN MIGRATION ON URBAN AGRICULTURE: TOWARDS SAFE AND SUSTAINABLE FOOD SECURITY.

By Sammy Ngige Kimani

Abstract

Migration As a component of population change has different ramifications at both 'source' and 'destination'. Rural-urban migration in most developing countries, is caused by different factors including, land fragmentation, unemployment, underemployment and widespread poverty. This kind of migration is fostered by the existing imbalance in infrastructures and the extreme difference between modern and the traditional sectors the urban and rural areas. There are glaring and unexpected impacts associated with this movement; social loss, shattered employment dreams and high costs of living. The migrants thus resort to extreme survival antics. Unfortunately, urban agriculture, a potential source of income, employment and food security is ties in a complex web of challenges posed by the rapid pace of development in the towns and cities. Urban agriculture is ultimately pushed to the marginalized and extremely polluted urban fringes

and the risks posed by the contaminated food produce (mboga za sewage) cannot be overemphasized. This paper discusses rural-urban migration and its impact on urban agriculture and the probable precautions towards safe and sustainable urban agriculture. The main assumption in this paper is that there is relationship between the rural immigrants and rapid growth in urban agriculture. The rural folk borrow a lot from the rural roots and they are not ready yet to give up farming.

4.1.2.38

THE EFFECTS OF RAPE ON KENYAN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL PUPILS

By Dr. Aggrey Ayub Walaba

Abstract

There has been rape since Old Testament times. David's son Amnon raped his sister Tamar. Daughters of Lot had carnal knowledge with him when the two daughters made him drunk. (2 Sam 13:10-14) - (Holy bible - New International Version page 354) Rape in Kenyan primary and secondary schools has taken various-problematical and detrimental forms which can no longer be ignored. It adversely affects teachers and students in the Kenyan institutions of learning. One would naturally expect that a few neurotic male teachers would rape their female students. But male students have sometimes not only raped their fellow students but raped their female teachers! Many people cannot be convinced that both males and females can be raped; but this has happened. The results of these rapes have been sorrows, deaths, mental disturbances, psychological harm and therefore some Kenyans feel that male rapists should be castrated. In view of the above rape crises; this paper discusses rape of female pupils, but acknowledges the rape for males. The author defines rape, cites some causes of rape and different types rapists. He further tackles rape cases in Africa and Kenya in particular. He cites adverse effects of rape in Kenyan schools and concludes by giving possible solutions.

2.1.1.7

REGIONAL INEQUALITIES IN KENYA: A CHALLENGE TO DEVELOPMENT IN THE 21ST CENTURY

By Mary P. N. Wahome

Abstract

Kenya is ranked among the third world countries as well as a developing country. It is also ranked among countries where there is adverse inequality. The gap between the rich and the poor is very wide. Attempts have been made since independence to bridge this gap with little success. This paper examines the issues underlying inequality resulting in under-development in some regions in Kenya specifically North Eastern Province in Kenya. These include socio-cultural, physical, economic and political factors. Strategies to resolve this problems will also be examined.

3.1.2.22

THE MYTH OF GLOBALIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT: UNRAVELLED PARADOX IN AFRICA

By Nicholas Serem

Abstract

Statement of the Problem. The conceptualization of globalization and its appreciation creates a twilight zone which is not only a concealed phenomenon but also a paradox. The complexity in its structure, systems and tenets makes quantification, measurements, assessments and value clarification of globalization vague in terms of development. The stigma with which the concept has been perceived curtails the ability for in-depth value analysis in terms of its effects on development hence superficial assessment that shuns trends towards embracing globalization through ethnocentrism in terms of its development spheres. Objective: to find out the myth of globalization and development; unraveled paradox in Kenya Study Design: cross-sectional analytical survey Study setting: ministry of planning Subjects: 20 officer's in the ministry Results: it was found out that the role of globalization on development is still unraveled despite improvement in the GDP to 5.8 % Conclusions: Globalization cut corporate taxes and regulations lowering the costs of production in order to make their firms competitive in the more internationalized economy, which they helped to create with free trade agreements. Slow growth along with tax cuts meant these same governments decided to cut deficits and debt by shrinking the welfare state in order to prevent capital flight and to attract new capital to locales where corporation did not have to compete as much with the state for finance, labour or resources.

3.1.1.17

KENYA'S SOCIETY AND CULTURE: IS ITS IDENTITY AT CROSSROADS: CASE OF ELDORET SOUTH CONSTITUENCY

By Nicholas Serem

Abstract

Statement of the Problem in Kenyan society the issue of patriotism, national identity through the national dress has been shrouded in confusion, political ethos, so long as a larger chunk of the negative vestiges of colonialism predominate, ethnicity as a political tool context of increasing ignorance and backwardness, ethnicity or ethnic politics exists as a blatant, gruesome instruments of accumulating private wealth and an easy accesses to unearned political power. In short, ethnic politics in an excuse to the profession of brigandage. **Objective:** to find out the role Kenya's society and culture on its identity Study Design: content analysis Study Setting; Eldoret sought Households Subjects: 200 respondents from Eldoret South Households. Results: it was found that Kenya has a nation because of ethnicity, politics and lack of common unity of purpose and national culture to preserve national identity through national emblem, national anthem, national philosophy, and national dress among others to ensure that the Kenyan identify is preserved.

2.1.2.3

INTEGRATING GIS IN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING IN KENYA'S REGIONAL AUTHORITY: POTENTIAL BENEFITS AND CHALLENGES WITH INSIGHTS FROM KERIO VALLEY DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

By Esipila Tom , Rombora Simiyu, B.D.O Odhiambo

Abstract

The primary goal for any development agenda all over the world is the attainment of sustainable development, which in its pursuits seeks to meet the general requirements of the current generation without jeopardizing the needs of the future generations. To attain this goal, the concerned nations have to efficiently and prudently exploit and manage the various resources strewn within their territorial boundaries. This will of necessity, require development planners and resource managers to consider spatial planning strategies which take cognizance of the spatial variability in resource endowment. The issues of resource quality, resource location, resource quantity and, resource formations and temporal dimensions must be considered. To meet all these challenges, there is need for appropriate tools and techniques to be employed in general resource management. The state-of-the-art technology for such an initiative is Geographic information Systems (GIS). This paper sought to find out the critical role of GIS in resource identification, distribution, planning, management and utilization for a country's development. In resource management, GIS has a range of capabilities among them, constructing, managing and manipulating different datasets that relate to resources, overlay of the resulting dataset for a more detailed scrutiny, and most importantly, forecasting into the future. Despite all these capabilities, Kenya's development authorities are yet to embrace this technology. Using KVDA as a case study, this study sought to examine the potential benefits that would accrue to a regional development authority by adopting GIS as a technology for resource management and planning. The paper establishes the challenges and expected problems that arise from adopting the technology. Finally the paper assessed the prospects of adopting and makes recommendations on important tenets for implementation and utilization of the technology in our regional authorities. Besides all ills and odds; such as issues of general resistance to change, costs of hardware, software and general operations, training, among others; the study found out that for successive and sustainable development of resources within our regional authorities, there is need to establish a GIS center to track resource utilization, availability and management within Kenya's regional development authorities.

2.1.1.8

STREET CHILDREN AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN KENYA: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

Abstract

Street children who are a part of the youth are disadvantaged and marginalized as well. According to the children Act No. 8 of 2001 (The Children's Act 2001), children have a right to education, parental care, religious education, health care, protection from abuse harmful cultural rites, sexual exploitation and drugs. Street children in Kenya have been denied these rights. They come to the street because of poverty at home, dysfunctional

families and physical abuse among other reasons. While on the streets they are involved in various activities such as theft, selling waste paper, waste plastic, waste metal, prostitution, to make ends meet. they grow up without guidance. There are NGOs and individuals who have set up programmes to provide shelter and rehabilitate some children. Despite this important initiative, there are no set guidelines on how programmes should be run and how the rehabilitation process ought to be carried out, and no funds are set aside for the rehabilitation of street children. Rehabilitation centres seek their own funding. Many of these centres are run by people who are not professionals in the area of child welfare. They employ untrained staff and also allow volunteers to help the children out. Most of these centres rehabilitate boys only. Girls are therefore left out. The youth ministry is yet to set up any policy regarding street children. Neither does the government regarding street-children. Neither does the government monitor and evaluate the programmes and does not provide manpower/social workers. These problems are largely contributed to by inappropriate policies, failure by government to allocate sufficient resources for the support of street children and unjust governance structures and institutions. They can be sorted out through resource mobilization, capacity building and advocacy. This is a paper that seeks to highlight the challenges faced in the rehabilitation of street children and point out opportunities available to improve the rehabilitation process.

3.1.1.31

THE ACCOUNTABILITY, RESPONSIBILITY AND INTEGRITY OF KENYAN JUDICIARY: IS IT A REALITY OR A MIRAGE?

By Chedotum Kibet Ambrose

Abstract

The purpose of this paper is to find out the state of Accountability, Responsibility and Integrity in the Kenyan Judicial system. Malpractice in the judiciary has made Kenya a land of fear, uncertainty and cynicism. A survey carried out on the court system in the East African country over the past eight years has consistently shown that Kenyans are not only cynical to and are alienated from those in power but also hold the nation's institutions in contempt. Consequently, they are calling for a purge of the judiciary--regarded as the last bastion of the oppressive regime they rejected on December 27, 2002--as a means to restoring their faith in and respect for the law courts as an impartial dispenser of justice. In fact, they say, the Kiswahili epithet of "*Nchi Ya Kitu Kidogo*" (land of graft) that Kenya has come to be identified with, stems from a corruption-ridden Judicial system. There is little justice in Kenya as the rich wrong-doers hardly ever get convicted, many criminals who have never been to jail because they always bribe the bench. Corruption is rampant at all levels of the judiciary. "Corrupt Magistrates and Judges "have established syndicates through which they solicit and receive bribes. You cannot suspect them of or even connect them with the vice". While some judges have money directly deposited in their local and foreign bank accounts, legal sources say, others use lawyers as a conduit of corruption .As Kenya moves into a new era in its history, accountability for past actions should not be overlooked. Kenyans are yet to know the truth about deaths in police custody or disappearances of victims of torture, killings such as the assassination 13 years ago of former Minister of Foreign Affairs Robert Ouko, to name but one out of many. Critics interpreted this

action to mean that little had changed in the country since 1996 when a London-based human rights body, Africa Rights, had claimed that the Judicial system in Kenya had been replaced by a shadow system based on money and influence and that the average Kenyan, living in fear of the formal mechanisms for justice, does not turn to them for help. The organisation had noted: "A country in which the people have no faith in the justice system is a country in crisis". Most Kenyans interviewed concur their faith in the administration of justice is almost nil. The Accountability, Responsibility and Integrity of Kenyan Judiciary is seriously questioned even when "radical surgery" in the judiciary was being used by the government to clean up the institutions was just but a public relation exercise. This paper can conclude that the Government should guarantee the right to a fair trial for all Kenyans and press forward with judicial reform by ensuring that a comprehensive set of procedures to deal with corrupt court officers and judges is in place, providing adequate financial and technical resources for judicial reform and improving the professional standards of all court officers through training should be done if meaningful changes are to be realized.

3.1.2.24

AN INVESTIGATION OF THE OUTPUT OF MOI UNIVERISTY ACADEMIC STAFF: CHALLENGES AND DILEMMAS OF TRAINED AND UNTRAINED TEACHERS.

By Dr. Okumu-Bigambo

Abstract

Education is not mainly a problem of transmitting knowledge, but rather one of changing attitudes and especially overt behaviour. The task of education scholars is, therefore, to create and apply a range of knowledge acquisition strategies, research designs, and behaviour change theories that can lead to behaviour change on the part of other people in society. Such strategies should be grounded in a sound theory (i.e. social learning/cognitive theory (Bandura, 1986) such that the resulting framework is flexible enough for application in different regional and cultural contexts. The objective of this study were: to determine the prerequisites for professional teaching and learning; to establish the learner-needs at Moi University; to assess the lecturers' teaching preparedness the learner-needs; to analyze the similarities/differences between the trained and untrained lecturers; establish the level s of output though the learners of the two types of lecturers;; and to recommend a workable framework that would lead to a common output by the academic staff. The study revealed that students, who are taught within the framework of universal sound educational theory, receive diverse emotional, informational and instrumental empowerment that enhances their life-coping skills. One of the conclusions in this study Is that teaching and learning at University level is left more to chance than critical and analytical processing. However, teaching/lecturing handled by those well grounded in educational theory and practice, results in insightful partnerships, self-inquiry and promotion of universal values. It was noted that most of the trained teachers and a few untrained but inquisitive university academic staff, help students to appreciate the need to extend personal experience into an acquaintance with the record of philosophical thought in our culture. They engage in "process teaching" that does not aim at group consensus, nor is it satisfied with mere public expression of any held values. It leads the student and the teacher, into the lasting conversation on the subjects of "right" and "good" that is near the heart of philosophy itself—a conversation that serves as the educational link between generations.

4.1.1.38

INNOVATION AND SUSTAINABLE TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT: THE CASE OF THE JUA AND THE TRADITIONAL FOLDING CHAIR

By Nganga, S.I. Kiarie, J.N.; Tarus D.K; And Rono, P.

Abstract

Technology and innovation do not thrive in a vacuum. As facets of development and economics, they are accompanying signs of growth in the societal pursuit of wealth. A total relationship has to be built between technological innovation and the social process for sustainable development. This entails the politico-legal set up, the infrastructure development, the organizational growth needs, potential and patterns. Countries that have developed have gone through nurturing of technology to foster industrialization. Those that lag behind, the less developed and developing countries tend to adopt technologies often not suited for the environments and lack total acceptance and ownership. Developing countries should not rely solely on technology from developed countries but pick only the areas that can fit their environment. This paper delves into a discourse that presents an argument that technology adoption without innovation and creativity is doomed to fail and thus sustainable development would still remain a mirage in developing countries if it to be attained via industrialization which is heavily dependent on technology. It is based on the constructivism theory of technology acquisition and transfer. Theory posits that social process rather than being directed by efficiently, influences innovation and technology development. The paper uses the folding chair to demonstrate that skills alone and imported technologies are not sufficient to drive the country to industrialized status. The Jua Kali sector faces a much deeper challenge than acquisition of credit and modern technology for it to anchor the industrialization process in Kenya.

2.1.2.11

SEX AND THE CITY: REPRESENTATIONS OF URBANITY IN EAST AFRICAN URBAN NOVELS: A CASE STUDY OF OMONDI MAK'OLOO'S TIMES BEYOND AND BEN MTOBWA'S DAR ES SALAAM BY NIGHT

By Busolo Wegesa and Mr. Samuel Ndogo)

Abstract

This paper interrogates the representation of the city space as an exploration of sexuality in the modernist East African society urban novel. As a mode of representation, the urban novel is a genre that has enabled writers to explore how people have responded to the various social economic changes necessitated by their urban condition. To achieve this, they focus on what cities offers and deny: “cities intensify the human condition of missed opportunities, choices, and inaccessibility” (Baumgarten, M. 1999). As such the city becomes a metaphor, metonymy, and symbol, a literary trope, as well as a physical entity. In order to understand these representations we have employed a set of theoretical approaches drawing from Freudian, Jungian and Lacanian psychoanalysis; post colonial discourses; Foucauldian discourses on power and knowledge; and Deleuze and Guattari concepts of re-territorialization. Omondi Mak'Oloo's *Times Beyond* and Ben Mtobwa's *Dar es Salaam by Night* become useful texts for the application of this conceptual framework because of the manner in which the writers utilize the urban space as a site that engenders a variety of social- cultural codes in a post colonial setting. The narratives of the major characters in the novels are dramatically presented as they are intertwined in an intricate web of the picturesque city landscapes of Budapest and Dar es Salaam respectively. In *Urban Obsessions, Urban Fears: The Postcolonial Kenyan Novel*, Kurtz explores the relationship between the novel and the city, and how obsessions and fears about urbanization have been expressed and represented

though different generations of Kenyan writers. A unifying feature is an uneasy but marked emphasis on the city—particularly Nairobi. The city has been used by novelists as both the site and the symbol for a range of obsessions and fears about postcolonial society. There is particular emphasis on the changing ways in which the city has been portrayed since Ngugi’s novel, *The River Between*, the relation of popular literature to the city, the portrayal of women in the city and the special status of Meja Mwangi’s urban novels.

2.1.2.6.

SCIENCE AND SOCIO ECONOMICS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES IN THE 21ST CENTURY

By Dr. Gelas M. Simiyu, Magero J. Makokha, David M. Kungu

Abstract

Solid waste pollution is a serious menace in urban centers all over the world. Studies carried out in most urban centers revealed that solid waste generated is poorly managed. The waste is dumped in the open and may be blown off by wind or transported to the water bodies through run-off. The purpose of this study was to ascertain how solid waste is managed in medium sized towns and to come up with means to effective management. This study was carried out in Kitale town, trans-Nzoia District. The study aimed at finding out the types and quantities of solid waste generated, the management practices employed and the opportunities and challenges to effective solid waste management. The results revealed that solid waste generated in the study area amounts to 21.141 tons per day out of which 45.5% is organic while 54.5% is inorganic mainly plastics and polythene which are non-biodegradable. Modes of waste management were collection by the municipal council (6 tons 28.4%) and street families and other informal collectors (1.5 tons 7.1%), the waste generated in the hospitals and industries is wholly managed in these institutions while those generated in households, commercial enterprises, the central business district and other institutions accumulate in the town causing an eye soar. The council experiences poor storage, collection, transportation and disposal coupled with minimal community participation. Suggestions are made to encourage community participation through community-based organizations and organized informal sector, which should be formalized and empowered to deal in solid waste management. Further research is recommended to establish a long lasting policy on polythene and plastics elimination from the environment. **Key Words:** Solid Waste; Medium Sized Towns; Effective Solid Waste Management; Opportunities; Challenged.

2.1.2.10

ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS OF LOW-INCOME RESIDENTIAL AREAS IN ELDORET MUNICIPALITY, KENYA

By William K. Kiplagat and Paul Omondi

Abstract

Ideally, urban residential areas of all categories should be of sound environmental conditions to satisfy the needs of their residents. The residential areas should be of good sanitation, have adequate infrastructure and services including water supply, electricity, among others. This paper assesses environmental problems of low-income residential areas in Eldoret Municipality, in order to develop and integrated sound environmental planning and management programmes for sustainable urban development in such areas. Specifically, the paper evaluates the low-income housing planning process of Eldoret town, assesses nature and causes of environmental problems of low-income residential areas, and discusses the various initiatives and constraints of addressing the environmental problems. Finally, the paper suggests

sound integrated environmental planning and management programmes for such areas. Studies including a few on Eldoret have indicated existence of environmental problems of an inadequate institutional attention to low-income residential areas, but limited data on their nature, causes and solutions exist. Guided by the theory of integrated planning model and the concept of sustainable urban management, the paper analyzes the existing housing planning processes in Eldoret, and suggests how best environmental issues can be integrated into long-term low-income residential areas planning and management. The paper is based on an on-going multidisciplinary study of low-income residential housing areas in Eldoret. Data for the paper have been generated from existing records on planning processes of Eldoret Municipality and on field measurements, observations and interviews of various stakeholders including residents of the low-com residential neighbourhood and officials of the municipality. **Keywords:** low-income residential areas, Eldoret Municipality, environmental conditions, integrated urban planning and management, municipal planning processes.

3.1.2.28

THE NEED FOR SPECIALIZED HIGHER EDUCATION IN SUSTAINING TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATIONS IN SCHOOLS

By Kiarie, J.N., Nganga, D.I., and Kareri, R.W

Abstract

Our educational systems are facing inordinate difficulties in trying to meet the needs of a changing and increasingly technological society. Hawkrige (1990) identifies the social, vocational, pedagogical and catalytic rationales for introducing new technologies. The research framework consists of concepts derived from systems theory, human ecology, curriculum theory, theories on educational change and Davis (1989) Technology Adoption Model. The paper reflects upon the hierarchical structure of the Kenyan education system, and acknowledges that decisions which promote or inhibit the implementation of new technologies are made at the macro, meso and micro levels of the education system and, may cause discrepancies between the different system levels. An identification of these discrepancies may in itself be an important point for improvement measures in education leading to specialized education. A holistic examination of the intended, implemented and attained curriculum in secondary schools with a focus on the linkage the role of higher education as the crucible for nurturing pedagogical/instructional issues and teacher professional development, points to the need for external support of universities in sustaining innovations in schools. A recent attempt at innovation within education in Kenya was the implementation of an innovative teaching technology among secondary Mathematics and Science teachers named SMASSE. How does the school context and the perceived external support from higher education institutions impact the change facilitation and implementation process? It is imperative that the secondary school teacher training programme is restructured to enable the trainees acquire sufficient subject master and pedagogy for sustainable technological innovations in schools.

3.1.2.13

SCIENCES AND SOCIAL ECONOMICS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES IN THE 21ST CENTIURY

By Lusike Lynete Mukhongo and Hazel Kubebea

Rural Development in Kenya : The Supportive Role of the Mass Media.

Abstract

The mass media has been credited with highlighting major issues facing marginalized communities, and major cases in point include the recent famine in several parts of Kenya, and the ethnic clashes in Marsabit and Samburu in the north eastern part of Kenya. Mass media does not initiate the implement development programmes but play a supportive role in the imitation and implementation of the programmes. There is need to utilize mass media in development programmes and projects that need massive mobilization of the communities, as mass media has been recognized for reaching out to massive audiences if used effectively. This paper argues that there is need for proper utilization of mass media in the development of rural communities yet this has been hampered by several factors, ranging from poor infrastructure, poverty, traditional African cultures and high rates of illiteracy. The mass media also plays major role in influencing the opinions and current trends and this has been seen in the way mass media was utilized during the constitutional referendum in 2005 in Kenya. It played a major role in determining the outcome of the referendum by influencing the opinions of the public. The philosophy of this paper is that there is need to make mass media accessible to the rural populations in order to empower them with knowledge so that they are able to make informed decisions which are in harmony and at par with the rest of the population.

3.1.1.12

DEMOCRACY AS A TOOL OF DEVELOPMENT

By Mrs Mary Wahome and Christopher Oyoo Yaye

Abstract

Politics (democracy) and development go hand in hand. In Kenya, for example, during the reign of former President, Daniel Arap Moi, there was a constant reminder to this fact particularly in his famous dictum, “*Siasa Mbaya Maisha Mbaya*”, which literally means “*Bad Politics Bad Life*” . Politics therefore, is closely linked to issues of development. Consequently development cannot be achieved if political power is not controlled. This paper critically argues that there should be meaningful democratic leadership in Kenya in order to achieve viable development. It further outlines that what we see in Kenya is a situation of uncontrolled political power, which often leads to “*Economic Greed*” of a small group of people in power. This, it is argued in this paper, is occasioned by poor institutional arrangements, which are *not* based on values. There is thus an urgent need to base the Kenyan democratic practice on institutions, which promote a culture of values.

4.1.1.36

THE ROLE OF PHILOSOPHY IN KENYAN DEMOCRATIZATION PROCESS: A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF THE LUO COUNCIL OF ELDERS

By Christopher Oyoo Yaye and Lazarus Kubasu Nolasco

Abstract

Problems of democratization process in Kenya have roots in the colonial state. This necessitates recourse to traditional forms of governance and decision making process in order to find meaningful ground for democracy. It is therefore argued in this paper that we are living in a period when traditional ways of governance are rapidly giving way to modern patterns. Thus, within this changing culture, it is vital to preserve the traditional (African) models of political organization. It is generally agreed, in this regard, that traditional ways of political organization and leadership should be preserved and integrated in the modern democratic and political paradigms. This paper further analyses leadership in the traditional set up in the context of the Council of Elders found among many tribes in Kenya. Particular reference is made to the Luo council of elders as a socio-political institution, which could be preserved and integrated in the modern democratization practice to enrich the current Kenyan political leadership. This is done with apt appreciation of the fact of change. Change, it is argued, is the core of progress though it can be painful in many aspects. Yet it must be recognized and accepted as such. It thus follows that to fully understand, acknowledge and appreciate the present trends of democracy in Kenya, a knowledge and contribution of the past on how people organized themselves both socially and politically prior to the coming of the colonizers cannot be ignored.

4.1.2.39

STUDYING WITHOUT A POLICY: THE CASE OF REFUGEE STUDENTS IN KENYA

By Chelang'a, J.K. Mwinzi, D.C. Oluoch, K. Korir – R.C.

Abstract

Researchers have carried out scanty studies about refugee issues in Kenya. However, these studies have not established the problems of refugees who are students pursuing various courses in public and private universities in Kenya. Literature reveals that refugees are a vulnerable group. Given that prevailing circumstances in the countries of origin forcibly displace them, and make them a minority in the hosting country, they are exposed to double jeopardy. Besides, hosts subject them to discrimination and may not protect some of their fundamental human rights. For the refugee students, their situation is further compounded by the existing insurmountable problems currently facing universities in Kenya. These problems include psychosocial and economic challenges that are experienced by students both in public and private universities. Researchers have not carried out studies to analyze refugee students' psychosocial and economic situation in these universities. The objective of this study was therefore to investigate the policy environment in which refugee students are enrolled in universities in Kenya. The study adopted a survey design in the data collecting process that utilized a questionnaire and interviews. The study sample comprised of refugee students and key informants. The data collected was analyzed both quantitatively and qualitatively. The major findings of the study were that universities do not have any specific policies on refugee students. The study recommends that universities should formulate comprehensive policies to deal with the problems of refugee students' education.

4.1.1.39

STUDENTS' UNREST: A PSYCHOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE

By Consatine Bekai Munga and Michael Mabururu Ntabo

Abstract

Students' unrests are well documented phenomena in our institutes of learning. These sad events have involved different levels ranging from primary, secondary, tertiary institutions and right to the university level. Many theories have been advanced to explain students' unrest in order to provide remedies. These have taken the form of presidential commissions to be established whose reference have been to look into the causes, effects and suggestions on how best to avoid future eruptions but no sooner are these reports published then new and more devastating disturbances are reported. Most students' riots have been attributed to rampant drug abuse prevalent in our institutions. Other causes have been explained as high handedness on the part of the administration. Lack of strong parental guidance and recourse to fundamental societal values has also been sited as another contributing factor. Whatever the underlying cause, there is no denying the destructiveness of these events at great cost in terms of human lives and property. What best illustrates these extreme forms of anti-social behaviour in our schools that come to mind immediately is the St. Kizito incident in 1993 when nineteen girls lost their lives and scores others were raped by their male colleague. Six years later, in 1999, four students, all of them prefects, were burned to death while sleeping in their cubicle in one of the most horrific incidents in Nyeri High School, one of the country's top performing schools. These researchers feel strongly that the problem of student unrest has not been adequately addressed in our schools if the ongoing problems are any indicator. This paper, therefore, attempts to look at other variables which have not been fully addressed before. In this regard, we have looked at some psychological theories, especially those that explain mob psychology, conformism and attribution processes among others as some of the ways in which we can best understand students; unrest and how we can best address ourselves to them. As a distinct approach, we have used a comparative system whereby privately ran schools, tertiary institutions and universities have a better record when it comes to events that disrupt public order than is the case with their public counterparts.

2.1.1.10

A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF HUMAN TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANCMENT AS THE CONQUEST OF SELF AND THE WORLD: AA REALITY OR DELUSION?

By Michael Ntabo Mabururu

Abstract

This paper attempts to show the image the modern person has falsely created about himself because of his/her seemingly break-through in technology. Human beings have created a mythical image of self regarding technology as the answer to all problems, and God is out of the picture. The writer also endeavors to show the positive contribution of science and technology but equally indicates the dark side of science and technology. He attempts to show how science and technology has enslaved the person a new. The author argues to the effect that if technological and scientific advancement were used for the welfare of humanity, the world will have been a better place to live in and nobody will talk of poor nations vis-a-vis rich ones. Also the paper attempts to show that the new economic disparity that has invaded the world is somehow the product of science and technology. The idea of economic slavery, contradicts the thesis of human progress because progress has no meaning if it reduces the person to such a sub-human consolidation of oppressive structures. In essence, the paper tries to show that there is more to reality than science and technology can offer. Hence, the two (science and technology) should not be treated as if, they can give all solutions to human problems. In conclusion, the paper notes how science and technology have not been used for the betterment of humanity, and this somewhat explains economic disparities within the globe since only a small percentage of humanity enjoy the world resources as the expense of the majority.