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SUB -SAHARAN AFRICA.**

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THEME: “CONTEMPORARY CHALLENGES AND PROSPECTS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA.”

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WORD FROM THE DIRECTOR OF RESEARCH DIRECTORATE.

This Research Journal is concerned with the continual challenges and opportunities of finding sustainable patterns and processes of development within sub Saharan Africa for the foreseeable future. This year is turning out to be one of global challenges and prospects for sustainable development. We are witnessing not only political upheaval and economic uncertainty but also tremendous transformational innovation and the emergence of fresh and creative thinking.

In many countries, development reversals are being seen, with rising proportions of people below poverty lines and falling life expectancies. The pursuit of sustainable development is now stated as a principle policy of many of the major institutions of the world including the United Nations, the World Bank and the World Trade Organization. This is confirmation of how understanding of the global challenge of sustainable development has moved on to encompass the complex inter dependencies of environmental, social, and economic development. A close look at the Journal articles reveal such a pattern as issues highlighted range from education, finance, health care, migration and efficient use of resources to name a few. Sustainable development is a common challenge for the global community as a whole; it requires actions for change at all levels, addressing both the human and physical environments through interventions in physical, political, economic and social processes.



The challenges of sustainable development will certainly be seen to encompass better understanding of environmental processes, international collaboration in multilateral environmental agreements and be seen to include freedom from repression, the accountability of industry to stakeholders and the power of all individuals to participate in the decisions that shape the opportunities for their own development.

Binenwa Jean Bosco (PhD)



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**ASSESSING FACTORS FOR ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION
(TAHRIIB), IN SOMALI LAND.
A CASE STUDY OF –HARGIESA REGION.**

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ABSTRACT

This study focused on causes and consequences of Illegal migration particularly among the youth in Somaliland. The study shows the evidence of the magnitude of out-migration among the youth (in the longer term) and the impact and consequences inherited by society as a result of the youth exodus to the west. The scope of the study was among Somalis particularly in Somaliland. The process involved engaging in one on one interviews with 50 of the affected families mainly parents. The study also incorporated recorded interviews conducted by SL TV's private and public (Somaliland National Television & Horn Cable TV, Local websites and newspapers) and other independent agencies.

Majority of the respondents of this research were parents sharing their stories about the irregular migration. Some of them lost their children and had not heard anything since they left home. Some had already lost their children but could not confirm whether they were alive or dead.

The findings show that, though the income levels of these families are low, they are forced by the smugglers (Magafe) to pay huge sums of monies which can range from between US \$5,000,



to US \$10,000 based on the nature of the smuggler encountered, the time of year and the market conditions. Poor national economic performance (reducing the chances of a good paying job), improving standards of living, receiving a foreign education and obtaining a foreign passport are all inducements and attractions pushing the youth into this activity.

Ninety five percent (95%) of the respondents indicated that social media (facebook watsap, twitter etc) also strongly influence the illegal immigration as communication is cheap (affordable) and reliable. The research found that the numbers of young migrants are increasing because those who have already made it to Europe would hardly mention the perils of the journey. All that the young people in Somaliland see is their friends and families having a good time and being safe in a foreign country. The truth is hardly told to the prospective migrants who embark on the very dangerous journey without being properly informed. Seventy four percent (74%) of the respondents indicated that illegal immigration results in financial crises for the families involved; while 11% say it causes huge social family problems as well.

Based on the findings, the researcher recommended the following: The Somaliland political Administration formulate and implement laws to combat smuggling in all its forms, particularly human smuggling. The majority of interviewed parents declared that the government administration does not have the legal capacity to carry out proper investigation of illegal migration and have not yet adopted processes of prosecuting those guilty of the offense.



The other aspect is that Somaliland is not yet part of any regional arrangements (alliance) which in turn would facilitate increased cooperation and the ability to share best practices thereby, jointly solving common problems.

In order to enforce the law, specific police units should be established as this will allow the government authorities to control and investigate all illegal movements of persons particularly the youth.

There is a suggested frame work to be incorporated and it is composed of internal and external arrangements to help curb the practice of illegal migration. Local communities led by the district level committees, civil society organizations, and the international community with the influence of government need to ensure the safety of all citizens (particularly the youth). They should be actively engaged through interaction and collaborative measures thereby arming them with information which could be utilized for effective decision making.

Key words: *ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION, YOUTH, UNEMPLOYMENT.*

1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND.

Twentieth century innovations and expansions within the communication and transport technology sectors have reduced the world to a global society (Solimano, 2010; Appadurai, 1996).

Illegal migration of youth (known as Tahriib in Somali context) from Somaliland has become more prevalent in the past two decades. Many young people in Somaliland venture on illegal migration (Tahriib) and while the numbers on the move cannot be easily accounted for it is believed to be increasing.



The social, political and economic impact on Somaliland increases with the continued rise and popularity of this strange phenomenon.

The causes of migration are mixed and a combination of factors give rise to this development. However, there are common factors considered as causes called “push and pull factors” which are pressuring and encouraging migration from the countries of origin. These factors convince people to leave in search of something better; these include higher paying jobs, the need to improve one’s living conditions and the alleviating poverty.

There are two main routes from the east and the Horn of Africa used by smugglers. One is from Djibouti to Europe through Yemen and Saudi Arabia and the other one is from Somalia, Somaliland, Ethiopia to Europe through Sudan and Libya. Human smugglers established strong networks with three multinational groups that mercilessly exploit desperate migrants; many of whom are irresponsible and impulsive young people.

A search for available literature on illegal migration in Somaliland, has not revealed much as little has been written on the subject. In terms of world view Somaliland is still considered a part of Somalia. In fact, it is this political muddle which has prompted the researcher to embark on this study which is specifically dealing with illegal migration in Somaliland.

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE.

The youth exodus from Somaliland averages an estimated 400 to 700 people travelling to Libya through Ethiopia and Sudan every month as reported by the Regional Mixed Migration Secretariat (RMMS) in its October 2014 highlights.



Puntland, as the place of departure for Gulf countries, presents even starker numbers. In November of 2014, 7175 migrants/refugees crossed the Arabian Sea from Bossasso and other Puntland ports. According to UNDP, more than 60% of Somaliland's and 50% of Puntland's population indicate a willingness to migrate due to economic, political and cultural exclusion reasons. What makes the evaluation on desire to migrate challenging is the fact that many youth are reluctant to share migration plans – even with their close family members.

2.1. Contextual meaning of tahriib.

Tahriib is an Arabic word that has gained prominence and popularity in the contemporary Somali language—*wuu tahribay* (he has gone on tahriib) or *way tahriibtay* (she has gone on tahriib) are words frequently heard in conversations in Somaliland. In Arabic, tahriib is mainly associated with illegal activities such as smuggling and trafficking.

In the contemporary Somali dictionary, the word 'tahriib' is mostly used to refer to the migration of young Somali men—and to a lesser extent women— leaving for Europe via Ethiopia, Sudan and Libya, and then across the Mediterranean Sea.

2.2. Prehistory of migration.

In the 1970s and before, the South/North migration used to be promoted by receiving countries. Later on however, due to the decline in the economic growth and the escalation of unemployment the affections shifted and the ideology of receiving countries now viewed migration pessimistically and considered it as a burden. It is believed that migration increased after the fall of the former Soviet Union.



U.S data obtained from OECD (1994) shows the number of foreign born immigrants total raised from 4.7 percent in 1970s to 7.9 percent in 1990s.

The interest and attraction of migrants began in 1949 when the International Labor Organization (ILO) was part of the agencies introducing highly skilled people to migrate to the north which faced labor shortages; to offset this deficit the excess labor (man power) particularly skilled people were recommended to move on to the north. (Schiff, 1996, p3-6).

2.3. Conceptualization of smuggling.

The conceptualization of smuggling migrants as a form of business was developed by Salt and Stein in 1997. They suggested treating international migration as a global business that has both legitimate and illegitimate effects. The migration business involves sophisticated systems of institutionalized networks including institutions, agents and individuals which all operate for commercial gain.

The primary function they perform is facilitating movements of people between the origin and the destination countries. They do mobilization for the target groups particularly the young people, recruitment of migrants and then they assert and integrate the migrations in to the global market. The movement of Ethiopians and Somalis from Horn of Africa through routes to Italy via Libya are facilitated by networks of smugglers who are loosely connected. The smugglers are between 18 – 40 years old and they are predominantly male. The chief organizers are Somalis and Ethiopian, and in some border towns such as Moyale and Mandera they can be Kenyan citizens. (Nation, 2011, p8-58).



2.4. What drives Illegal Immigration tahriib?

Young people in Somaliland are well informed of the dangers associated with tahriib. They are also aware of the huge financial burdens that can befall their families after they leave. These factors do not however, seem to discourage young people from embarking on the journey. What then, compels young people to go on tahriib? (Nimo Ilhaan Ali, 2016).

2.4.1. Peer Pressure (why are you staying in Africa)

By framing it as a youth phenomenon, tahriib has gradually become part of Somali youth culture, a practice shared by youth across different social stratum. Young people often use the word 'we' to describe why young people undertake tahriib, as one respondent explains, 'If we just sit here and wait, nothing happens. We have to go. We have to go try our luck in life. We can't wait forever.' Tahriib is often invoked by young people as a collective response to the wide range of social and economic challenges they face growing up in the Somali regions. It is a way out—an exit strategy.

2.4.2. The desire to obtain a foreign education.

The desire for foreign education is an important driver for Tahriib. Respondents highlighted their interests of a foreign education as they believe that the local universities' degrees are of inferior quality. This perception is encouraged by the high social and economic currency attached to foreign degrees. Such degrees—not only from western countries but also from other African countries (Uganda, Kenya and Sudan) and Asian universities (India, Pakistan and Malaysia)—are highly respected in the Somali regions.



2.4.3. Passports and pay outs.

Going to Europe can also result in obtaining a foreign passport. The problem, of an unrecognized country and foreign passport pursuit, tempt the young generation to undertake the highly dangerous crossing of the Mediterranean in order to obtain an international passport which can be used for travelling to any country when needed answered a respondent. (Michael Onyedika Nwalatu, 2016) Hence, based on the above analysis the possible factors that currently contribute to the increasing out-migration from Somaliland is mainly based on economic realities (push factor) like fluctuation of commodity price (living condition) and lack of employments. On the other hand the pull factors involving the expanding youth exodus includes globalization and communication revolution, which have both created opportunities and raised expectations.

In Egypt there is also proof that some villages have shown economic improvements and decline of illiteracy due to the support made by young migrants through remittances. Local young men exclaimed “we have witnessed that families who have relatives in Italy become richer”. The price of commodities, cost of living and value of land have increased as a result of the remittances from migrants in Italy to unaffordable levels for those who are not receiving remittances. (Hamoud, 2006, p26-28).

2.4.4. Challenges of Illegal Migration.

Tahriib is not however a free journey. The ‘leave now–pay later’ scheme only postpones payment until a certain transit point is reached. At that point, a debt collector commonly known as a magafe—holds the young person hostage until the family back in Somaliland pays the required ransom,



after which the individual undertaking tahriib is allowed to proceed. Magafe is a Somali word that roughly translates as ‘the one who never misses’. It describes a key person—or several people— within the structure of the tahriib journey. This word is feared within the Somali regions. Its mention causes visible despair among people, even among those who have not directly experienced tahriib.

The migrants receive logistical support from smugglers while travelling from sending, transit and destination countries by promising they will safely arrive at Tripoli (Libya). The cost claimed by smugglers consists of transportation, food and drinks. Any migrants who fails to pay the costs are jailed and a ransom required for his/her release. Some migrants die due to torture and harsh punishments while others manage to get money from families through remittances. Some migrants are even held under slave like conditions and forced to do work without getting any wages for long period of time. (M.Muse Emi, 2015).

2.4.5. Illegal Immigration (Tahriib) routes and practicalities of the journey.

Young people from Somaliland generally use one principal route for tahriib: Through Somaliland to Ethiopia and on to Sudan, Libya and then across the Mediterranean to Italy or Malta.

According to Frontex, this route—commonly referred to as the Central Mediterranean Route or the East African Route—is popular for mixed migratory flows from the Horn of Africa. Specific routes taken to cross from one country to another can vary and often change rapidly depending on a number of factors,



such as conflicts in different parts of Sudan and Libya and strategies to avoid authorities.

Three primary observations can be made about tahriib routes from Somaliland. First, the majority of households in Hargeysa —nearly (90) percent—report that their relatives had used the Central Route. East African smugglers use exclusively eastern routes, which channels human trafficking from Somalia, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Sudan then to Libya. The smugglers have networks and bases in all mentioned countries and it becomes easy for them to mobilize and transport the young people. The other routes are from Senegal, Ivory Coast, Nigeria, Mali and Niger which eventually connects to Libya.

3. METHODOLOGY:

The researcher selected to use descriptive cross-sectional survey to collect and capture primary and reliable information (Wallen, 2000). The study was carried out in Hargiesia City, in the district of A/Dhagah. The population was 100 which was placed into four categories.

(Populations from Parents, Youth Clubs, Police Officers or Immigration Department, Civil Society Organization).

The researcher used both purposive sampling and simple random sampling. Purposive sampling was utilized to select responses from parents, Youth Clubs, Immigration Department & Civil Societies, while use of random sampling for Government Officials (Immigration Officer).

These data was retrieved from respondents through interviews questionnaires and key informants.



Secondary data was collected from the published and unpublished books; journals, internet, and records of NGO's.

Analysis involved generation of descriptive statistics showing frequency distribution and percentages used to analyze the demographic characteristics of the responds. Mean and standard deviation were used to analyze the strengths and weaknesses of the variables under study.

4. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION.

Analysis of the livelihood of the people in Hargeisa representing the whole nation of Somaliland showed that the majority of the population ranging between (40% – 60%) earned 3.75 – 12 USD on a daily basis which sums up to a monthly payment of 112 to 360 USD. These are government, NGOs and private sector employees and mid-level petty trade (Kat, vegetables and milk). The second highest proportion of the community are considered poor and ranged between 20% - 35% of the population. They earn 2.25 – 3.75 USD on a daily basis and they do petty trade (Kat, vegetables and milk) and self-employed small businesses. The poor communities of Somaliland earn on monthly basis maximum 112.50 USD.

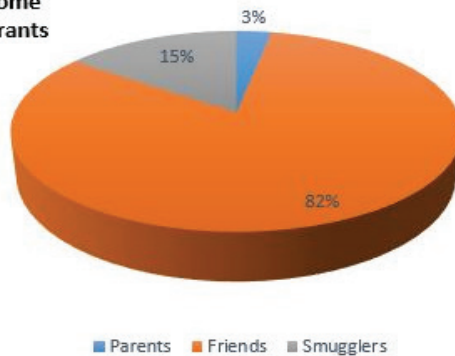
Though the income levels of these families are low, they are forced by the smugglers (Magafe) to pay huge sums of money ranging from between \$5,000 up to 10,000 USD based the character of magafe one encounters. The amount paid as ransom varies depending on the time of year and the market conditions. To pay the ransom, families of the victims venture to collect the monies from extended family members, neighbors or any one who can lend support.



Although friends and families work hard to meet the demands of the smugglers, hostages are frequently raped, tortured and eventually killed.

4.1: The factor and causes of Illegal migration in Somaliland.

Q5. Who influences youth to become illegal immigrants



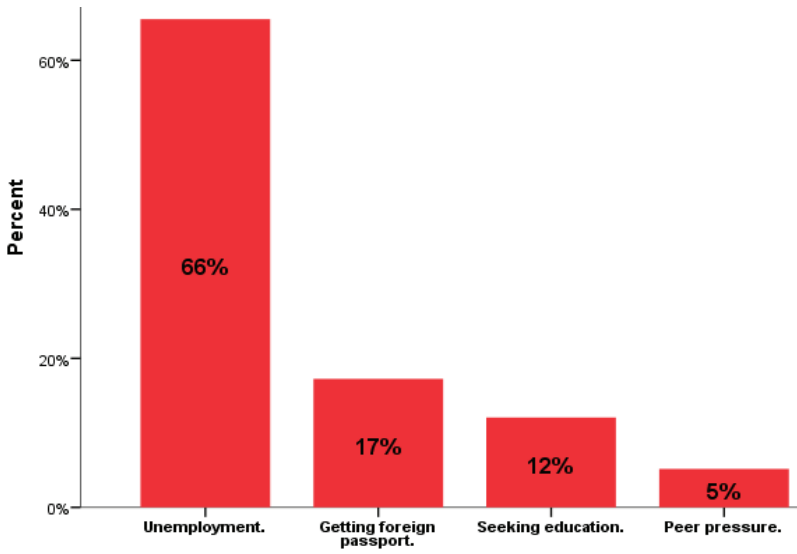
Friends (peer pressure) are the most influential in perpetuating the trade according to respondents (82%) and attracting young people to make the treacherous journey, while 15% say smugglers also play a significant role in the illegal immigration trade.

Poor national economic performance and unemployment are the core drivers behind the illegal immigration of the youth as 66% of the respondents indicated (see Graph below). 17% of respondents believed that obtaining a foreign passport would provide a better chance for economic survival, while 12% said seeking an education was the best option. 95% of the respondents indicated that social media strongly motivate the illegal immigration particularly Facebook and other social sites.



4.1.2: The causes of Illegal migration in Somaliland.

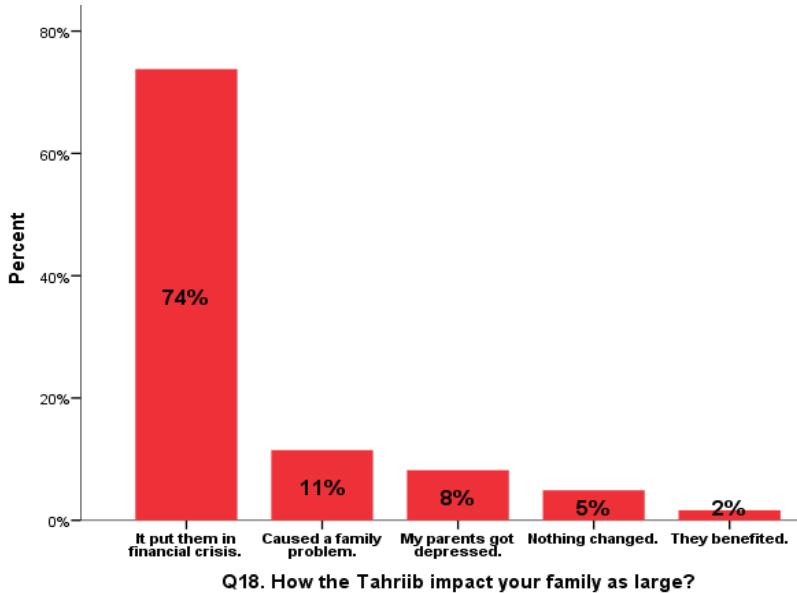
74% of the respondents claim that illegal immigration plunges the involved families into crises, while 11% agreed that it causes other affiliated family problems. A detailed breakdown is indicated in the graph below:



Q7. Why your family members immigrated illegally to Europe.



4.1.3: The effects of Tahriib on families in Somaliland.



4.2: The role for social media in illegal migration (Tahrib).

The research discovered that the numbers of young (minors) migrants are increasing since the invention of social media particularly Facebook, Viber & Watsap. These social media channels encourage the youth to take a huge risk, because they are regularly chatting with friends who have already reached their destinations and are sending back positive though distorted messages about their new experience.

It is a fact that the social media has played a crucial role in the massive migration of the youth. Family members and friends who are already settled in Europe are influencing those left behind.



The research noted that extended family members in Europe never talk about the hazards and difficulty of illegal migration and all the challenges they encountered. They post wonderful pictures with beautiful scenes and tell friends that they are having a time of their lives, while in actuality they are telling a lie (hiding the truth). The challenges for migrants are many; sometimes they are not welcomed in the towns or cities which is now home to them. May be they were not recognized as legitimate migrants standing a high risk of deportation. Through their misinformation and misrepresentation, they are continuing to influence family and friends to take this extreme step towards survival.

4.3. Causes of illegal migration (drivers).

One way or another, the unstable economic and political reality of the country are considered factors leading to the massive youth movement. Somaliland depends heavily on livestock. The country exports livestock to Saudi Arabia via Yemen. Due to the current conflicts in Yemen the whole process (of livestock exportation) has been seriously curtailed. Therefore, if the pattern remains the same a further and continuous escalation of youth on the move will be experienced. Although the journey has its drawbacks many families depend on the remittances from loved ones living abroad to help sustain them in the absence of sound social and economic policies due very often to bad governance.

On the other hand, every year thousands of Somaliland's young people graduate from colleges and universities in and outside of the country and it clear that unless there are alternative sources of employment for the youth it will be difficult to match current opportunities to the needs of society.



Addressing youth needs and unemployment (especially) must be issues to be addressed by both the government and the nation as whole.

4.4. Consequences of irregular migration.

Majority of the respondents of this research were parents sharing their stories about the irregular migration. Some of them lost their children and had not heard anything since they left home.

Some had already lost their children but could not confirm whether they were alive or dead.

Interviewed parents confirmed they had experienced mental problems due to thoughts of the death of their children and inability to resist the bad memories.

“Personally I am familiar with that mother and her shocking history, her older daughter was smuggled to Libya through Ethiopia and Sudan , she said I heard from her when she was in Sudan. She informed me that she will continue her journey to Libya. I became shocked and concerned when I received a call from Libaya stating that she was involved in a car accident; however she was in good condition. At that point they requested \$5000 for ransom (Magafe). It was difficult to raise that kind of money because I run a small shop. I was very concerned and worried about my daughters safety, knowing that there were no hospitals or medical facilities near to the place where she was held. I tried my best to call every single one that I knew for financial assistants whether to borrow or as a free contribution.



After a couple of days I collected the amount and sent it to them through Hawala – after they received the money they informed me that my daughter passed away!”

On 9th March 2015, a car carrying 9 migrants crashed as it collided with another car leaving all the migrants dead. Their photos were widely shared and spread across the social media. The bodies could not be given a decent burial due to lack of acknowledgement by their immediate families.



The mass media and the BBC has officially confirmed that the year 2014 the death of the migrants reached 3,200 and this year in 2015 so far the counted number of deaths are around 2,800 and it is expected the number to be doubled. On 17th of August 2015 an Ethiopian official website shared link about the death of more than 1,000 people¹ including women, children and men.



Migrants desperate to reach Europe take on the treacherous journey across the Mediterranean but thousands of their bodies have washed up on the beaches of Libya. Many migrants are forced to board dilapidated boats with their children, knowing that they may not reach their destination. Many fail to make it and succumb to either the harsh conditions of the Sahara Desert or the unforgiving waves and currents of the Mediterranean Sea.

Shocking news photographs taken in Zuwara on the west coast of Libya which is close to the Tunisian border had shown the true extent of the migrant crisis. It has been reported by head of Health at Libyan Red Crescent Mr. Taha Sultan that bodies of dead migrants had been scattered all over the shores of Libya and Mediterranean Sea. Red Crescent Society is an organization working to help and support the country's vulnerable population.

“Another interviewed migrant shared her experience in regards to the plight of the journeys, she said: “My husband and I sold everything we had to afford the journey. We worked 15 hours a day in Turkey until we had enough money to leave. The smuggler put 152 of us on a boat. Once we saw the boat, many of us wanted to go back, but he told us that anyone who turned back would not get a refund. We had no choice. Both the lower compartment and the deck were filled with people. Waves began to come into the boat so the captain told everyone to throw their baggage into the sea.

In the ocean we hit a rock, but the captain told us not to worry. Water began to come into the boat, but again he told us not to worry.



We were in the lower compartment and it began to fill with water. It was too tight to move. Everyone began to scream. We were the last ones to get out alive. My husband pulled me out of the window. In the ocean, he took off his life jacket and gave it to a woman. We swam for as long as possible. After several hours he told me he that he was too tired to swim and that he was going to float on his back and rest. It was so dark we could not see. The waves were high. I could hear him calling me but he got further and further away. Eventually a boat found me. They never found my husband.”
(Kos, Greece).”

4.5. The weak control of youth smuggling and escalation of Tahrif.

Majority of the respondents have indicated neglect on the part of government for allowing the illegal migration. They said “Since we have experienced the exodus of youth we haven’t heard anything from the government. They said everyday our own children are crossing the borders following the smuggling channels from the main towns of Somaliland to Libya.

If the government is aware of the situation, they should protect and provide mechanisms of control”.

Some of the respondents declared that following the search of their children they have found minors held by smugglers in one of the main towns of Somaliland, Borama. The smugglers were imitating the police by wearing police uniforms. Facilitators of irregular migrants include other groups who are also involved in the process.



Like drivers who facilitate young people to cross one region and connects easily to the smugglers.

As stated by some of the respondents they confirmed that smugglers contract with drivers from all of the regions and every driver who abides by the terms and conditions of their agreements gets the agreed amount and this usually is more than the normal rate of traveling to one region to another.

On the contrary, during my research the literature that I reviewed indicated that the actions taken by the government of Somaliland was woefully inadequate and did not amount to a deterrent to discourage the youth from continuing to pursue the dangerous journey to Europe. Recently, the Somaliland government has made vital engagement with Ethiopia government to collaborate and fight against this illegal trade in human beings (Tahrib).

This is a small indication that the government is willing to combat Tahrib and reduce the youth exodus. The government however, needs to also combat this trade from a community and grassroots level giving credibility to local involvement and ownership to local initiatives in their fight against this vicious trade.

5. Recommendation.

1. Somaliland has no specific laws of combating smuggling; especially human smuggling. All interviewed parents declared that the government administration do not have the political will needed to introduce such legal instruments. The other aspect is that Somaliland had not yet been part of any regional arrangement for purposes of collaboration and joint actions to facilitate cooperation on such an important issue as illegal migration and other common challenges.



The proposal to the Government of Somaliland is to put legal instruments in place to address this dangerous pattern of migration. The greatest challenge though is to enforce the law; that will require political will and commitment. Since the government of Somaliland don't have previous experience of tackling migration it is also advisable to joint other regional allies who are willing to combat against illegal migration.

2. As the respondents highlighted, unemployment of the youth is the main factor pushing them to take that risk. They are willing to risk their lives for something better in a foreign land. Government should through policy initiation and implementation conduct huge campaign to create jobs for the youth, if it is properly planned it will realize results. The researcher would like to propose to the ministry of Education to introduce a curriculum which has the capacity to produce technicians who can fix furniture, make clothes, repair cars, ships etc. This will create additional jobs for youth and make the youth of Somaliland more productive and marketable within the region and beyond.

3. Existing campaigns are largely designed to inform young people about the dangers associated with tahriib. Yet young people in Somaliland are already well aware of the hazardous nature and costs of tahriib. Creating messages that clearly highlight the value of young people and the vital role they can play at home in the development of their communities and country may convince some to stay.

4. A widespread perception among youth that 'we are not doing anything here' highlights the relative exclusion young people from the Somali regions face in society.



The involvement of young people in decision-making bodies, a youth quota in parliament or at the local government level and the representation of young people in professional and business associations, civil society organizations and faith-based groups could significantly improve youth perceptions about their value to Somaliland and society.

5. The perception that degrees provided by local universities are of inferior quality discourages young people from starting or completing their studies and encourages them to embark on tahriib instead. This dynamic is reinforced by employers who prefer graduates from foreign universities. Better links between higher education institutes and employers may improve post-graduation outcomes. In particular, employers could support universities' provision for learning and improving the English language, as well as soft-skills training (for example, communication and time management), to ease the university-to-work transition.

6. The apparent success in social, economic and political spheres enjoyed by returning members of the Diaspora serves as a powerful incentive for young people to go on tahriib. Mentoring programmes that attach locally educated young people to members of the Diaspora who are employed in high-level positions such as government institutions, international aid agencies and in the private sector (for example chambers of commerce and other professional or business associations). This strategy could also work to prevent operational gaps when, as it often happens, Diaspora workers move on.



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THE EFFECTS OF SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT ON HOUSEHOLDS IN SABON BIRNI, SOKOTO STATE, NIGERIA.

BY: Garba Samaila, Harriet Nakanyike Mukoma², Dr. Thomas Russell (PhD)

ABSTRACT.

This study was carried out with the main purpose of assessing the effects of solid waste management on the households of Sabon Birni municipality, Sokoto state, Nigeria.

One of the most pressing problems facing municipalities is the inefficient and long-term disposal of solid waste. Despite the mechanisms employed to the management of solid waste by Sabon Birni municipality; solid waste has continued to be an issue. Tins, plastics, polythene bags and others form the greater part of the waste observed on the streets, in gutters, and at the back of houses in the municipality.

Through this study a sample of 136 households was selected using simple random sampling techniques. The Research tools included questionnaires, key informants interviews and observation.

The findings in the study showed that the majority of the households were aged between (33-42) years and mostly male. 37.3% of the households had tertiary education and practiced proper solid waste management. Most households had refuse receptacles in their homes which included containers without covers (93.4%). The researcher observed that the refuse skips were not enough for the Sabon-Birni area and this has resulted in common health effects connected to improper solid waste management such as communicable diseases including malaria,



cholera typhoid and skin diseases. A cross tabulation between health effects of improper solid waste management and methods used by households showed a significant correlation (p -value of $0.018 < 0.05$). The household's suggestions regarding MSW included incineration of solid waste 66.1% and reuse of waste 14.7%.

The study concluded that the health effects connected to improper Solid Waste Management are many and persons living close to illegal dumping sites are more at risk of contracting diseases. Additionally, it was observed that the services being provided by the municipality are not effective for proper management of solid waste.

The recommendations made were as follows: (i) policies concerning proper solid waste management should be implemented and sufficient budgetary allocations made by the municipality. (ii) The council in partnership with other stakeholders (such as Non-governmental Organizations, Community Based Organizations and Private Sector) should collaborate to educate households on the importance of proper solid waste management and public health. (iii) Households and municipality should adopt the modern and integral methods of (reduce, reuse and recycle) of solid waste management through willingness and provision of facilities by stakeholders.

KeyWords: *SOLID WASTES; SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT; COMPOSTING; INCINERATION, SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL.*



1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND.

The intensity of the waste management problem increases with increased population due to the increased human activities and the solid wastes to be removed for disposal. Industries and urban management systems generate massive amount of solid wastes and most often dumping them in open fields posing a serious detrimental effect on the environment (Ssemwanga, 2006). Dump sites are good sources of environmental pollution (polluting soil, ground and surface water) due to the fact that they usually contain almost all types of pollutants from the initial collection sources (David, 2003).

Inadequate collection and improper disposal of solid wastes facilitates multiplication of pathogens causing diseases like cholera and diarrhea and provides good breeding site for disease vectors like mosquitoes (malaria), flies (diarrhea) and rodents (Modebe, 2009). Discarding the waste generated by the daily activities is very important in order to minimize the risk to the household health (World Bank, 2011).

The Majority of substances composing municipal solid waste – otherwise known as trash or garbage include paper, vegetable matter, plastics, metals, textiles, rubber, appliances, batteries and glass (USEPA, 2008).

In Nigeria Waste Collection service is offered mainly by the public sector though some State Governments operate some level of formal Public-Private Partnership Arrangement (PPPA). It is not however, uncommon to witness informal waste collectors using local vehicles (push carts) for collection services from door to door in some parts of Nigerian cities.



The Lagos State Government through LAWMA engages, coordinates and evaluates the activities of its private sector participation (which are over 300) into Municipal Solid Waste Collection. Collection frequency is either once or twice a week and usually on a door-to-door basis. This is usually difficult in densely populated areas and it is common that frequency is elongated (World Bank, 2011).

However, despite the mechanism employed to the management of solid waste by Sabon Birni municipality; solid waste has continued to be an issue. Tins, plastics, polythene bags and others form the greater part of the waste observed on the streets, in gutters, and at the back of houses in the municipality.

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE.

Emery et al. (2003) found that in the residential sector, socio-economic status and housing characteristics affect not only the amount of municipal waste that individuals generate, but also how they manage it.

It is estimated that 84% of the solid waste generated in Sabon Birni is organic matter (Ssemwanga, 2006). It is further estimated that residential areas contribute about 53% of the total solid waste generated (Banga, 2008).

According to Banga, (2013), participation in solid waste separation activities largely depends on household income, education level and gender (Banga Margaret, 2013).

2.1 Level of education and income status as they relate to SWM.

A study that was carried out by Ekere et. al. (2009), assessed the level of education as it relates to solid waste disposal.



The findings from this study revealed that respondents in the lowest education category, no education and primary level education were more likely to separate solid waste than those with tertiary education.

Low standards of living and high illiteracy levels can also influence the public's willingness to participate in waste management initiatives. A combination of these factors can lead to failure of a system resulting in accumulation of waste in neighborhoods leading to environmental degradation; hence leading to outbreak of diseases and epidemics (Okot-Okumu, 2012).

2.2 Factors Enhancing Poor Management of Solid Waste.

The problem of solid waste management emanates from high waste generation, lack of disposal sites, inadequate waste collection by local authorities, and household/individual poor disposal habits (Banag et. al., 2011). Uncontained generation of solid waste and disposal, coupled with poor collection services, poses a great threat to household's health (Jin et. al., 2006; Afroz et al., 2009).

In a study on a dump site in Kariba in Zimbabwe, trace metal concentrations were found in soil samples collected from the area during 1996 and 1997. Accumulation of copper (Cu), lead (Pb), iron (Fe), and zinc (Zn) were found within the disposal site (Chifamba, 2007). Concentration of Zn, Pb, and Cu were in surface soil samples up to 75 meters away from the disposal site. Leachates from Ibadan and Lagos dump sites had appreciable levels of dissolved solids, chloride, ammonia, chemical oxygen demand (COD), lead, iron, copper, and manganese.



This was most likely the result of rampant dumping of lead acid car batteries and metal scraps (Ikemm, Osibanjo, Sridhar, and Sobande, 2002).

In a study carried out at Dandora dump site, 42% of soil samples had ten times higher lead levels than normal (Oyaro, 2003). Leachates also contaminate both ground and surface water. During floods water mixed with leachate may flow out of the dump sites and get in to nearby ponds, streams and rivers. The Nairobi River for example, passes through the Dandora municipal dump site, and some of the waste from the site finds its way into the river (Environmental News Service, 2007). This is a health risk to the communities near the dumping sites and those downstream who may be using the water for various purposes. In Eldorat town, the operation of an open dump site near the Mwendri River has greatly polluted the Sosiani River because the dump site, formerly a sand quarry, has small streams draining into the Sosiani River (Rotich et al., 2006).

2.3 Waste Generation and Solid Waste Disposal.

Waste generation rates are dependent on several factors. The basic factor is population, which is the number of people generating the waste in the area in question, the greater the number of people generating the waste, the greater the rate of waste generation. However, waste generation rates are dependent on other factors. Ngoc and Schnitzer (2009) argue that waste generation rates are affected by socio-economic development, degree of industrialization and climate. The known or popular means of solid waste disposal or management are; refuse composting, incineration and sanitary landfill/dump sites.



2.4 Infrastructure and Solid Waste Management.

Rapid urbanization has resulted in existed dumping sites originally located at a safe distance outside the municipal boundaries now being increasingly encircled by settlement and housing estates (Schertenleib and Meyer, 1992). This has caused the public to oppose their existence as they emanate odor, dust, and other nuisances. People living close to dump sites are in danger of contracting diseases associated with dumps. Oyaro (2003) notes that tests conducted on 328 children living near the Dandora dump site found that half of them had excess concentrations of lead in their blood. They were also disproportionately affected by anemia, skin infections, asthma, and other respiratory diseases. These conditions are associated with high levels of toxins at the dump site, which receives plastics, rubber, wood, metals, chemicals and hospital waste (Environmental News Services, 2007; Oyaro, 2003).

2.5 Practices of SWM and status of Disposal of SWM.

Solid waste management remains one of the major challenges of urbanization faced by developing countries. The sanitary state of an area is largely influenced by the waste handling practices of the residents in that area (Modebe, et.al, 2009).

Poor waste handling practices and inadequate provision of solid waste management facilities in urban areas result in unsystematic disposal of solid waste that poses a threat to the health of urban residents. This is as a result of improper handling, storage and disposal of wastes which are the major causes of environmental pollution thus providing breeding grounds for pathogenic organisms and encouraging the spread of infectious diseases.



For instance a cross-sectional study that examined the waste handling practices in an urban area in South Eastern Nigeria revealed that there was an association between waste burning and the incidence of respiratory health symptoms among children and adults (Owaduge S, 2010). Therefore ensuring that waste generated in urban areas is promptly picked up for proper disposal thus reducing the incidence of infectious diseases in urban areas is of primary importance in advocating good public health practice. (Modebe, et.al, 2009).

In an effort to curb the challenges of solid waste management, most municipalities have involved the private sector through the Public-Private Partnership (PPP) collaborative mechanism on SWM. However, poor monitoring of budgets and expenses have resulted in an inability of municipal administrators to evaluate accurately bids from the private sector resulting in failure of some of the contracts (Okechuku et. al, 2012).

Solid waste management is given a very low priority in developing countries, except perhaps in capital cities. As a result, government provides very limited funds to the solid waste management sector resulting in lower levels of services required for the protection of public health and the environment.

3. METHODOLOGY.

The researcher used a survey design and information (data) was collected from respondents about their interaction with solid wastes in the Sabon Birni municipality.

The researcher selected the sample from the accessible population which involved 12,209 households in Sabon-Birni municipality.



The sample size for households was calculated using a statistical formula by Krejcie and Morgan.

$$\text{Size} = \frac{x^2 NP(1-p)}{(d^2)(N-1) + x^2(1-p)}$$
$$n = 135.59$$
$$n \approx 136$$

Where

x^2 = table value of chi-square (0.05)

N = Population Size 12,209.

P = Population proportional (assumed to be 0.05)

d = degree of accuracy expressed as a proportional

Hence, the sample size = 136.

The researcher employed a quantitative questionnaire, key informants interviews (KIFs) and observation checklist as the tools for data collection. The quantitative questionnaire was developed and covered the entire sample size (136). The researcher approached the relevant authorities who were considered to be Key Informants (KIs); which included the Director of the Health department, Chairperson in the local government as well as the Environmental manager concerned with solid waste management. Univariate analysis of data involved computing of percentage distributions while the bivariate involved cross, tabulation and also establishment of the chi-square test statistic was used to test the hypothesis ($p < 0.05$)

4. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION.

The researcher inquired on whether respondents had refuse collections near their households and 84.6% ($n=110$) indicated that they had refuse collections near their households while 15.5% ($n=20$) said they did not have any refuse collections near their households.



Respondents were asked to give an indication of the period of time between depositing (of garbage) and collection. The responses were as follows: 34.7 % (n=41) mentioned once a week, 17.9% (n=25) mentioned daily and only 2.54 % (n=3) mentioned collection of solid waste twice a week. Regarding the distance between their households and to the nearest dumping site, 44.1 % (n=52) indicated 10-20 meters while 35.6% (n=42) mentioned disposal sites located at 20-30 meters.

Regarding the category of solid waste 64% (n=87) cited food waste as the most common form of solid waste followed by plastics 22 % (n=30).

The researcher also studied the methods of solid waste disposal and found that the majority 26% (n=35) were either burying or composting their solid waste followed by 17.6 % (n=24) burying of waste and 8.3% (n=12) dumping at the waste skip respectively.

Table 1: Solid waste management methods used by the households of Sabon Birni municipality.

Variables	Frequency (N)	Percentage (%)
Refuse collection center		
Yes	110	84.6
No	20	15.4
Duration for Waste collection		
Daily	25	17.6
Once a week	41	34.7
Twice a week	3	2.54
A month	49	66.9



Distance for disposal site		
Within 10 meters	24	20.4
10-20 meters	52	44.1
20-30 meters	42	35.6
Category of Solid waste		
Food waste	87	64
Plastics	30	22
Metals	3	2.2
Glass	3	2.2
Yard trimmings	10	7.4
Methods of disposal of wastes		
Burning	35	26
Burying	24	17.6
Dumping on the road	10	7.3
Dumping at the skip	12	8.8
Garbage truck	5	3.7
Recycling	7	5.1
Re-use	8	5.8
Compositing	35	26
Totals	136	100.0

Source: field data 2016.



Table 2: Correlation between category of household waste and method of waste disposal.

Method of household garbage disposal	Burn (%)	Bury (%)	Dump in river /gully (%)	Dump in yard (%)	Dump on road (%)	Garbage truck (%)	Recycle (%)	Reuse (%)	Compost (%)	Compost (%)	Other
Food waste	16.7	3.3	10.0	3.3	3.3	40.0	6.7	0.0	6.7	10.0	0.0
Yard trimmings	53.4	3.3	3.3	0.0	3.3	23.4	0.0	0.0	13.3	0.0	0.0
Paper/cardboard	73.4	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.4	3.3	3.3	0.0	0.0	3.3
Plastic	40.0	6.7	3.3	0.0	0.0	26.7	0.0	6.7	13.3	0.0	3.3
Metals	13.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	0.0	26.7	3.3	30.0	0.0	0.0	16.7
Glass	6.7	6.7	10.0	6.7	0.0	43.3	3.3	16.6	0.0	0.0	6.7
% AVERAGE	33.9	4.4	5.0	2.2	1.1	28.9	2.8	8.9	6.1	1.7	5.0

Source: field data 2016.



Burning constituted the major method of household solid wastes method used by respondents (33.9%). Many others (28.9%) make use of the municipal refuse dump sites and very few of the respondents made use of other methods such as: composting (1.7%), recycling (8.9%), reuse (1.7%), and the use of garbage trucks (2.8%).

4.2 The negative health effects caused by solid waste

management on households of Sabon Birni municipality.

The researcher interviewed and asked about the diseases that were contracted by the inhabitants of Sabon Birni municipality as a result of poor solid waste management and as evidenced from the medical records at Sabon Birni general hospital.

The observed health effects were skin disorders, respiratory abnormalities, septic wounds, abdominal & intestinal problems and communicable diseases as summarized in Table 3 below:

Table 3: Health effects of poor solid waste management.

Health effects	Frequency (n=136)	Percentage (%)
Skin disorders	22	16.2
Communicable disease (malaria, cholera, typhoid)	70	56.1
Septic wounds	5	3.6
Abdominal & intestinal problems	2	1.5
Respiratory abnormalities	9	6.6

Source: field data.

From the table 3: above the most common health effects encountered with poor solid waste management were disease category (communicable diseases) 56.1% (n=90),



followed by skin disorders 16.2 (n=22). Some of the respondents mentioned that they had also experienced respiratory abnormalities 6.6 %(n=9).

Table 4: Cross-tabulation between health effects and selected demographic factors

Variables	Health effects of poor SWM		p-values
	Yes	No	
Occupation			
Civil servant	100	0.00	0.007
Business person	91.7	8.3	
Peasant	25.0	75.0	
Education level			
No education	20.9	79.1	0.007
Primary	26.7	67.7	
Secondary	94.4	5.6	
Tertiary	100	0.0	
University	100	0.0	

Source field data 2016:

The research findings in table 4.6 show that occupation had a significant association with health effects. Majority of the respondents, 100% of civil servants were aware of the health effects of poor SWM, followed by businesspersons at 91% while peasants contributed to only 75% respectively. 25% of the peasants did not have any knowledge of health effects as opposed to 8.3% of the business persons. The relationship was also significant at p-value = 0.007 which was less than 0.05.



Considering education category, findings show that education level had a significant association with knowledge about the health effects of poor SWM ($p=0.007$). University, and tertiary levels had the highest proportion (100%) followed by secondary (94.4%) of knowledge about health effects of poor solid waste management as compared to primary and no education (26.7%) against (20.0%) respectively.

The majority of the respondents (97%) admitted that they have a role to play in proper solid waste management. This was significant at ($p=0.000$) hence an association between the role played by the households in SWM and the health effects caused by poor SWM.

4.3: Mitigation measures to improved solid waste management in Sabon Birni municipality.

Table 5: Mitigation measures regarding proper SWM practices for the households.

SWM practice	Frequency (n=136)	Percentage (100%)
Reuse of items	20	14.7
Recycling of items	11	8.1
Decomposition	5	3.7
Incineration points	90	66.1
Registering private refuse collectors/ operators	10	7.4

Source: field data 2016

Regarding suggestions on how solid waste management can be improved,



66.1% (n=90) mentioned incineration as the best method, followed by 14.7 % (n=20) who indicated re-use of items like plastic bags while the remaining 8.1 %(n=11) suggested recycling to be the best method of solid waste management.

All these key informants mentioned that they have staff responsible for monitoring the existing policies regarding solid waste management.

These policies include: (1) Throwing of refuse in skips provided by the local government and the (2) Garbage trucks moving to the households to collect wastes. They also mentioned that the traditional leaders have been assigned to supervise and monitor solid waste (garbage) disposal by households. Regarding deterrents to maintain proper solid waste management, the key informants pointed out that there were no penalties for persons who practice illegal solid waste disposal; that only traditional leaders had the authority to prosecute the culprits directly.

Four (4) trucks and (six) 6 skips are presently serving the municipality and are inadequate for the needs of the municipality. When asked about the components of solid waste the environmental officer mentioned that they consisted of broken bottles, cans, papers polythene bags and empty carton boxes.

They mentioned that they do not know how much solid waste is generated. This is in line with (Owaduge S, 2010) who mentioned that poor waste handling practices and inadequate provision of solid waste management facilities in urban areas results in unsystematic disposal of solid waste that lead to health effects among the urban residents.



This is as a result of improper handling, storage and disposal of wastes which are the major causes of environmental pollution thus providing breeding grounds for pathogenic organisms and encouraging the spread of infectious diseases.

When asked about proper managing of solid wastes they mentioned challenges; like inadequate funding to finance infrastructure development to be the major limiting factor for proper waste disposal. The finding is in line with (Ogawa, 2005), who mentioned that solid waste management is given a very low funding priority in developing countries, except perhaps in capital cities. As a result, government allocates very limited funds to the solid waste management sector thus impinging on the quality of services required for protection of public health and the environment.

5. CONCLUSIONS.

Based on the analysis and findings of this study it is conclusive that the methods of solid waste management among households of Sabon-birni municipality are not adequate for the proper management of solid waste.

It is also noted that there are health effects caused by improper solid waste management among the inhabitants living close to illegal dumping sites. Finally the services being provided by the municipality are not efficient and effective for management of solid waste.

5.1. RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. Ensure sufficient budget allocation towards SWM from the local government towards all municipalities.



2. Establish collaborative mechanisms where the council in partnership with other stakeholders (such as Non- governmental organizations, Community Based Organizations and Private Sector) should collaborate to educate households on the importance of proper solid waste management to public health.
3. Provision of adequate infrastructures (such as manpower, garbage trucks, skips and engineered sites for solid wastes disposal) should be provided by the municipality.



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ASSESSMENT OF THE FACTORS LEADING TO MULTI DRUG RESISTANCE ON TB PATIENTS AT BOSASO TB CENTER, PUNTLAND.

By: **Dr. Thomas Russell (PhD) Aisha Ali Suleiman³**

ABSTRACT

Objectively this study sought to assess the factors associated with Multi-drug resistance among TB patients in Bosaso TB Center Puntland, to examine the effects of Multi-drug resistance among TB patients and to establish the measures to the effects of Multi-drug resistance among the TB patients.

Tuberculosis (TB) is a serious public health problem in Somalia. In 2013, more than 13 000 new cases were detected, one every 40 minutes. It is estimated that every 100 000 persons, 532 have contracted the disease, and the number of cases detected every year continue to increase. “Resistance to anti-TB drugs is considered an emerging concern in the country,” says Dr Popal, representative of the World Health Organization (WHO) in Somalia. “The levels of MDR-TB in Somalia are among the highest in the Eastern Mediterranean and African region.” Drug resistance arises due to improper use of anti-TB medicines, including, administration of improper treatment regimens and failure to ensure that patients complete the whole course of treatment.

175 respondents were interviewed, the sample size was determined using a table for determining sample size by Krejcie and Morgan, 1970, p.608).



The study found out that most adverse reactions occurred during the first 3 months of treatment. Every effort was made to avoid permanent discontinuation of any anti-tuberculosis drug unless the adverse reaction was life threatening or could not be controlled otherwise.

The adverse effects began 4 months after beginning of treatment. In addition, this result was supported with those of effects occurred between 2nd, and 4th month of MDR-TB treatment initiation and those of also the adverse effects occurred during the first 4 months of MDR-TB treatment. On the other hand, adverse reactions occurred during the first 8 months of treatment.

The study concluded that treatment of MDR-TB in HIV infected patient is difficult and challenging because treatment of MDR-TB required at least four drugs including fluoroquinolones, an injectable agent such as kanamycin and two agents from the second line agents to which the patient TB retain susceptibility. It was recommended that Regular drug resistance survey is important to monitor the cases, to limit the resistance to Streptomycin and Rifampicin, they should not be prescribed for diseases other than tuberculosis. Restricted availability of Rifampicin and Streptomycin in private pharmacies except by prescription, There is an urgent need to develop new anti-tuberculous drugs to shorten the duration of treatment and to make development of resistance less likely to emerge. Adherence of patients to treatment even at home is more important than admission at hospital because resistance is more liable to occur at hospital.

Key Words: *MULTI DRUG RESISTANCE, TB PATIENTS, TUBERCULOSIS (TB)*



1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND.

Tuberculosis is an infectious disease caused by the bacillus mycobacterium tuberculosis which typically affects the lungs but can affect other parts of the body. The disease spreads through air when a patient expels bacteria, for example, by coughing. In general a relatively small proportion of people infected with mycobacterium tuberculosis will develop TB disease, people who have much higher chance of developing the disease are those infected with human immuno-deficiency virus. Tuberculosis is also more common among men than women, and affects mostly adults in the productive age groups; around two-thirds of cases are estimated to occur among people aged 15-59 years (WHO, 2010).

Tuberculosis (TB) accounts for 8.4 million cases worldwide and is one of the leading infectious causes of death today. A World Health Organization (WHO, 2011) comprehensive report involving 198 countries accounting for 99% of TB cases indicated that globally, the absolute number of incident TB cases per year has been falling since 2006. This is in line with the Millennium Development Goal No. 6 “To combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases” which targets a reduction in TB incidence by the year 2015.

Tuberculosis (TB) continues to be one of the major public health problems in the world; the burden is increasing as a result of poverty, population growth and HIV/AIDS. In 1993 the World Health Organization declared TB to a global public health emergency at a time when estimated 7 to 8 million cases and 1.3 to 1.6 deaths occurred each year.



In 2010, it was estimated that there were between 8.5-9.2 million new TB cases in the world and 1.2-1.5 million deaths due to the disease.

China and India accounted for 40% of notified tuberculosis case in 2010, Africa accounted for 24%. Upon early diagnosis of the disease, treatment success rate is high, in the year 2009, 87% of smear positive pulmonary tuberculosis cases were successfully treated.

In Africa, there were 2.3 million new cases and 254,000 deaths in the year 2010. Nine countries out of 22 high burden countries were in Africa. In Nigeria prevalence of tuberculosis was estimated to be 64,000 cases with incidence of 283 cases per 100,000 populations. Tanzania like other countries in Africa share the same burden as far as TB is concerned. There were 63,453 TB cases in 2010. Poor ventilated and overcrowded living condition have been associated with increased risk of TB infection. A study conducted in Tanzania, showed that 51% of TB patients interviewed were living in overcrowded rooms, four people in a single room. Rungwe district has noted an increase in new cases of tuberculosis in recent years; there were 527 new cases in 2011 compared to 435 in 2009 (Chung-Delgado, 2011).

In sub-Saharan Africa countries with a high burden of TB and HIV infection, MDR-TB is estimated to occur in respectively 2% and 7% of new and previously treated TB cases. Somalia is one of the world's 22 high burden countries for TB. Despite having a national treatment programme for drug-sensitive TB, there has been an emergence of drug-resistant strains of the disease, which are presenting a new and urgent threat to people's health.



By the year 2008, treatment success rates in Somalia were lower at 70 % compared to the WHO goal targets of 85%.

The drug-resistance TB is on the rise and controversies do exist on factors that may be associated with its development. Prior exposure to anti-TB drugs may lead to development of resistant strains. Similarly inadequate anti-TB treatment is an important factor that can contribute to the development of drug-resistant TB strains, improper use of anti-TB medicines, administration of improper treatment regimens, failure to ensure that patients complete the whole course of treatment, non-monitoring of treatment. In addition, the factors causing inadequate anti-TB treatment can also be grouped into health provider factors (inadequate training and drug stock outs), drug factors (high pill burden and long duration of treatment) and patient factors (poor adherence, mal-absorption and adverse drug effects).

“Resistance to anti-TB drugs is considered an emerging concern in the country,” says Dr Popal, representative of the World Health Organization (WHO) in Somalia. “The levels of MDR-TB in Somalia are among the highest in the Eastern Mediterranean and African region.” Drug resistance arises due to improper use of anti-TB medicines, including, administration of improper treatment regimens and failure to ensure that patients complete the whole course of treatment.

The treatment of the resistant TB forms comes at a higher cost on average, 100- to 300-fold higher than that associated with the drug-susceptible form and more drug related toxicities. Furthermore, patients with MDR-TB have lower cure rates and higher mortality than do patients with drug-susceptible TB.



2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE.

2.1 The factors associated with Multi-drug resistance among TB patients.

In 2010, there were an estimated 8.5–9.2 million cases and 1.2–1.5 million deaths (including deaths from TB among HIV-positive people). Stop TB Partnership aims that, by 2015 TB prevalence and death rates are reduced by 50%, compared to 1990 levels and by 2050 the global incidence of active TB cases to be <1 case per 1 million population per year[8]. This can only be achieved through effective National Tuberculosis Programmes (NTPs). The MDG's targets can be achieved in all (WHO, 2013) regions with the exception of the African Region. This can be partially explained by the development of drug resistance Mycobacterium strains.

According to Ministry of Health, (2010) Uganda Approximately 425,000 MDR-TB cases occur annually worldwide, representing nearly 5% of the world's annual TB burden. HIV infection epidemic has caused explosive increases in TB incidence and may be contributing to increases in MDR-TB prevalence. In sub-Saharan Africa countries with a high burden of TB and HIV infection, MDR-TB is estimated to occur in respectively 2% and 7% of new and previously treated TB cases. The burden of XDR-TB remains largely unknown due to a lack of laboratory infrastructure for reliable drug susceptibility testing.

Zetola, (2012), asserted the first partial drug-resistance study patterns in Uganda were conducted in 1996/97 as part of a global drug-resistance surveillance programme.



Among the 374 evaluable isolates from the new cases of TB patients, the prevalence of resistance to any drug was 19.8%; to Isoniazid 6.7%; to Ethambutol 6.1%; to Rifampicin 0.8%; and to Streptomycin 13.4%. The prevalence of MDR-TB was found to be 0.5% [1]. Similarly Mulago Hospital study in 2000 on 215 previously untreated patients revealed a similar MDR prevalence of 0.9%, but resistance to Rifampicin was found in 1.4% of the patients.

A national TB resistance survey conducted for the first time in Madagascar between 2005 and 2007, using a cluster sampling representative of the general population of the country, involved 1275 smear-positive TB patients recruited at 34 sites, 926 new patients and 87 previously treated. Resistance among new cases was 6.5% and among previously treated cases it was 11.5%. Mono resistance among new cases was 5.8% and mainly to INH (3.7%). Nevertheless, the rate remained relatively low compared to levels in Africa overall 8.3% (95% CI 6.8–9.9). Multi-resistance to INH and RMP was 0.2% (95% CI 0 – 0.5) and 3.4% (95% CI 0 – 7.2) among new and previously treated cases respectively. The rates of resistance among new and previously treated cases were relatively low in Madagascar compared to Africa in general (Mac-Arthur, 2001). Drug Resistant (MDR) TB is found in 5.2% of new and 41% of previously treated TB cases. Since the beginning of 2013, WHO has engaged with all partners involved in the TB program in Somalia to initiate MDR-TB management in Somalia? The rehabilitation of the MDR-TB ward in Hargeisa Hospital, supported by WHO, has been completed.



For the first time, second line TB drugs, used for multidrug-resistant tuberculosis (MDR-TB) cases, will be available in the country in mid July 2013. Capacity building of new health workers is a major component of the MDR-TB management activities. In May 2013, 76 field health workers were trained on management and treatment of drug resistance in TB patients. Treatment of MDR-TB is essential to halt further transmission of the disease.

In 2007, the World Health Organization (WHO) released the fourth report on global anti-TB drug resistance, 755 which includes data for drug susceptibility testing of 90,726 patients from 83 countries and provides the latest data on the extent of drug-resistant TB between 2002 and 2007. The report states that the median prevalence of MDR-TB among new TB cases was 1.6%, ranging from 0% in eight low prevalence countries to 22.3% in Baku, Azerbaijan.

2.1 Detection of Resistance.

Culture and drug susceptibility tests for all cases of tuberculosis are considered the gold standard for diagnosis and surveillance of drug resistance. However, such tests are not feasible in most settings. In most parts of the world, less than 5% of TB patients are tested for drug susceptibility. The diagnosis of MDR-TB requires that people with TB are tested for susceptibility to first-line anti-TB drugs. The WHO reports that, The Global Plan includes targets that by 2015 all new cases of TB considered at high risk of MDR-TB should be tested for drug susceptibility (estimated at about 20% of all new cases) and that 100% of retreatment cases should be tested.



2.2 Factors Predictive of Resistance.

The highest rates of HIV co-infection in TB patients are in the African Region, where 44% of TB patients with an HIV test result in 2010 were HIV-positive (range among high TB/HIV burden countries, 8%–82%), followed by the Region of the Americas at 17%[8]. A systematic review on association between MDR-TB and HIV reported that; for persons infected with *M.tuberculosis*, HIV infection is the strongest risk factor for the development of active TB either drug-susceptible or drug-resistant TB (Vadwai V , S.A., Soman R, Rodrigues C, 2012).

Studies from; Tanzania, Botswana, South Africa, Malawi, India, Vietnam , and Russia, as well as a multi-country study of determinants of drug-resistant TB , have not demonstrated an excess association between HIV infection and anti-TB drug resistance. Their methods varied widely, the sample sizes were small, and their results were confounded by previous TB treatment and hospitalization. However, one of the studies from Mozambique, demonstrated an association between HIV infection and resistance to INH and Streptomycin, while Ethiopian study demonstrated an association between anti-TB drug resistance and HIV infection among patients never previously treated for TB (Lukoye, Ezati, 2011).

Although several factors can contribute to the development of drug-resistant TB strains, inadequate anti-TB treatment is probably the most important. Situations of inadequate anti-TB treatment include: inadequate drug regimen, inadequate duration of treatment and drugs not taken regularly by the patient. A study on anti TB drug resistance conducted between 1993- 1999 in the UK involving 7603 of the drug resistance cases,



reported 1396 patients to have had a previous episode of tuberculosis. This group exhibited a significantly higher proportion of INH resistance (15.5%) and MDR (9.4%) than either those patients who had never had TB 5.7% and 0.8% respectively (Weyer, Karin, 2007).

A case control study compared the level of alcohol use among MDR-TB patients against three control groups) non-MDR-TB patients, 2) HIV infected patients without a history of TB, and 3) the general population. Alcohol use and abuse was measured with the Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test 10 (AUDIT) questionnaire. Among patients with TB, alcohol abuse was found to be a risk factor for the development of MDR-TB (Deun, Wells, 2005).

According to Blanc L (2010), Smear-negative pulmonary tuberculosis patients have been thought to be less contagious and therefore without the same public health impact as smear-positive cases. In the Mexico region, study findings suggest that smear-negative patients can be an important factor for the dissemination of resistant M tuberculosis. The specific genotype family of M. tuberculosis has been linked to anti-TB resistance. A recent meta-analysis of 129,000 patients from 49 studies in 35 countries identified the Beijing genotype family of M. tuberculosis as more virulent and has been implicated in many MDR-TB outbreaks in the USA, and other specific geographic settings. The wild isolates of Mtuberculosis that have never been exposed to anti-TB drugs almost never show any resistance.



2.3 The effects of Multi-drug resistance among TB patients.

Drug resistance is a threat to TB control programs worldwide. Patients infected with multiple-drug resistant strains are less likely to become cured (7), particularly if they are infected by HIV or suffer from another immune disease. The treatment is much more toxic and much more expensive (about 700 times) than the one of patients with sensitive organisms (Raviglione, 2006).

There are few reports in the international literature about a decrease in MDR-TB cases over the last ten years. The great majority of countries still report an increase in their rates, including industrialized countries like Germany, England (12), Denmark (13), and Korea (14).

As mentioned earlier, in Brazil, primary MDR-TB has not presented concerning figures; so, the larger figures are due to acquired MDR-TB, which is mainly originated by human error (Bwanga F, 2001). MDR-TB is a growing problem almost all over the world, including the Brazilian State of Ceará. The objective of this study was to make an analysis of the risk factors which might be associated with the development of acquired MDRTB.

3. METHODOLOGY.

The research used both qualitative and quantitative study designs since it was a social-oriented research. In that regard a triangulation of designs such as the survey design and the explanatory design were employed. A survey was used in social research where the magnitude of the problem under study is quite big which was the case with this research. Whereas exploratory designs was used where the researcher needed to find out and the answers retrieved by asking questions such as why, how, when,



among others. The explanatory design was adopted which availed the researcher of a deeper logical explanation.

The researcher used both random and non-random sampling methods. Among the random methods, the researcher used simple random sampling and cluster sampling. The researcher opted to use both sampling methods owing to the nature of the research designs which were basically qualitative in orientation. The sample size was 175 which were expected to be drawn using a table for determining sample size by Krejcie and Morgan, 1970, p.608).

Table 1: Summary of Target population, sample size and sampling technique that were used in the study

Category	Target Population	Sample size	Sampling Techniques
Doctors	30	25	Simple random sampling
Nurses	50	30	Simple random sampling
Health works from (MOH)	35	20	cluster sampling
TB patients/care takers	120	70	cluster sampling
other authorized persons	85	30	cluster sampling
Total	320	175	

The data was manually collected, processed and analyzed by the researcher using both qualitative and quantitative methods of analysis.



4. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION.

4.0. Bio-data of respondents.

The researcher interviewed 75 respondents (42.8%) who were male and 100 were female respondents (57.2%). 34.3% of the respondents were between the ages of 18-30 years, 25.7% were aged between 31-40 years, whereas 22.8% were aged between 41-50 and the minority 17.2% was between the ages of 51-60 years. The researcher therefore found out that the majority of the respondents interviewed were aged between 18-30 years and 31-40 years implying that majority of the respondents were found to the youth who were energetic. The majority of respondents (25.7%) were secondary school leavers, seconded by 22.8% who were certificate holders, followed by degree holders (20%). 11.4% of the respondents were primary leavers, 14.2% of the respondents were diploma holders whereas the minority of the respondents (5.7%) were Master's degree holders.

4.1. The factors associated with Multi-drug resistance among Tb patients in Bosaso TB Center Puntland.

Numerous responses were put forward when respondents were asked about the symptom (s) that first made the respondents to seek care for your illness and they were as follows; majority of the respondents represented 34% of the respondents revealed that coughing blood was the first symptom whereas 23% of the respondents said chest pain was the first symptoms that appeared and made me seek care, 17% of the respondents revealed that they started to lose weight that they decided to seek care 11% of the respondents said there was loss of appetite, 9% of the respondents said fever development made me seek care lastly but



not the least 4% of the respondents said fatigue/body weaknesses and lastly 2% of the respondents said breathlessness.

The biggest percentage of the interviewees represented by 70% said it took weeks from the time you first feel sick and the time you went to health facility whereas 60% of the interviewees said it took month from the time you first feel sick and the time you went to health facility and lastly 45% of the interviewees said it took days from the time you first feel sick and the time you went to health facility.

Table 2: The factors leading to multi drug resistance among the respondents:

Factors	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
Improper use of anti-TB medicines	30	17.2
Administration of improper treatment regimens	15	8.5
Failure to ensure that patients complete the whole course of treatment	60	34.2
Non-monitoring of treatment	70	40
Total	175	100

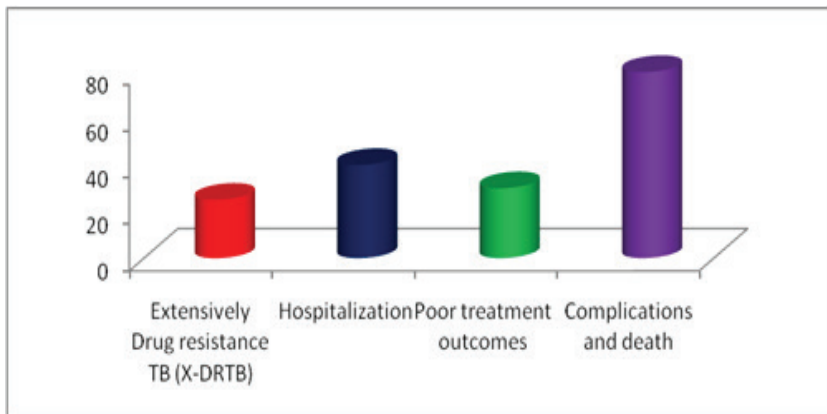
Source: field data 2016.

An assessment of the factors leading to multi drug resistance were as follows; the biggest percentage of the respondents represented 40% indicated that non-monitoring of treatment was a serious factors whereas 34.2% of the respondents claimed that failure to ensure that patients complete the whole course of treatment resulted in multi drug resistance.



8.5% of the respondents also indicated that there was administration of improper treatment regimens and lastly 17.2% of the respondents indicated that improper use of anti-TB medicines resulted in multi-drug resistance.

4.2: The effects of Multi-drug resistance among TB patients in Bosaso TB Center Puntland.



Numerous responses were put forward when respondents were asked of the effects of multi-drug resistance among TB patients in Bosaso TB Center Puntland and they were as follows; the biggest percentage represented by 80% revealed that due to multi-drug resistance among TB patients in Bosaso TB Center Puntland, there was complication and death of the TB patients whereas 40% of the respondents said there was hospitalization of patients 25% of the respondents said extensively drug resistance TB (X-DRTB) and lastly 30% said poor treatment outcomes.

4.3 Measures to the effects of Multi-drug resistance among TB patients in Bosaso TB Center Puntland.



The biggest percentage of the respondents represented by 51% they were aware of the of the measures to the effects of multi-drug resistance among TB patients in Bosaso TB center Puntland whereas 29% of the respondents were not sure of the measures to the effects of multi-drug resistance among TB patients in Bosaso TB center Puntland and lastly 20% of the respondents said they did not know the anything concerning the measures to the effects of multi-drug resistance.

Numerous responses were put forward when respondents were asked of themeasures to the effects of multi-drug resistance among TB patients in Bosaso TB center Puntland and they were as follows; 14.2% of the respondents said control of TB-HIV infection whereas 17.1% of the respondents said TB Drug Discovery, 28.5% of the respondents said sensitized on seeking appropriate health care, 22.8% of the respondents said skilled and competent medical personnel's for TB lastly but not the least 5.7% said application of molecular epidemiological studies and lastly 8.5% of the respondents said use of anti- TB drug resistance.

Table 4: Responses about the possible measures to the effects of Multi –drug resistance.

Measures	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
Control of TB-HIV infection	25	14.2
TB Drug Discovery	30	17.1
Sensitized on seeking appropriate health care	50	28.5
Skilled and competent medical personnel's for TB	40	22.8



Molecular epidemiological studies	10	5.7
Use of anti-TB drug resistance	15	8.5
Total	175	100

Source: field data.

5. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. Factors associated with Multi-drug resistance among TB patients in Bosaso TB Center Puntland.

Firstly, the immune system plays a vital role and strong enough to kill the bacteria. Secondly, immune system is not strong enough to fight off the bacteria but is able to build a defensive barrier against the bacteria. Individuals who are latently infected with *M. tuberculosis* show asymptomatic where these bacteria lie dormant in the lungs and able to reactivate after years. The disease is often reactivated in those who are immuno-compromised or generally weakened. Lastly, the immune system fails to kill bacteria causing the bacteria to grow and spread towards other parts of body which is called active tuberculosis.

2. The effects of Multi-drug resistance among TB patients in Bosaso TB Center Puntland

HIV infected persons who developed MDR-TB are at a high risk of death and the case is even worse for XDR-TB. In one study conducted in the United States, 62% of HIV-infected patients with MDR-TB died during treatment compared to 26% of HIV infected patients with TB or without MDR-TB (113). It is obvious that treatment of MDR-TB in HIV infected patient is difficult and challenging because treatment of MDR-TB required at least four drugs including fluoroquinolones,



an injectable agent such as kanamycin and two agents from the second line agents to which the patient TB retain susceptibility. An added complication is the overlapping toxicity of the HIV antiretroviral therapy and the MDR-TB drugs in addition to the interaction of the different used drug for the treatment such as mal-absorption of the TB drugs. This leads to difficulty in the overall management of disease treatment. Surgery is one option in these cases, however, very careful considerations such as infection control and post-surgical management is highly recommended.

3. The measures to the effects of Multi-drug resistance among TB patients in BosasoTB Center Puntland

Tuberculosis is presently treated in two phases, namely initial phase and continuous phase. In initial phase, the patient will be treated with concurrent use of four first line drugs, with the aim to eradicate or control bacteria population to replicate in rapid motion and also avoid the emergence of bacteria resistance. The treatment choices available for initial treatment include isoniazid, rifampicin, pyrazinamide and ethambutol.

Streptomycin is used rarely but can be used in patients who infected with bacteria that are resistant to isoniazid before the therapy is commenced. The duration for initial phase is 2 months whereas the continuous phase takes 4 months. During the four months of continuous phase, patients are treated with isoniazid and rifampicin at same doses. Most of the TB treatment is supervised where drug administration needs to be fully supervised by healthcare professions since lengthy duration of treatment causing in compliance in patients.



These patients who are unlikely to be compliance will be given the drugs three times a week until the course is completed while patients who able to comply with the treatment will not be supervised.

5.1 RECOMMENDATIONS.

According to the findings and conclusions of the study, the researcher found it necessary to recommend the following;

- Regular drug resistance survey is important to monitor the cases.
- The best way to prevent MDR is: early detection and prompt treatment of TB.
- In the light of increasing incidence of resistance of tuberculosis, it is recommended that drug susceptibility testing should be done for all patients if feasible.
- The application of the Directly Observed Therapy with short course chemotherapy should be very strict to eliminate the problem of non-adherence to therapy.
- To limit the resistance to Streptomycin and Rifampicin, they should not be prescribed for diseases other than tuberculosis.
- Restricted availability of Rifampicin and Streptomycin in private pharmacies except by prescription.
- There is an urgent need to develop new anti-tuberculous drugs to shorten the duration of treatment and to make development of resistance less likely to emerge.



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FACTORS INFLUENCING THE SURVIVAL OF YOUTH GROUPS IN MANGA SUB-COUNTY, NYAMIRA COUNTY, KENYA.

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ABSTRACT.

This study assessed the factors which influence the survival of youth groups in Manga Sub-county, Nyamira County. It was based on the following specific objectives: To establish the factors which influence the survival of youth groups, to examine the challenges facing youth groups and the possible solutions for these challenges. The study was carried out in Manga Sub-county of Nyamira County in Kenya. The sub -county is one of the 21 sub-counties that form Nyanza region.

A descriptive survey research design targeting 47 youth groups in the sub-county and a sample size of 327 representing 30% of the target population. Simple random and stratified sampling techniques were used. Document analysis, Questionnaires and interview schedules were self-administered to collect data. The instruments were administered twice to a pilot group and reliability co-efficient of alpha 0.8 and above were obtained.

This study relied on both primary data collected through questionnaire, interviews, they were self-administered and data collected was cleaned, coded to give numerical meaning. Analysis was done both qualitatively and quantitatively along research objectives and presented using percentages and tables.

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The researcher found out that, Leadership ,management of youth groups, implementation of youth group projects, participation of youth group members in decision making process influence greatly the survival of youth groups. It was revealed that Crimes and violence, lack of funds, unemployment are the challenges that are facing the youth groups.

The study recommended that the government to formulate youth friendly policies to address unemployment, crimes and violence and integrates ICT in school curriculums. Influence of Politics on management of youth groups, leadership styles and growth of youth groups were suggested for further study.

Key Words: *FACTORS INFLUENCING, SURVIVAL OF YOUTH GROUPS, YOUTH GROUPS IN MANGA SUB-COUNTY, YOUTH.*

1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND.

Youth development organization constitute two or more young people of both sexes aged 35 and below. The organization can be life savers for some youth who consider it as family, a forum to make friendship or simply an opportunity to use their creativity and energy constructively. Socialisation of youth is the youth organization primary task (Pittman, 1991).

A multitude of factors in addition to family, friends, and school influence youth as they grow up. Young people are not on the receiving end of influence alone, they also influence society themselves. They grow from being supported to supporting people. Youth graduate from high school or college and go on to work as teachers or business owners.



Youth grow up to be adults who raise their own children. Youth must learn to grow up and confront the challenges posed by society such as war, poverty, and disease.

One of the most important tools available to youth in confronting opportunity and challenge is the youth-serving or youth development organization (Walker J. and Dunham, T.2002).

Only a small number of youth groups in 2009 received state funding and the process is not transparent (Makhmutova and Akhmetova, 2011). Kazakhstan youth groups also receive funding from international organizations, mostly in the form of providing grants for the implementation of social projects (Brudney and Nezhina, 2005). Long-term sustainability and financial autonomy of youth groups depend on their ability to generate funds internally, and to negotiate long-term contracts at the national and international levels. Youth groups are also faced with governance and management challenges (Diochin 2010). According to Stid and Bradach (2009), sound organizational governance and management practices are essential if organizations are to improve their impacts over time. However, the question of governance is rarely practiced by youth groups (Makhmutova and Akhmetova, 2011).

The post-election violence in Kenya early 2008 highlighted the critical importance of addressing the youth. They were both involved as perpetrators and victims. Intentionally used physical force, threatened using power against another person, group or community resulted to injury or death (Republic of Kenya, 2009).



Evidence from a survey conducted on youth groups in Manga sub-county revealed that these groups are faced by many challenges that have prevented them from achieving their objectives. .It further shows that 3 out 10 youth groups formed remain united to achieve their objectives. This represents 30% of the total youth groups formed. Some youth withdraw their membership accusing their leaders of mismanaging the groups. (Edwards, 2007).

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE.

2.1. Leadership Skills and Survival of Youth Groups.

According to Mills (2005), leadership is a process by which one person influences the thoughts, attitudes, and behaviors of others. Leaders set a direction for the rest of us; they help us see what lies ahead; they help us visualize what we might achieve; they encourage us and inspire us. He further argues that, effective leadership enables youth groups fulfill its mission and make members to grow strong, healthy and become productive adults.

According to Russell and Schneider (2000), in a research carried out involving youth groups in South Africa, the following factors were found to affect the survival of youth groups. Most youth groups do not have well-developed management systems in place and do not have clear vision and mission statements to guide their decision making. Many youth groups developed a constitution for registration purposes only. Several youth groups in the study also indicated the registration process with government departments to be a challenge for them.



Registration is a pre-requisite for accessing government funding and delayed registration or lack of registration would mean no funds for the youth group to survive and run its operations.

2.2. Availability of Funds and Survival of Youth Groups.

Whatever their size, all community groups need to raise funds in order to do their work. The mounts will vary between groups, but the principles behind effective fund-raising remain the same. In the short term, resources must be found simply to ensure day-to-day survival, but in the longer term, groups should aim to become as financially sustainable as possible by building a wide base of supporters and reducing their dependency on any one source of funding.

Ayco (2008) claims that accountability covers issues such as organizational management, project implementation, financial management and information disclosure. It is related to issues such as accountability, responsibility, liability, dependability, conscientiousness, reliability, trustworthiness, transparency. On the other hand, the managers of these groups' misconduct in fund use, management, and governance, have come to light, threatening the survival of the groups and projects that they carry out.

Ebrahim (2003) recommends that for community development groups such as SHGs and youth groups to improve their financial management, accountability has to be improved through the use of financial documents like reports and disclosure statements, performance assessments and evaluations.



Further, participation of all group members in deciding on choice of projects has to be enhanced.

2.3. Political affiliation of youth group members on survival of youth groups.

Pfeffer (1992, p.30) defined politics as the processes, the actions, the behaviors through which potential power is utilized and realized. Another author (Dubrin, 2001, p.192) defined organizational politics as informal approaches to gaining power through means other than merit or luck.

Many people regard youth group politics as something negative (e.g., pursuing self-interests at the expense of others) and something to be minimized. Consequently, although most people know that youth group politics are common, they avoid saying so when it concerns ones' own behavior. It is more common to talk about politics when complaining about a loss to a friend than it is in the context of one's own political maneuvering (Crick, 1993). When we win on an issue, we call it leadership; when we lose, we call it politics. In many organizations, politics is a taboo subject, which makes it difficult for individuals to deal with this crucially important aspect of organizational reality (Easton, 1981)). Politics in youth groups is a natural result of the fact that people think differently and want to act differently. This diversity creates a tension that must be resolved through political means.

According to Dubrin (2001, p.203-4, 227-8) any technique of gaining power can be unethical if practiced in the extreme and with negative intentions within the youth group.



For example, a group member who supports a group leader by feeding him or her insider information that could affect the price of youth group stock is being unethical. In the long run they can erode a leader's effectiveness by lowering his or her credibility.

2.4. Challenges facing youth groups.

Youth crime and violence are pressing issues in the world today (Waller, 2006). It has become one of the most significant challenges facing the youth groups. The youth are more involved in this issue both as perpetrators and as victims. There are three forms of violence. The violence resulting from self-inflicted, interpersonal and collective influences (WHO, 1996). Causes of crimes and violence can be explained by an ecological model with the four levels.

According to Nickell (1997) the current recession in the African economies has gradually brought home awareness that unemployment exists in African countries and that it is becoming a growing problem. But has unemployment existed only in recent years? Can it be attributed exclusively to the recession during the past four years. He further argues that, only basic changes in these structures are going to eliminate the extensive unemployment. There are three main causes of unemployment according to Driffill (1988). First is cyclical unemployment which is unemployment arising from a lack of aggregate demand.

Demands for most products are likely to be low and unemployment may be high. Since not a lot of people are buying a product, firms do not need as much labor and will reduce it leading to unemployment.



While cyclical unemployment arises due to the demand of labor, problems may also arise from the supply of labor. It may be that although there are job vacancies, employers are unwilling to employ because the people who applied lack sufficient skills.

It may also be the case that there is a high level of immobility of labor. An example of this is if there are job vacancies in one part of a country, but the vast majority of the unemployed live in another part. These are characteristics of structural unemployment, unemployment caused by the decline of certain industries and occupations due to changes in demand and supply. Immobility of labor also contributes to frictional unemployment.

This is short-term unemployment occurring when workers are in-between jobs. This is not as serious as the previous causes of unemployment because it lasts for a shorter amount of time. Frictional unemployment however is always likely to exist within an economy. This is because it may be a seasonal job such as ice-cream sellers.

3. METHODOLOGY.

This study employed the descriptive survey research design. The research design was used because the population to be studied is too large to observe directly. This design was suitable for the study as it enabled the researcher to collect data about competencies that youth group leaders had and those that they needed from many respondents easily.

The study targeted all 47 youth groups in Manga sub-County which comprised of 47 Chairpersons, 47 treasurers, 47 secretaries and 950 non-official members. The accessible population constituted 327 respondents.



In this study, both simple random sampling and stratified sampling were used. The former is a technique which involves obtaining a list of the respondents, and then using a sequence of numbers from a random number table selecting apportion of names on that list, making sure that you are not drawing from one area. This is preferred because it ensures each number has an equal chance of participating in the study (Mugenda and Mugenda, 2003). It was used in selecting the non- official members of the youth groups. Stratified random sampling identifies sub-groups in the population their proportions and ensures that they are proportionately represented (Oso and Onen, 2009) and was used in selecting the respective officials from each sub-group. Sample size used in this study was in accordance with Mugenda & Mugenda (2003) who suggested that 30% of target population is appropriate for descriptive researches.

The research instruments used in collecting data were questionnaires, interview schedules and document analysis. Descriptive statistics applied to summarize data included frequencies, means, modes and percentages.

4. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS.

Majority, 81.4% of the respondents who participated in the study were male while 18.6% were female. This implies that there is gender disparity in the youth group membership and the management of youth groups.

The study indicates that majority 38.1 percent (16) of the officials and majority 45.3 percent (129) of non-official were aged between (28-37).



This implies that most of the respondents were youths as enshrined in the definition of the word as one who is between 14-35 years of age.

4.1. The factors which influence the survival of youth groups in Manga sub-county.

4.1.1. Leadership of youth groups.

From the study, it was revealed that 100 percent (285) of the respondents agreed that youth group members always elect their representatives. This implies that democracy has been embraced in the youth groups which are in line with the global shift to embracing democracy. Concerning the fact that there is a constitution in place which governs youth group affairs, it is indicated that majority 59.0 percent (168) of the respondents agreed that there is a constitution in place which governs youth group affairs whereas 37.5 percent (107) disagreed. Those that were uncertain were 3.5 percent (10). This implies that to a larger extent most youth groups operate in a standard base because there is baseline set of definitions and rules to outline the movement of activities of the group.

The findings further showed that 22.5 percent (64) of the respondents agreed that youth group members are always involved in the decision making on matters that concern the youth group whereas majority 70.8 percent (202) disagreed. Only 6.7 percent (19) of them were uncertain. This implies that youth group members will not feel like they were part of the decision-making process and are not likely to support the outcome. This is likely to affect the survival of youth group.



4.1.2. Management of youth groups funds.

The study showed that 21.4 percent (61) of the respondents agreed that youth group members can freely access the financial records of the youth group whereas the majority 75.4 percent (215) disagreed. Only 3.2 percent (09) were uncertain.

This implies that youth group members do not freely access the financial records of the youth group. This is likely to influence negatively the survival of youth groups.

The findings further showed that 22.5 percent (64) of the respondents agreed that auditing of the youth group financial records is regularly done whereas the majority 74.7 percent (213) disagreed. Only 2.8 percent (08) of them were uncertain. This implies that group leaders are not transparent and accountable. Therefore, the degree of confidence of intended users in the financial statements is not enhanced.

4.1.3. Participation of youth group members.

The study showed that 22.5 percent (64) of the respondents agreed that youth group members participate actively in meetings to plan and implement project activities whereas majority 73.6 percent (210) disagreed. Only 3.9 percent (11) were uncertain. This implies that youth group members will not feel like they were part of the decision-making process and are not likely to support the outcome. This is likely to affect the survival of youth group. Concerning the fact that youth group members participate in the selection of projects, it is indicated that majority 59.0 percent (168) of the respondents agreed that indeed youth group members participate in the selection of projects whereas 38.9 percent (111) disagreed. Those that were uncertain were 2.1% percent (06).



This implies that youth group members will feel like they part of the decision making process and are more likely to support to support the outcome and identify the key problem that require a solution.

The findings further revealed that majority 59.0 percent (168) of the respondents agreed religious differences do not affect the participation of youth group members in project activities while 37.6 percent (107) of the respondents disagreed on the issue. Only 3.5 percent (10) were uncertain. This implies that to some extent religious differences do affect the participation of youth group members in project activities. This is in the view that Manga Sub- County is populated with members who worship on Saturday while others worship on Sundays. With this in mind, youth group meetings and activities cannot be held in these two days of the week. Some members may not even participate because they go to worship therefore influencing the groups negatively.

4.1.4. Implementation of projects activities.

The study revealed that 22.5 percent (64) of the respondents agreed that project activities are always implemented on time whereas majority 73.6 percent (210) disagreed. Only 13.7 percent (11) were uncertain. This implies that youth groups have not documented actions necessary to define, prepare, integrate, co-ordinate all subsidiary plans into project plan. This delay the achievement of youth group objectives thus influences negatively the survival of youth groups.



Concerning the fact that youth group project activities are always completed on time, the study indicated that 22.5 percent (64) of the respondents agreed that indeed youth group project activities are always completed on time whereas majority 74.3 percent (212) disagreed. Those that were uncertain were 3.2 percent (09).

This implies that to a larger extent youth group project activities are not always completed on time. This implies that youth group members have little knowledge on project execution.

Information on whether project implementation always succeeds to the satisfaction of group members showed that majority 22.5 percent (64) of the respondents agreed to that effect while majority 74.3 percent (212) disagreed. The respondents that were uncertain constituted 3.2 percent (09). This implies that to some extent youth group project implementation of activities is carried out to the expected standards of the group. This is likely to influence the survival of the youth groups negatively.

4.2. The challenges facing youth groups in Manga sub-county.

The study showed that majority 59.0 percent (168) of the respondents agreed that crime and violence poses a major challenge towards youth groups whereas 37.5 percent (107) disagreed. Only 3.5 percent (10) were uncertain. This implies that crime and violence poses a major challenge towards youth groups. This is likely to influence negatively the survival of youth groups as few youths will be occupied in the vice neglecting participation and even registering in respective groups.



Concerning the fact that youth unemployment is a challenge that faces most youth groups, it was indicated that majority 59.0 percent (168) of the respondents agreed that indeed youth unemployment is a challenge whereas 37.5 percent (107) disagreed. Those that were uncertain were 3.5% percent (10). This implies that to a larger extent youth unemployment influence negatively survival of the youth groups as many of them lack registration fees and other contributions to carry on with group activities.

Youth unemployment is a global concern. The findings further showed that majority 59.0 percent (168) of the respondents agreed that most youth groups do not access to modern ICT facilities whereas 37.5 percent (107) disagreed. Those that were uncertain were 3.5% percent (10). This shows that most youth groups do not access to modern ICT facilities and some of them are not IT compliant. This means that most youths do not access to current information and therefore a factor that influences the survival of youth groups.

Concerning the fact that access to credit facilities by youth groups is also a big challenge facing youth groups, it was revealed that majority 59.0 percent (168) of the respondents agreed on the opinion while 38.9 percent (111) disagreed. Only 2.1 percent (06) of the respondents were uncertain. This implies that survival of most youth groups have be affected by non-access to credit facilities. It is important to note that this will be a thing of the past with the assurance of the Jubilee Government of Kenya to support the youth groups with interest free loans and enabling them to tender bids to Government.



Finally, information on the fact that most of the youths do not possess adequate knowledge and skills to manage the youth groups revealed that 22.5 percent (64) of the respondents agreed to that effect while the majority 74.7 percent (213) disagreed. The respondents that were uncertain constituted 2.8 percent (08). This implies that the youth group members have various professional skills to be applied in the groups.

4.3: The possible solutions to the challenges facing youth groups in Munga sub-county.

The interview further revealed that, 71.4 percent(10) of the secretaries,85.7 percent (12)of the treasurers, 64.3 percent (09) of the chairpersons agreed with the idea that self-reliance is a solution to youth unemployment while 28.6Percent(04) of the secretaries,14.3 percent(02) of the treasurers ,35.7percent(05) of the chairperson did not talk of it. This implies that indeed to reduce unemployment, youth should be encouraged to employ themselves as Lutomia, (2000) highlights.

Concerning parental guidance, 64.3 percent (09) of the secretaries, 50 percent (07) of the treasurers, 57.1 percent (08) of the chairperson suggested the need to involve parents in guiding the youth. Whereas, 35.7 percent (05) of the secretaries, 50 percent (07) of the treasurers, 42.6 percent of the chairperson did not mention it. This implies that, the family as a basic training institution should be strengthened .This agrees with what the UN,(2006) highlights in its report.



The study reveals that 85.7 percent (12) of the secretaries, 71.4percent of the treasurers (10), 64.3percent (09) of the chairpersons agreed that there is need to be technologically compliant by attending the basic training in this field. Whereas 14.3 percent (02) of the secretaries, 28.6percent (02) of the treasurers, 36.7 percent (05) of the chairpersons did not mention it. This implies that youth need to receive basic training in modern technology as mentioned by (Ruth & Shi 2001). The interview further revealed that, 71.4 percent (10) of the secretaries,85.7 percent (12) of the treasurers, 64.3 percent (09) of the chairpersons agreed with the idea that self-reliance is a solution to youth unemployment while 28.6 Percent (04) of the secretaries,

14.3 percent (02) of the treasurers, 35.7 percent (05) of the chairperson did not talk of it. This implies that indeed to reduce unemployment, youth should be encouraged to employ themselves as Bertola, (1990) highlights.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS.

Based on research findings, the study recommends that;

- i. The governments to develop a policy to address unemployment among the youths.
- ii. ICT to be made compulsory in school curriculum
- iii. The government to formulate laws to curb crimes and violence
- iv. The government to promote self-reliance among the youths.



5.1. Suggestion for further study.

Based on the research findings, the study suggests that research be done on;

- i) Influence of Politics on management of youth groups
- ii) Leadership styles and growth of youth groups



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**EFFECTS OF ISLAMIC BANKING ON PROFITABILITY
OF BANKING INSTITUTIONS
A CASE OF SALAAM SOMALI BANK IN MOGADISHU, SOMALIA**

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Chukwu⁵**

ABSTRACT.

The study was undertaken to examine the effect of Islamic banking on profitability of financial institutions – a case of Salaam Somali bank in Mogadishu Somalia. Specifically, it sought to examine: the effect of Mudarabah (Islamic banking profit sharing) on profitability of Salaam Somali bank in Mogadishu Somalia, the effect of Murabaha (cost-plus Islamic banking) on profitability of Salaam Somali bank in Mogadishu Somalia and the effect of Musharakah (Islamic banking partnership) on profitability of salaam Somali bank in Mogadishu Somalia.

The study adopted a correlational research design to establish the relationship between dependent and independent variables of the study. Data was collected from respondents by use of self-administered questionnaires. Census and Stratified random sampling techniques were used to select 56 respondents out of the study population of 65 employees in Salaam Somali bank in Mogadishu Somalia. Pearson correlations and multiple regression analysis were used to establish the relationship among the study variables.

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The correlations revealed that Mudarabah has a statistically significant positive effect on profitability of Salaam Somali bank ($r = 0.776$, $p < 0.05$), Murabaha has a statistically significant positive effect on profitability of Salaam Somali bank ($r = 0.662$, $p < 0.05$) and Musharakah also has a statistically significant positive effect on profitability of Salaam Somali bank ($r = 0.882$, $p < 0.05$).

This therefore means that a significant increase and adherence to all the three components of Islamic banking (Mudarabah, Murabaha and Musharakah) is likely to significantly improve profitability of Salaam Somali bank. Nevertheless, a multiple regression analysis indicated that Musharakah is the most significant variable to profitability of Salaam Somali bank in Mogadishu Somalia. Its relationship with profitability of Salaam Somali bank in Mogadishu Somalia is 0.884; its effect on the sample is 0.782 while its effect on the population is 0.0778. The results further indicated that the combination of Musharakah and Mudarabah would explain up to 81.9% change in profitability of Salaam Somali bank on the selected sample and 81.2% on the total population.

The study also recommended that if the contribution of Islamic banking towards profitability of Salaam Somali bank in Mogadishu Somalia is to be strengthened, and then management needs to start engaging in the management of the business ventures being financed especially in matters pertaining to policies, operating systems, budgeting and evaluation of performance of the business ventures.



Moreover, in cases where, the entrepreneur is found to be engaging in misconduct or even negligent, he should also be made to pay for the losses made by the business instead of putting the whole burden on the bank. Management also needs to start putting into consideration clients' credit rating while determining the selling price or the mark-up value and at the same time carry out regular visits to their partner clients to gain an insight into the operations of the joint venture businesses and also remind them to clear their obligations. If such proposals are adopted, there is a possibility that Islamic banking would significantly improve profitability of Salaam Somali bank in Mogadishu Somalia.

KEY WORDS: ISLAMIC BANKING, MUDARABAH, MURABAHA, MUSHARAKAH, PROFITABILITY.

1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND.

Islamic banking can be defined as “a type of banking that respects the principles of Sharia’a” (Gheeraert, 2014). This distinctive feature of Islamic banks leads to the effective use of funds and to careful assessment of risks by both partners (i.e., entrepreneur and financier) (Alasrag, 2010). Therefore, the point is obviously clear that Islamic banking differentiate from conventional banking in terms and conditions of its mission and objectives and duties toward society. The Islamic bank takes all these duties and responsibilities greater than conventional banks, (Hassan & Adnan, 1998). Dusuki and Abdullah, 2007) also stated that unlike conventional banking, Islamic banking is run under the principles of partnership, mutual solidarity and reciprocal social development (Ahmed, 2000).



There has been a broad consensus that Islamic banking is vital in the banking industry and not only safer than conventional banking but also brings higher profits to the firms (Teng, 2012). Moreover, Safiullah (2010) also noted that Islamic banks are more cost effective and profitable than their conventional counterparts. It is against this background that management of Salaam Somali Bank embraced several Islamic banking practices including Mudharabah, Musharakah and Murabahah. All these practices were expected to guard against instances of losses, safeguard shareholders' investments and at the same time increase its profitability levels.

However, despite the existence of such Islamic banking practices, Salaam Somali Bank has continuously registered unsatisfactory profitability levels.

This is evidenced in the Salaam Somali Bank Directors' Report and Financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015 which revealed that the overall profit levels significantly decreased by 20% in 2014 and 25% in 2015. If this situation is not brought under control, it might erode the capital base of the bank. This prompted the researcher to undertake this study to establish whether the existing Islamic banking practices have any statistically significant effect on profitability of Salaam Somali Bank in Mogadishu Somalia.

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE.

The Islamic banking concept was developed in the late 1940s, based on the norms and standards of shariah law (Ahang, 2013). The first Islamic bank, Mit Ghamr Savings Bank, was established in 1963 in Egypt (Chachi, 2005), and since 1970 its principles have been implemented in other countries (Skinner, 2007). Currently,



there are more than 300 Islamic financial institutions operating in 80 countries (Cevik & Charap, 2011). By the end of 2013, the total assets of Islamic banks are expected to reach the level of US\$1.5 trillion (Zawya, 2013). The Current global Islamic banking assets and assets under management have reached USD750 billion and is expected to hit USD1 trillion (BNM, 2011). There are over 300 Islamic financial institutions worldwide across 75 countries. Based on Asian Banker Research Group research, the global Islamic industry has an average growth of 15% to 20% annually and The World's 100 largest Islamic banks have set an annual asset growth rate of 26.7% (BNM, 2011).

Srairi (2009) asserts that although it was originally developed to satisfy the requirements of Muslims, at present Islamic banking has currently achieved worldwide acceptance and is documented as one of the greatest rising areas in finance and banking as stated in the Global Finance Report (2012). A very important distinction between the two divergent banking systems is that conventional banks are secular in their orientation, while Islamic banks follow and abide by Sharia'a principles in all their transactions. Kettel (2011) argues that in Islamic banks only Sharia'a approved contracts are to be accepted, any activity considered haram (prohibited in Islam) cannot be financed.

All financial transactions an Islamic bank undertakes should be asset-backed; meaning that "making money out of money" is prohibited. Khan and Bhatti (2008), Khamis et al (2010) and Al-Janabi (2012) all confirm that money in Islam is considered a medium of exchange that represents the purchasing power of individuals and has no value on itself.



Hence, it only becomes capital generating when it is invested in a productive business. This is divergent with conventional banking systems that regularly use tools such as; currency derivatives, future and forward contracts that involve non-asset backed transactions.

Usmani (2002) asserts that Islamic banks mainly use two modes of financing: PLS (profit and loss sharing) and non-PLS. The PLS-based financing (e.g., mudharabah and musharakah) is considered to be the core or original shariah-compliant mode of financing, where profits, and losses are divided between parties. In non-PLS-based financing (e.g., bay bithaman~ajil, ijarah, and murabahah) on the other hand, the income is not shared between parties. For example, in the case of murabahah contract, Islamic banks receive the profit in the form of a mark-up value (or the profit margin). In this study, an analysis was made to establish how such Islamic banking modes of financing conceptualized to be involving mudharabah, musharakah and murabahah affect profitability of a bank with specific reference to Salaam Bank in Mogadishu Somalia.

Bashir (2003) examined the internal variables and economic environment impact on the performance of Islamic banks. Statistically significant and positive relationships were found to exist between capital adequacy and profitability of Islamic banks. The researcher also concluded from the study that foreign owned Islamic banks have ability to attain higher profit ratio than the banks locally owned. The positive impact and statistically significant relationship of inflation founds on the profitability of Middle East Islamic banks.



A study conducted by Al-Jarrah and Molyneux (2003) on the banks and banks sample are taken from Bahrain, Egypt, Sudan, and Saudi Arabia. The researchers found that in their selected sample Islamic banks are most efficient. They also concluded that Islamic banks funds cost is lower comparatively to other financial institutions cost. A study by Hassan and Bashir (2003) examining the impact of factors on profitability of Islamic banks found statistically significant and positive effects for the loans activities ratio and capital adequacy on the Islamic banks profitability.

In a study conducted in Kenya, Yarrow (2014) in their short period of existence, Islamic banking in Kenya has shown very commendable performance commanding combined market share of the banking sector in terms of gross assets of 0.8%. Ahmednoor (2012) did an evaluation of Islamic banking products and financial performance of Islamic banks in Kenya.

The results indicate a strong positive relationship between product size and amount and financial performance of Islamic bank in Kenya. The relationship between Islamic bank products and profit before tax is statistically significant. As a result, any change in the size of Islamic bank's product will have an effect of the earnings of the bank. In a bid to strengthen the soundness of financial institutions, the Bank of Uganda also initiated a number of regulatory reforms during 2010. Among others, the Bank of Uganda prepared amendments to the Financial Institutions Act to allow banks to provide Islamic financial products (Bank of Uganda, 2010).



3. METHODOLOGY.

This study was conducted using a correlation research design. The choice of correlational research design in this study was informed by the fact that, the aim of the design is to investigate the relationships between variables and to estimate the effect of each one the independent variables on the dependent variable. According to O'Connon (2011), correlational research design also allows a researcher to measure the research variables by examining the relationship amongst them.

The sample size of this study was 56 respondents of the target population. The sample size was determined using Krejcie and Morgan (1970) table of determining sample sizes from a predetermined study population.

A census sampling technique was used to select all Salaam Somali Bank directors, heads of department and accounts staff. According to Saunders et al, (2003), this method involves collection and analysis of data from every possible case or member in a population. On the other hand, the researcher used stratified random sampling to select lower level employees in Salaam Somali Bank in Mogadishu. According to Kothari (2004), in this technique, the population is stratified into a number of non-overlapping sub populations or strata and sample items are selected from each stratum. Table 1 below further shows the study population, sample size and techniques.



Table 1. Study population, sample size and techniques.

Designation	Population	Sample	Sampling technique
Salaam Somali Bank directors	4	4	Census sampling
Section Heads	8	8	Census sampling
Accounts staff	5	55	Census sampling
Lower level employees in Salaam Somali Bank in Mogadishu	48	39	Stratified random sampling
TOTAL	65	56	

The study mainly used primary data. Primary data was gathered by use of closed ended questionnaires and analyzed using the Statistical Package for Social Scientists (SPSS) software. Pearson correlation and multiple regression analyses were conducted to test the relationship between independent variables and dependent variable.

4. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION.

The majority of the respondents were male 73.21% while the females were 26.79%. The imbalance is attributed to various factors existing in Somalia where the society still favors boys for education. Women and girls are believed to be responsible for home keeping rather than going to school or work. Some religions in Somalia also encourage early marriage of girls which hinders them from furthering their education.



Nevertheless, Mbabazi (2008) argued that studies like this which incorporates the responses from both sexes are reliable than from single sex studies.

It was found out that 8.93% of the selected respondents possessed master's degrees, 25.00% had diploma and 66.07% had bachelor's degrees. This implies that the study involved people with acceptable level of literacy who were in better position to understand and interpret the contents in questionnaire as observed by Uma (2000) who argued that it is important in social investigation research to involve people that have attained an acceptable level of literacy and numeracy in order to be in position to understand and interpret the content in questionnaire.

4.1 . Effect of Mudarabah (Islamic banking profit sharing) on profitability of Salaam Somali bank in Mogadishu Somalia.

The study findings revealed that there was a statistically significant positive relationship between these two variables. This was based on the majority of the respondents that agreed that indeed SB Islamic banking profit sharing arrangement can improve on its profitability. This was also supported by the findings from the Pearson correlation coefficient which revealed a statistically significant positive relationship between the two variables ($r = 0.776$, $p < 0.05$). These findings are in agreement with findings of many other previous researchers. For example Izhar and Asutay (2007) who found a statistically significant positive relationship between financing based on profit sharing and the bank's ability to generate profits.



The study findings also agree with the works of Rahman and Rochmanika (2012) who examined the effect of the financing based on profit sharing on the profitability of Islamic bank and found a significant positive relationship between the two variables. The study findings also agree with Kirigo (2014) who carried out a study on the effect of Islamic banking products on financial performance of commercial banks in Kenya and revealed that Mudaraba had a positive significant relationship with return on assets. Moreover, Cihakand Hesse, (2010) argue that the profit sharing mechanisms allow Islamic banks to maintain their net worth and avoid the deterioration of their balance sheets under difficult economic situations.

Table 2: Correlations between Mudarabah and profitability of Salaam Somali bank

		MUDARABAH	PROFITABILITY
MUDARABAH	Pearson Correlation	1	.776**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	56	56
PROFITABILITY	Pearson Correlation	.776**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	56	56

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Table 2.shows that the value of the co-efficient (r) equals to .776 and $p < 0.05$. The value of r being positive, it means that Mudarabah has statistically significant positive effect on profitability of Salaam Somali bank.



This therefore means that a significant increase and adherence to Mudarabah is likely to significantly improve profitability of Salaam Somali bank.

The researcher also used coefficients (beta values) statistical technique to analyze the data. This helped to determine the extent to which Mudarabah affect profitability of Salaam Somali bank. The results are summarized in Table 3 below:

Table 3: Coefficients

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
1	B	Std.	Error	Beta		
	(Constant)	.286	.345		.829	.411
	MUDARABAH	1.171	.130	.776	9.039	.000

a. Dependent Variable: PROFITABILITY

The study findings in table 3 above indicate that Mudarabah had a beta value of 0.776. It can therefore be deduced from the findings that at 100% increase in Mudarabah, profitability of Salaam Somali bank is likely to improve by 77.6%.

4.2: Effect of Murabaha (cost-plus Islamic banking) on profitability of salaam Somali bank in Mogadishu Somalia.

The study findings revealed that there was a statistically significant positive relationship between these two variables. This was based on the majority of the respondents that agreed that indeed SB Islamic banking cost-plus arrangement can improve on its profitability.



This was also supported by the findings from the Pearson correlation coefficient which revealed a statistically significant positive relationship between the two variables ($r = 0.662$, $p < 0.05$). These findings are in agreement with findings of many other previous researchers. For example Ratansari and Rayando (2012) who observed that Islamic banks are subject to have higher degree of profitability from Murabaha based on the degree of risks in their investment projects.

The findings also agree with Zaini and Rosly (2009) who argued that the uses of Murabaha financing in context of Islamic bank investments generate positive profit margin. Al-Tiby (2012) also asserts that Murabaha is one of the most primarily used instruments by Islamic banks and constitutes over 70% of their assets. The study findings also agree with the works of Sutrisno (201) in a study conducted about the effects of financing and risks on the performance of Islamic Bank who stated that Murabaha financing consistently gives an influence on performance of Islamic banks measured by ROA and ROE. Moreover, in a study carried out in Kenya, Kirigo (2014) found that Murabaha had the strongest positive significant relationship with return on assets amongst the Islamic products by Islamic banks in Kenya.



Table 4: Correlations between Murabaha and profitability of Salaam Somali bank

		MUDARABAH	PROFITABILITY
MUDARABAH	Pearson Correlation	1	.662**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	56	56
PROFITABILITY	Pearson Correlation	.662**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	56	56

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Table 4 above shows that the value of the co-efficient (r) equals to .662 and $p < 0.05$. The value of r being positive, it means that Murabaha has statistically significant positive effect on profitability of Salaam Somali bank. This therefore means that a significant increase and adherence to Murabaha is likely to significantly improve profitability of Salaam Somali bank.

The researcher also used coefficients (beta values) statistical technique to analyze the data. This helped to determine the extent to which Murabaha affect profitability of Salaam Somali bank. The results are summarized in Table 4.1 below.

Table 4.1: Coefficients

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
1	B	Std.	Error	Beta		
	(Constant)	-.039	.527		-.075	.941
	MUDARABAH	1.248	.192	.662	6.484	.000

a. Dependent Variable: PROFITABILITY



1 (Constant) The study findings in table 4.1 above indicate that Murabaha had a beta value of 0.662. It can therefore be deduced from the findings that at 100% increase in Murabaha, profitability of Salaam Somali bank is likely to improve by 66.2%.

4.3. Effect of Musharakah (Islamic banking partnership) on profitability of salaam Somali bank in Mogadishu Somalia.

The study findings revealed that there was a statistically significant positive relationship between these two variables. This was based on the majority of the respondents that agreed that indeed SB Islamic banking partnership arrangement can improve on its profitability. This was also supported by the findings from the Pearson correlation coefficient which revealed a statistically significant positive relationship between the two variables ($r = 0.884$, $p < 0.05$). These findings are in agreement with findings of many other previous researchers. For example Rahman and Rochmanika (2012) who examined four Islamic banks in Indonesia and found that financing based on partnership trading has a significant effect on the performance of Islamic banks.



Table 5: Correlations between Musharakah and profitability of Salaam Somali bank

		MUSHARAKAH	PROFITABILITY
MUDARABAH	Pearson Correlation	1	.884**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	56	56
PROFITABILITY	Pearson Correlation	.884**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	56	56

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Table 5 above shows that the value of the co-efficient (r) equals to .884 and $p < 0.05$. The value of r being positive, it means that Musharakah has statistically significant positive effect on profitability of Salaam Somali bank. This therefore means that a significant increase and adherence to Musharakah is likely to significantly improve profitability of Salaam Somali bank.

The researcher also used coefficients (beta values) statistical technique to analyze the data. This helped to determine the extent to which Musharakah affect profitability of Salaam Somali bank. The results are summarized in Table 5.1 below:

Table 5.1: Coefficients

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
1	B	Std.	Error	Beta		
	(Constant)	-.168	.257		-.654	.516
	MUSHARAKAH	1.286	.092	.884	13.911	.000

a. Dependent Variable: PROFITABILITY

a. Dependent Variable: PROFITABILITY



The study findings in table 4.30 above indicate that Musharakah had a beta value of 0.884. It can therefore be deduced from the findings that at 100% increase in Musharakah, profitability of Salaam Somali bank is likely to improve by 88.4%.

4.3.1. Multiple regression analysis.

The researcher also carried out a multiple regression analysis using a stepwise method to establish which among the independent variables (Mudarabah, Murabaha and Musharakah) contributed most to profitability of Salaam Somali bank in Mogadishu Somalia. Results are presented in the model summary table next page,

Table 6 below displays the results of the multiple regression analysis between the independent variables and profitability of Salaam Somali bank in Mogadishu Somalia using a stepwise method.

The results indicate that Musharakah is the most significant variable to profitability of Salaam Somali bank in Mogadishu Somalia. Its relationship with profitability of Salaam Somali bank in Mogadishu Somalia is 0.884; its effect on the sample is 0.782 while its effect on the population is .0778. The results further indicate that the combination of Musharakah and Mudarabah would explain up to 81.9% change in profitability of Salaam Somali bank on the selected sample and 81.2% on the total population. Nevertheless, Murabaha was excluded by the model which implies that it is not a significant predictor of profitability of Salaam Somali bank in Mogadishu Somalia. These findings are useful to management of Salaam Somali bank since they can now reliably predict its profitability based on components of Islamic banking.



Table 6: Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics				
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
1	.884a	.782	.778	.42009	.782	193.503	1	54	.000
2	.905b	.819	.812	.38669	.037	10.731	1	53	.002

a. Predictors: (Constant), MUSHARAKAH

b. Predictors: (Constant), MUSHARAKAH, MUDARABAH



5. CONCLUSIONS.

The study findings based on Pearson's correlation analysis revealed that Mudarabah (Islamic banking profit sharing) has a statistically significant positive effect on profitability of Salaam Somali bank in Mogadishu Somalia ($r = 0.776$, $p < 0.05$). Based on these findings, the researcher concludes by stating that a significant increase and adherence to Musharakah is likely to significantly improve profitability of Salaam Somali bank.

The study findings based on Pearson's correlation analysis revealed that Murabaha(cost-plus Islamic banking) has a statistically significant positive effect on profitability of Salaam Somali bank in Mogadishu Somalia ($r = 0.662$, $p < 0.05$). Based on these findings, the researcher concludes by stating that a significant increase and adherence to Murabahais likely to significantly improve profitability of Salaam Somali bank.

The study findings based on Pearson's correlation analysis revealed that Musharakah (Islamic banking partnership)has a statistically significant positive effect on profitability of Salaam Somali bank in Mogadishu Somalia ($r = 0.884$, $p < 0.05$). Based on these findings, the researcher concludes by stating that a significant increase and adherence to Musharakah is likely to significantly improve profitability of Salaam Somali bank.

5.1. RECOMMENDATIONS.

From the findings and conclusions, the following recommendations are suggested as per the respective specific objectives of the study.



The study findings revealed a statistically significant positive relationship between Mudarabah (Islamic banking profit sharing) and profitability of Salaam Somali bank in Mogadishu Somalia. However, such a relationship was being weakened by some inadequacies like limited participation of the bank in the decision making or management of the business ventures being financed and also solely bearing all the losses made in the business ventures being financed. The researcher therefore recommends that if the contribution of Mudarabah towards profitability of Salaam Somali bank in Mogadishu Somalia is to be strengthened, then management of Salaam Somali bank needs to start engaging in the management of the business ventures being financed through participating in matters pertaining to policies, operating systems, budgeting and evaluation of performance of the business ventures. Moreover, in cases where, the entrepreneur is found to be engaging in misconduct or even negligent, he should also be made to pay for the losses made by the business instead of putting the whole burden on the bank. If such proposals are adopted, there is a possibility that Mudarabah would significantly improve profitability of Salaam Somali bank in Mogadishu Somalia.

The study findings revealed a statistically significant positive relationship between Murabaha (cost-plus Islamic banking) and profitability of Salaam Somali bank in Mogadishu Somalia. However, the major loophole identified in the study was the limited consideration of the clients' credit rating while determining the selling price or the mark-up value. The researcher therefore recommends that if the contribution of Murabaha towards profitability of Salaam Somali bank in Mogadishu Somalia is to be strengthened,



then management of Salaam Somali bank needs to start putting into consideration clients' credit rating while determining the selling price or the mark-up value. Among others, management of the bank need to consider the clients record of meeting past obligations, his ability to repay the debt as well as the financial strength of the applicant as reflected his business capital structure. This can help the bank to reduce the risk of default as they get to know their customers more.

The findings revealed a statistically significant positive relationship between Musharakah and profitability of Salaam Somali bank in Mogadishu Somalia. However, the major loophole identified in the study was that SSB does not carry out regular visits to gain an insight into the operations of the joint venture businesses and had no written policy that guide the joint business ventures it runs with its clients.

The researcher therefore recommends that if the contribution of Musharakah towards profitability of Salaam Somali bank in Mogadishu Somalia is to be strengthened, then management of Salaam Somali bank needs to start carrying out regular visits to their partner clients to gain an insight into the operations of the joint venture businesses and also remind them to clear their obligations. Similarly, management of Salaam Somali bank need to come up with clearly written down policy on the joint business ventures it runs with its clients. Such a policy need to be distributed to all stakeholders including clients and employees. This is because compliance to such a policy would be easy if all stakeholders are given copies. Moreover for it to be more effective, it must not be static,



the policy must be reviewed from time to time regardless of how serviceable it proves to be. The review and adjustments are necessary because of dynamics in business caused by changes in its internal and external environment.

5.2. Areas for further research.

Since this study was limited to effect of Islamic banking on profitability of Salaam Somali bank in Mogadishu Somalia, it is recommended that; a similar study be conducted in other banks offering Islamic banking in Somalia. This will allow comparison purposes and will increase the generalizability of the findings. Other factors that could influence profitability of financial institutions like credit risk management, budgeting, controls systems and others may also be included in order to obtain more comprehensive understanding of the factors that affect profitability of financial institutions in Somalia.



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AN ASSESSMENT OF GRADUATE TEACHERS' COMPETENCE IN USING THE INTEGRATED APPROACH IN TEACHING KISWAHILI IN KISII COUNTY, KENYA

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ABSTRACT

The ideal role of a language in any society is to be able to serve as many of its speakers as possible. Because of this neutrality, Kiswahili has enjoyed the support of the East African governments, Non-Governmental Organizations, and is spoken in many countries in the world.

This study sought to investigate the competence of graduate teachers of Kiswahili in using the integrated approach in teaching the subject in secondary schools in Kisii County. The objectives of the study were: to determine the preparedness of secondary school teachers of Kiswahili in teaching the subject using the integrated Kiswahili course, to establish whether graduate teachers are adequately exposed to the integrated method of teaching Kiswahili during pre-service training, to investigate the teachers' perception towards the integrated method of teaching Kiswahili and finally determine the adequacy of resources used in the teaching of the Kiswahili subject using the integrated approach.

A descriptive research design was used as guided by the Needs Assessment Theory. The target population for this study included the teachers of Kiswahili and Heads of Departments.

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For the purpose of getting a representative sample, the researcher stratified the schools into 4 divisions from which 31 (50%) secondary schools were selected using proportionate random sampling from the divisions. All the Heads of Departments (Languages) and 62 teachers of Kiswahili from the selected schools were selected for participation in the study. Questionnaires and an interview schedule were used in collecting data, which was then analyzed descriptively.

The study findings revealed that the teachers of Kiswahili were not competent in teaching the subject using the integrated approach; the necessary resources were also not adequate. It is expected that the findings of this study will be of great significance to teachers, students, policy makers and the entire stakeholders' fraternity in improving the performance of Kiswahili subject in the country.

Key words: *COMPETENCE, GRADUATE TEACHER, INTEGRATED KISWAHILI SYLLABUS, ACHIEVEMENT, TEACHING/ LEARNING RESOURCES, TRAINING.*

1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND.

Because of this neutrality, Kiswahili has enjoyed the support of the East African governments, Non-Governmental Organizations, and is spoken in many countries of the world. The East African region, for example, is part of the global village, which is currently undergoing fundamental transformations on the basis of intensive competition (Kimemia, 2001).

Kiswahili is the social lingua franca of a large part of the Kenyan society at all socio-economic levels (Kimemia 2001:12). In 1969, the then ruling party, KANU (Kenya National African Union),



gave Kiswahili a formal recognition as the national language, therefore taking cognizance of its role in nation building. Yet it was not until 1971 when the language was officially declared the national language of Kenya.

The teaching and learning of Kiswahili has in the recent past emerged as an important component of the Kenyan School curriculum. This may be attributed to the fact it goes a long way in helping to meet the needs of the expanding Kenyan economy in various ways. Kiswahili is thus one of the compulsory subjects both at primary and secondary schools levels. In addition, Kiswahili is also taught in various professional institutions at tertiary level.

There has however been a lot of concern about performance in Kiswahili right from the ECDE level (Daily Nation 9th January 2005). This concern is more crucial today because of the status of Kiswahili as a national language.

When one thinks of the drawbacks of Kiswahili education, various factors may come to mind. For instance, one may think of the factors within the learner or the circumstances in the environment outside of him such as the learning potential of the learner (Skinner, 1989). The learners' potential for learning may limit the degree of achievement. Other factors may include: teaching methodologies, attitude, health, patience, problems at home and psychological aspects such as self-concept and anxiety (Rao, 1990). Teacher distribution is another factor influencing learning especially in the teaching of a second language.

The teaching of Kiswahili using integrated approaches greatly borrows from the integrated curriculum,



which according to Simanzu-Clutz Luafata (1995), refers to the fusion of knowledge from different disciplines; the approach to learning and teaching from a variety of world views, strategies and resources; and tapping of real life situations for problem solving and critical thinking in the classroom.

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1. The Concept of Integration in the Teaching of Languages in Secondary Schools

The main goal of Kiswahili language teaching at the secondary school level is to enable school leavers to become competent communicators in the Kiswahili language (KIE, 2002). Accordingly, the Ministry of Education (MoE) recommends that Kiswahili language be taught using the Integrated Approach (Kumaravadivelu, 2006). This involves teaching Kiswahili language and Fasihi (which were earlier on taught as two separate subjects) as one subject in the school curriculum. The Kenya Secondary School Syllabus explains the issue of integration as follows: "This syllabus adopts an integrated approach to the teaching of Kiswahili. Integration means merging two autonomous but related entities in order to strengthen and enrich both. Through exposure to literature the learner will improve their language skills. They will not only enrich their vocabulary but also learn to use language in a variety of ways. Similarly, an improved knowledge of the language will enhance the learner's appreciation of literary material.

On yet another scale, integration means that no language skill should be taught in isolation. Listening, speaking, reading and writing skills should complement each other... It has been established that teaching language structures in isolation is



not only boring, but it also tends to produce learners who lack communicative competence (KIE, 2002:6).”

According to Simanu-Klutz Luafata (1995) integrated curriculum refers to the fusion of knowledge from different disciplines; the approach to learning and teaching from a variety of world views, strategies and resources; and tapping of real- life situations for problem solving and critical thinking in classroom. Tyler (1949) sees integration as the horizontal relationship of curriculum experiences, in that the organization of these experiences should be such that they help the student get a common view and also unify his/her behavior in relation to the elements dealt with.

There are different approaches to successfully integrating a curriculum. It can be implemented by teachers agreeing to teach related topics in different classrooms, one teacher integrating the subjects he/she is responsible for teaching in the classroom, or a school adopting a fully integrated curriculum. Some research suggests that subject integration should be started by a small cohort of teachers with the same initiative, instead of rethinking an entire school completely. When teachers of different subjects decide to integrate the curriculum, they discuss what they will be teaching in their classrooms and then find meaningful connections between the main topics taught in each class.

The teachers then correlate the times in which they will be covering the connected material so that it coincides. An individual teacher can do his or her own part in integrating subjects in his or her own classroom. In this interdisciplinary approach to teaching, the teacher can use lessons and activities that combine the subjects that they are in charge of teaching,



instead of spending a certain amount of time on each subject. Fully integrated schools often use the thematic approach to integrating the curriculum. Lake (1991) believes that students who participate in fully integrated programs tend to have high levels of commitment and assume greater responsibility for their learning and that the greater the degree of integration, the greater the benefits.

Beane, (1992) states that some schools have used thematic teaching and curriculum integration to completely make over the way the curriculum is taught. There have been many research studies on schools that have decided to implement a fully integrated curriculum or adopt a program that integrates subjects. These studies report that overall, students in the integrated programs did as well or better than students in separate-subject programs. Parent involvement is recognized as essential for creating a nurturing school environment; therefore, many parents work in the classroom and throughout the school (Thematic Teaching, 2005). Proponents of an integrated curriculum attest to why it is worth saving. The first proponent of the design is psychological. Students are highly motivated and learn better because an integrative curriculum relates to their needs, problems, concerns, interests, and aspirations.

The second and third proponents of an integrated curriculum design are sociological and philosophical. Students are better prepared for life in contemporary society because current social problems are addressed in all their real-life complexity. Students learn major concepts and processes of the disciplines through studying integrated units.



An integrative curriculum supplies a sound foundation of common learnings that are vital for all citizens in a democracy and provides a meaningful framework for examining values. Other benefits of implementing an integrated curriculum include: a love of learning, concern for other people, creative thinking, self-confidence and commitment to democratic group processes (Vars, 2001). Integrating subjects has been suggested to be an effective way to teach gifted children. All children learn better when information is presented in a comprehensive manner (Parker, 2007). This is because real life problems are not divided into defined topics, so it does not make sense for schools to teach subjects in this way.

2.2. The Concept of Teacher Competence.

Ferguson (1991) defines competence as “The combination of attributes (knowledge, capabilities and attitudes) which an individual needs in order to perform a task appropriately.” The ability to do something is the quality or skill in doing a particular task and having the competence includes more than just being able to do something with understanding and doing it based on a personal decision because of one’s own personal consideration. Competences imply that something is done well.

Johnson and Immerwahr (1994) indicated that American ranked “good teachers” as the most important thing public schools need in order to do a good job. It identified quality teaching as the most salient predictive indicator of the success of their education system. A study on teacher competence by Groove, (2005) show that there is a core of professional knowledge abilities and values for all teachers regardless of specialty teaching and learning areas.



Effective teaching involves the successful integration of different dimensions of teacher's work; teachers assume roles beyond the classroom to maximize their student's learning including working collaboratively with members of the school community and communicating with parents and other care givers. There is therefore a continuous progression of developing competence which embraces teachers' abilities and understanding.

Hewton (1988) says that competency refers to appropriate prior knowledge, skills, attitudes, and abilities in a given context that adjust and develop with time and needs in order to effectively and efficiently accomplish a task and that are measured against a minimum standard. These teachers are competent planners, seek to incorporate other disciplines into their lessons and stay abreast with changes and advancements in their specialty areas. Recent studies in Kenya (Mohammed 1994, Karimi 1993, ASSP 1993, Mbugua 1987) found out that, despite the fact that official course syllabuses demand an integrated approach in the teaching of GHC course, actual classroom practice in the college still follows the separate subject approach. This disparity is quite obvious. But at the same time the application of this disparity is much more serious than it appears on the surface.

State universities in Kenya have often taught Lugha and Fasihi as separate subjects. However, when the Teacher Service Commission posts those who have specialized in these subjects to teach the integrated syllabus in schools, they cannot handle the subject competently as they did not learn it. What happens is that many teachers who are not prepared to teach both Lugha and Fasihi spend more time in their area of competence and overlook the other.



As it has been pointed out by Delli Carpini (2009) teaching practices are influenced by teachers' prior experiences and beliefs.

3. METHODOLOGY.

This study adopted a descriptive survey research methodology. A descriptive survey research methodology has been justified for this study because it captures the current perception of the population under the study with regards to the variables of the study. Descriptive Survey research methodology was intended to collect information about the aspects of education that is of interest, to policy makers, curriculum experts and educators Borg and Gall (1989); Orodho (2005) and Kothari (2009). It explores and describes the opinions, feelings, views, preferences and attitudes of the selected sample of the population of the study.

According to Mitzel (1982), survey research design is the most widely used for obtaining insights into variables of study and how ideas relate to the research problem. It was therefore considered suitable for this study because the factors to be investigated and data collection procedures were descriptive in nature (Koul, 1984).

The study was carried out in Kisii County. The county shares a common border with Nyamira County to the east, Narok County to the south, Migori County to the Southwest, Homabay County to the North. A total of 31 (50%) secondary schools were selected using proportionate random sampling. A total of 94 respondents which include all Heads of Departments (Languages) and 62 teachers of Kiswahili from the selected schools were selected for participation in the study.



In this study, structured and semi-structured questionnaires were used to collect valuable information from Kiswahili teachers. Relevant documents regarding the adoption of the integrated approach in teaching Kiswahili in the principals' and Heads of Departments offices were reviewed.

The data was organized, presented, analyzed and interpreted using descriptive statistics such as frequencies, percentages and means. The computer programmes, SPSS, were useful in analyzing the data collected.

4. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Preparedness of secondary school teachers of Kiswahili in teaching the subject using the integrated Kiswahili course.

The study revealed that 48.4% (30) of the respondents were comfortable handling both Kiswahili Lugha and Fasihi whereas 32.3% (20) were comfortable with Fasihi only. The remaining 19.4% (12) reported being comfortable with Lugha only. This implies that less half of the teachers are comfortable in handling both Kiswahili Lugha and Fasihi.

The study further revealed that 73.2% (46) of the respondents understood the reason for integrating the Kiswahili syllabus while 18.4% (12) did not understand the reason for integrating the Kiswahili syllabus.

It was further revealed that 75.2% (26) of the respondents had an understanding on the need to gain more knowledge in preparation of teaching aids for integrated approach in teaching Kiswahili while 8.7% (6) did not have an understanding for the need to gain such knowledge.



The remaining 16.1% (5) of the respondents were neutral. Concerning evaluation, it is revealed that 87.1% (54) of the respondents agreed that they understood the need to gain more knowledge in evaluation techniques for an integrated approach in teaching Kiswahili while 9.7% (6) did not agree and 3.2% (2) of the respondents were neutral. The findings above imply that the teachers are not fully prepared to teach Kiswahili using the integrated course.

4.2. Graduate teacher's exposure to the integrated method of teaching Kiswahili during training.

The study revealed that 71.0% (44) of the respondents reported that their pre-service training effectively addressed lesson planning appropriate for integrated methods of teaching Kiswahili whereas 19.4% (6) of them did not agree. The remaining 9.7% (3) of the respondents were neutral. It is further given that 77.5% (48) of the respondents were of the view that their pre-service training adequately addressed work scheming appropriate for integrated method of teaching Kiswahili whereas 19.4% (12) did not agree. The remaining 3.2% (2) of the respondents were neutral.

A finding on instructional resources preparation revealed that 67.7% (42) of the respondents agreed that their pre-services training adequately addressed instruction resource preparation appropriate for integrated method of teaching Kiswahili whereas 19.3% (12) of them did not agree. This leaves 12.9% (8) of the respondents neutral. The table further reveals that 48.4% (30) of the respondents felt that their pre-service training adequately addressed use of instructional resources in the teaching of Kiswahili using integrated method while 19.4% (12) were not of that opinion. The remaining 32.3% (20) were neutral.



It is further shown that 45.2% (28) of the respondents felt that their pre-service training adequately addressed effective lesson-preparation using integrated method of teaching Kiswahili whereas 16.2% (10) were opposed to this view. The rest (38.7%) were neutral. It can be implied that pre-service training of majority of teachers adequately addressed lesson planning, work scheming and instruction resources preparation. However, this was little pre-service training on use of instructional resources in teaching Kiswahili using integrated approach and in lesson planning.

4.3. The teachers' perception towards the integrated method of teaching Kiswahili.

The study revealed that 32.3% (20) of the respondents agreed that the resources for teaching Kiswahili using integrated method are adequate whereas 51.6% (32) felt that the materials are not adequate. The remaining 16.1% (10) were neutral.

On appropriateness of teaching Kiswahili, it revealed that 64.6% (40) of the respondents felt that integrated method of teaching Kiswahili is appropriate whereas 19.3% (912) of the respondents were opposed to that view and the remaining 16.1% (10) were neutral.

The study further revealed that 41.9% (926) of the respondents were of the view that teaching Kiswahili using integrated method consume a lot of time while 19.3% (912) felt that the method does not consume a lot of time. The remaining 38.7% (924) were non committal.



The study further indicated that 58.1% (36) of the respondents agreed that teaching Kiswahili using integrated method requires the use of many resources. Those who were not of this view were 51.3% (38) while the remaining 22.6% (14) were neutral.

Concerning learner's performance, the table reveals that 51.6% (32) of the respondents agreed that teaching using integrated method improves learner's performance while 29.1% (18) of the respondents felt the approach does not improve learner's performance. The remaining 19.4% (12) were neutral. It can be concluded that majority of the teachers, when provided with instructional resources, have a positive attitude towards integrated approach when teaching Kiswahili. However, there were fears of time consumption.

4.4. The adequacy of resources used in the teaching of Kiswahili subject using the integrated approach

Majority of the respondents (71 %) disagreed that there are enough textbooks used in the teaching of Kiswahili using the integrated method. The table also shows that 19.4 % agreed, while 9.7% were undecided. It is evidently clear that the adequacy of textbooks was not satisfactory. It was further revealed that 77.5% disagreed that there are enough learning aids used in the teaching of Kiswahili using the integrated method, 19.9 % agreed and the rest were undecided. 67.7% disagreed that there were enough Fasihi set books used in the teaching of Kiswahili using the integrated method, 19.3% agreed and 12.9% were undecided.



5. CONCLUSIONS.

Based on the findings of the study, it can be concluded that teacher competency in the use of integrated approach is not satisfactory since majority of the respondents were not comfortable in its application in the instruction process.

Further, it was found that pre-service training for teachers does not address the integrated approach in the teaching of Kiswahili as mentioned by majority of the respondents who participated in this study. Concerning the teachers' perception towards integrated method, majority of the respondents were of the opinion that the integrated method of teaching Kiswahili was appropriate. However, the respondents were of the view that teaching Kiswahili using integrated method consume a great deal of time and requires the use of many resources.

The study further found that the teachers agreed that teaching using integrated method improves learners' performance. It can also be concluded that the adequacy of resources used in the teaching of Kiswahili subject using the integrated approach is not satisfactory.

5.1 RECOMMENDATIONS.

Based on the study findings, it can be recommended that teacher competency in the use of integrated approach should be enhanced by way of in-service training. This is because majority of the teachers have been teaching for a long period of time using the previous approach. Since the integrated approach is regarded as an innovation, the current teachers need to be taken for in-service training, where relevant knowledge and skills for the teaching of Kiswahili using the integrated approach should be imparted.



There is also need for change of attitude of teachers of Kiswahili towards the use of the integrated approach. This should be done by motivating teachers to apply the method for better results. The Ministry of Education should ensure the adequacy of resources used in the teaching of Kiswahili subject using the integrated approach.

5.1.1 Suggestions for Further Study

The researcher is recommending the same study to assess graduate teachers' competence in using the integrated approach in teaching Kiswahili at other levels such as teacher training colleges.



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THE EFFECT OF COMMUNICATION ON EMPLOYEE PERFORMANCE: (A CASE STUDY OF OLYMPIC EXPRESS MONEY TRANSFER, KAMPALA)

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to establish the relationship between communication and employee performance in Olympic Express Money Transfer Company in Kampala. The study was guided by three research objectives which were; to examine the effects of communication types by Olympic Express in Kampala, to investigate the effects of the barriers of communication on Olympic Express in Kampala, and to establish the relationship between effective communication and employee performance. The Statistical package for social scientists (SPSS) was used to analyze quantitative data collected from respondents through the questionnaire. Data was entered into the computer and frequencies, tables and percentages for each response was generated and well tabulated.

The study findings revealed that the forms of communication that affect employee performance at Olympic express money are downward, upward, horizontal, verbal and written. It was found that communication has include negative impact both positive and negative effects on employees' performance of which the positive effects are innovativeness, increased quality of service and increased effectiveness.

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The study also concluded that there is a positive relationship between effective communication and employee performance Olympic Express as shown by $r=.386$, which has a .000 level of significant which is less than .01 and .05 level of significant.

The study recommends that there should be reduction on the channels of communication. This will enable the employees at Olympic Express money to interact easily with the management of the company and hence enabling them to perform their duties more effectively.

Key Words: *COMMUNICATION, EMPLOYEE PERFORMANCE, ORGANIZATIONAL PERFORMANCE, CUSTOMER SATISFACTION, INNOVATION.*

1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND.

Communication is the transfer of information from one point to the other and the getting of the feedback (Armstrong, M., (2006)).Communication is an integral component of any performance improvement approach. Organizations eager to accomplish strategic goals establish well defined communication strategies.Business all over the world today is very challenging, to stay profitable in the highly challenging and competitive global market economy, all factors of production, i.e. men, machine, method, market, money and materials, should be wisely managed. Among the factors of production, the human resource constitutes the biggest challenge because unlike other inputs, employee management demands skillful handling of thoughts, feelings and emotions to secure highest productivity.



Communication serves two essential functions in every organization. It disseminates the information needed by employees to get things done and builds relationships of trust and commitment. Without it, employees end up working in silos with no clear direction, vague goals and little opportunity for improvement. Successful projects and change programs are a rarity and real leadership is scarce (businessperform.com, 2012). Due to increasing global marketplace and the pressure to accomplish more with few resources, and the need to exceed customer expectations, managers recognize the merits of effective communication. In Uganda organizations understand the truth that effective communication is essential for the survival and growth of any organization. Fortune organizations like communication industry and banking industry. Communication is one of the most dominant activities occurring in their work settings. Good communication practices are at the heart of every successful business.

The Olympic Express money transfer, like all other organizations, relies on communication among employees to function. Management carries out its directives by giving out the necessary information to employees, and employees also give feedback to their superiors. There is also interdepartmental exchange of information for members of the bank to be able to carry out their tasks appropriately. (Umstot, 2007).

Although many management consultants argue that effective communication is essential for goal attainment, many organizations in Uganda are still suspected to be lacking in this,



there is a need to establish the kind of relationship that should exist between area and it is affecting the performance of the organization. This study seeks to establish the relationship between communication and employee performance.

In view of this discrepancy communication and performance of Olympic express money Transfer Company in Kampala.

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE.

2.1. Effect of Communication Types on Employee Performance.

There are different forms of communication used by organizations and they may include: downward communication, upward communication, horizontal communication, diagonal communication, verbal communication and non-verbal communication. In downward communication a message sent from a high position in the organization to an individual or group lower in the hierarchy. Downward communication frequently occurs between managers and subordinates when the manager provides direction, feedback, and critical information to help subordinate perform at expected levels.

Upward communication primarily nondirective and is usually found in participative and democratic organizational environments. Typically, examples; for upward communication besides the chain of command are suggestion system, appeal and grievance procedures, complaints, group members, the morale questionnaires , exit interviews (Birungi, 2005).

Verbal communication; Oral communication is known as face to face communication and may be in the form of direct talk or conversation or the public address, it includes telephone calls talking in the intercom system. (Birungi Mabel 2005),



adds this voice by claimed that the easiest and most commonly used means of organizational communication; communication both internal and external takes place between persons orally through face to face conversation, telephone conversation, emails and others for example the manager can converse with the accountant about the financial situation of organization on telephone, face to face or email. Macibi (2007),
Written communication; Written communication includes memos, policy manuals, employee handbook, bulletin boarding, and letters. The advantage of written communication is that they can be revised, stored, and made available when needed and disseminate in identical copies so that the same message is received by all. Gareth Jones et, al. (2000)

2.2. Effects/Barriers of communication on Employee Performance.

Effective communication is necessary for employees to perform their functions. It is a process by which management functions like planning; organizing, directing and controlling are accomplished. Management is concerned with getting things done through others, a task that invariably requires that managers must communicated with other people. Everything a manager does involve communication. Good communication is an essential for reaching each of these four goals and this is necessary for gaining a competing advantage (Gareth, et, al. 2000).



2.3: Relationship between communication and employee performance.

Communication plays a vital role in the working of any business. Organizations have to communicate to carry out their business activities. Researches indicate that organizations cannot meet their goals unless they have effective communication. In the success of any organization, the relationship between manager and his subordinates plays the significant role. In any business activity the manager is a key player. Communication is a ribbon, which binds the management and its officials together and the success of the excellent performance of any employment of the organization is highly related to effective communication (Venkatraman & Ramanujam, 2001).

With effective communication, a company is able to have good coordination among the teams or units in an organization. However the absence of it was reflect problems in running business operations or critically cause the harm between individuals. It has been suggested that the persons who are involved in communication processes need to possess both basic skills and abilities, otherwise, the information could be understood and furthermore it depends on the facilities available in organizations and the actions of managers (Snyder, 2012).

Employee performance comprised the actual output or results of an organization as measured against the intended outputs (or goals and objectives). According to Richard et al. (2009) employee performance encompassed three specific areas of firm outcomes namely; financial performance (profits, return on assets, return on investment, etc.), product market performance (sales, market share, etc.); and shareholder return (total shareholder return, economic value added, etc.).



Specialists in many fields were concerned with organizational performance that included; strategic planners, operations, finance, legal and organizational development. Based on the literature that was available, a gap did not exist in the proposed area of study. This research study assessed the role of communication in employees' performance. The researcher considered work done by other individuals. The factors that affect employee performance had underscored the role of communication in employee performance (Beardwell, 2006).

The various tools of measuring employees performance but has not established how communication as a tool can be used to enhance employee performance [Armstrong, 2006]. Understanding the role and characteristics of communication gives an understanding of why communication should not be ignored if an organization intends to succeed. Various research studies explain the communication process and highlight the various forms of communication used in organizations. Although there is great emphasis on the importance of communication, the studies lack any explanation of how communication as a process can affect employee performance. In addition, the importance of each form of communication and how they affect communication. These studies however failed to relate how the forms of communication as well as the various players in affecting communication also affect employee performance.

The literature provides considerable evidence that communication has an impact on employee performance, which can be both positive and negative.



One line of research has focused on investigating the extent to which the amount of communication employee engages in impacts performance.

To highlight, when the performance of interacting and non-interacting or free-discussion and limited-discussion teams has been compared, results have been mixed, with higher quality decisions made by both interacting employees and limited-discussion employees (Barnlund, 1997; Compbell, 1998; Lamm&Trommsdorff, 2000; McGrath, 2001; Shaw, 2010; Taylor & Faust, 2009). These results imply that while some employees may need to engage in more communication in order to have better performance, for other teams, the quality of the communication they engage in is more important than how much communication actually takes place.

3. METHODOLOGY.

The study was largely quantitative although, qualitative techniques were also employed to address the gap left by quantitative methods. The qualitative methods to be used include interviews guided by an interview schedule. The quantitative data collection methods are used mainly closed ended questionnaire, which were filled in by the respondents. According to Amin (2005), both qualitative and a quantitative techniques can be used triangulated especially where the study involves investigating people's opinions.

The companies of Olympic express employees about 109 staff. However for the purpose of this study the total population of 109 employees are taken to be the population of employees at Olympic.



A total 109 respondents from the Olympic headquarters' were selected from a study population of 109 employees at Olympic express. This comprise of heads of department and other employees. The sample size was based on Sloven's formula. Which gives a margin of error of 0.05%. This was determined using Slovene's formula as shown below

Sloven Formula:

$$n = \frac{N}{1+N(e^2)}$$

Where: n = Sample size

N = Study population size

e = margin of error (0.05)

Table1: Showing the targeted sample size

Category	Population	Sample size
Managers	20	47
Employees	89	62
Total	109	109

Data collected from the field first was processed by sorting, editing, and then entered into the computer using SPSS. It was analyzed and presented using graphics and frequency tables and further help the researcher generate descriptive statistics such as means and standard deviations. The Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) technique used to find the magnitude of Communication on employee performance a case study of Olympic Express money transfer, Kampala.



4: FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION.

According to the findings of the study, the forms of communication used at Olympic express money were downward, upward and horizontal forms of communication.

In downward communications, a message is sent from a high position in the organization to a lower position in the hierarchy. Upward- in this form of communication travels from subordinates to superiors and continuous up to organizational hierarchy, horizontal- this occurs between a sender and receiver at a similar level in the organization, it's likely to take place between the team members and between employees in different departments, verbal- this known to us face to face communication and it may be in the form of a direct talk and written-this includes memos, policy manuals, employee hand book, bulletin boards and letters. This in relation to other previous researchers, Tohow, (2007) who stated that the most commonly used form of communication used in this company are mostly upward and downward communication; and Bashi,(2007), stated that mostly used form of communication used at Olympic express money upward, downward and verbal form of communication.

4.1. The effects of communication types by Olympic Express in Kampala.

Table 1: Effects of good communication on employee performance.

Effects of Communication	Frequency	Percent (%)
Increased efficiency	30	27.5



Increased quality	10	9.2
High customers	60	55.0
Innovations	9	8.3
Total	109	100

Source: Primary data, 2016

According to the research carried out the highest number 55% believed that communication has an effect on increased customer responsiveness, 27.5% of the respondents believed that communication has an effect of increased efficiency, 9.2% believed communication has an effect on quality, while 8.3% believed that communication has an effect on innovation,

The findings showed that the effects of communication on performance at Olympic express money are;

Increased efficiency achieved by updating productivity process to take advantage of new or different technologies and by training workers to operate with the new technologies and expand their skills.

Increased customer responsiveness-this is when the organization members who are close to customers such as sales personnel and tellers in banks are empowered to communicate to customers' needs and desires to management, in turn must communicate with other organizational members of changing customer preferences and innovation-which often take place cross functional team developing new kind of new program, good communication is essential for reaching increase in efficiency, quality and responsiveness to customers and motivation and this was give the organization a competitive advantage.



This is in relation to other previous researchers like Hassan, (2008), who stated that, effective communication, results into improved quality of service, increased efficiency and innovativeness.

4.2. The barriers of communication on Olympic Express in Kampala.

Table 2. Barriers to Effective Communication.

Barriers to Effective Communication	Frequency	Percent (%)
Language barrier	24	22
Individual barrier	39	36
Organizational barrier	19	17
Channel breakdown	11	10
Stereotype	16	15
Total	109	100

Source: primary data, 2016

From the research findings, majority 39(36%) of the respondents majorly had individual barrier in communication, 24(22%) had language barrier, 19(17%) faced organization barriers 16(15%) faced stereotype barriers while the minority 11(10%) had channel breakdown as barrier to communication. This implied that it was mainly individual barriers that hindered proper communication other than any other factor at hand.



4.3. The relationship between effective communication and employee performance.

Table 3: Simple Correlation for Quality Perception and Customer Satisfaction.

Correlations

		Effects of communication	Performance
Effects of communication	Pearson Correlation Sig. (2-tailed) N	1 109	.386** .000 109
Performance	Pearson Correlation Sig. (2-tailed) N	.386** .000 109	1 109

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level

Effective communication was found to be significantly correlated with employee performance ($r=.386$, which has a .000 level of significant which is less than .01 and .05 level of significant. There is a positive relationship between effective communication and employee performance. This implies that employees work better when communication is effective. Similarly, Balondi (2006) found that, companies that are good at communication listen effectively to their employees, and also plan well. He describes that effective internal communication keeps the employees on the right track and it increases the performance of the companies. The results of the study indicate that companies which showcase effective communication; their estimated worth increases by 20 percent.



5. CONCLUSIONS:

The forms of communication used at Olympic express money are downward, upward, horizontal, verbal and written.

The study has shown that communication has included negative impact both positive and negative effects on employees' performance of which the positive effects are innovativeness, increased quality of service and increased effectiveness.

Many barriers to effective communication were light lighted for example individual barriers, organizational barriers and channel barriers to mention a few, which hindered the performance of employees at Olympic express money.

Lastly, the study concludes that there is a positive relationship between effective communication and employee performance Olympic Express as shown by $r=.386$, which has a .000 level of significant which is less than .01 and .05 level of significant.

5.1. RECOMMENDATIONS.

Recommendations were made about this study in line with findings and conclusion. The recommendations include the following:

1. Much as in Olympic express money has a problem with use jargons which hinder effective communication for better performance, the recommendation is that the company should use words which are clearly understood, this was enable the company to have more effective communication for better performance of its employees.



2. There should be reduction on the channels of communication. This will enable the employees at Olympic Express money to interact easily with the management of the company and hence enabling them to perform their duties more effectively.
3. There should a system of providing feedback to employees. This was enable the sender to evaluate whether the communication has been effective; there by encouraging the company to employee more effective means of commotion in or effort to employee performance.
4. The study also established that information flow is relatively slow to reach the other party at Olympic Express. This study recommends that the organization should improve the flow of information to other parties. It was also established that confidential information conveyed did not remain confidential in Olympic Express. The study therefore recommends that the organization should ensure the form of communication used maintains the secrecy of the confidential information conveyed.
5. The study established that the language used in the organization affects employee performance in the organization. The study therefore concludes that there is urgent need for management and staff to improve the language currently being used as it largely contributes to poor staff performance.
6. The study also established that the existing structure does not allow for effective communication between staff and management. The study there recommends that the organization should adjust its structure so as ensure effective communication between staff and management and to ensure involvement by all staff in terms of communication.



7. The study also found that there was no well-established method of providing feedback in the organization and messages were not formulated in a way that they are well understood by everyone. Additionally, sufficient measures have not been put in place to ensure messages are delivered to the desired parties without distortion. This study therefore recommends that the organization should ensure that the communication process offers an option of providing feedback. In addition they should ensure that sufficient measures are put in place to ensure that messages are formulated in a way that they are well understood by everyone and are delivered to the desired parties without distortion.

8. According to the research carried out 60(55%) of the respondents revealed that stress was the major effect of communication barriers, delays were mentioned by 30(28%), conflicts were mentioned by 10(9%) while poor output was mentioned by 9(8%) of the respondents. The barriers to communication results in delays in the way that the message can be received late and therefore work in the organization can be delayed to be done and thus affecting organizational service delivery due to delays due to breakdown in communication Conflict can results in due to tight supervision, ruddy comments from the bosses and emotional tempers between employees.

Therefore if communication is misunderstood, chaos, quarrels in the organization due to poor message delivery among employees. Another aspect which is mentioned is stress. Once communication is poorly done, it can result into stress as employees are subjected to large sum of work resulting into stress.



The relationship between Effects of Communication and Employee performance, Delays , 30, Conflict 10, Stress, 60, Poor output 9, Total is 100.

9. Organizations should work on effective implementation of internal communication system properly aligned with its policies and goals.

10. Organizations should be open to ideas and suggestions by employees in order to make its upward communication system more effective.

11. Employees should be given directives and required information on a timely basis through a well-defined system of downward communication in order to help employees carry out their jobs without any confusions.

12. Supervisors should encourage open lines of communication thereby enhancing the abilities

13. Of employees to perform better.

14. Supervisors need to communicate with employees on a regular basis having direct communication on issues of importance.

15. Organizations should work on eliminating the barriers to communication to bring transparency in communication.



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MEDICAL ERROR REPORTING AMONG LAB TECHNICIANS AND PHYSICIANS “A CASE STUDY BAY HAAW AND BAIDOA GENERAL HOSPITAL”

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ABSTRACT

Medical error as a preventable adverse effect of care, whether or not it is evident or harmful to the patient, the study sought to examine the factors influencing medical error reporting among lab technician and physicians in Bay Haaw and Baidoa General Hospital, Somalia. It is evident that medical errors in health reporting have gradually increased. According to Adams (2005), “about 850,000 medical errors occur in National Health hospitals every year resulting in 40,000 deaths.

The broad objective of this study was to establish the factors affecting medical error reporting among lab technicians and physicians also the specific objectives of this study was; to establish the factors affecting medical error reporting among lab technicians and physicians, to identify different types of medical errors in reporting and to find out the measures to improve on medical error reporting among laboratory technicians and physicians.

A cross sectional survey was used in the course of the study. Both qualitative and quantitative data was gathered in order to establish the relationship between the independent and dependent variables, so as to examine the factors influencing medical error reporting among lab technician and physicians in Bay Haaw and Baidoa General Hospitals.

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The target population of 133 was selected and it comprised of top management of both Bay Haaw and Baidoa General Hospitals, laboratory technicians and physicians. Simple random approach was used during the study. Purposive sampling was also used to select only respondents for the researcher to attain the purpose of the study. Data was collected from primary and secondary sources using questionnaires and interviews. After collecting data, the researcher organized well-answered questionnaire, data was edited and sorted for the next stage. The study revealed that no hospital under investigation had a medical error reporting system.

It was observed that Bay Haaw hospital had an incident reporting book, which unfortunately stopped being used after reporting a few cases, additionally the study revealed that medical errors were occurring in the two hospitals with majority were 42.4% prescription error from Bay Haaw Hospital and 46.4% from Baidoa Hospital over doses, majority of health workers said hospitals had a role in establishing a medical error reporting, however 30.6% and 31.4% monitoring errors from Baidoa Hospital and Bay Haaw Hospital respectively. The study concluded that systems that are not anonymous allow follow-up but might require protection from punishment before they can be trusted. This is a characteristic of many confidential nonmedical error reporting systems, such as the ASRS, which provides legal immunity to all reporters.

The study recommended that there is a need for understanding of medical errors by laboratory technicians and physicians and their causes.



The Hospital administrations of the two hospitals should establish medical error reporting systems and enact policies that ensure health workers who report medical errors are not punished nor lose their jobs.

Key words: *MEDICAL ERROR, LABORATORY, MEDICAL ERROR REPORTING, PHYSICIAN.*

1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND.

Medical errors can be defined as the failure of a planned action to be completed as intended or the use of a wrong plan to achieve an aim. Science laboratory is a special facility where experiments are done and typically contains equipment, beakers, burners and other tools necessary to complete experiments. Adams (2005) defines a medical error as a preventable adverse effect of care, whether or not it is evident or harmful to the patient. This might include an inaccurate or incomplete diagnosis or treatment of a disease, injury, syndrome, behavior, infection, or other ailment. Medical error is considered as a lack of success in any therapeutic process leading to the potential harm to patients (Sanghera IS, 2007) and at the same time mentioned as the most common important challenges threatening healthcare system in all countries worldwide.

Globally it is estimated that 142,000 people died in 2013 from adverse effects of medical treatment up from 94,000 in 1990. (Adams, H., 2005). It has been 12 years since the Institute of Medicine (IOM) reported the alarming data on the cause and impact of medical errors in the United States. (Barkan,R., 2002).



Besides causing serious harm to patients, medical errors translate into huge costs for the national economy. In 1999, Berwick and Leape published that the estimated cost of medical errors in the United States was between \$17 billion-\$29 billion a year. In Africa, some of the challenges in using error-reporting mechanisms since the early parts of the 19th century were associated with the lack of standard definitions, gaining easy access to databases, and the associated cost of electronic applications. (Beasley, J. W., Escoto, K. H., & Karsh, B., 2004). The capability of health care organizations' networks and hardware, the existing policies and reporting processes, including reporting actual errors and near misses, and whether the newly introduced system provided error details to assist quality improvement initiatives had to be evaluated. (Berstein, M. & Brown, B, 2004).

In Somalia, patients were also a source of information for reports about the occurrence of adverse effects associated with medical interventions. (Billings, C. E., 1998). In institutional settings such as those in Baidoa General Hospital, patients provided information on new symptoms that might not be readily detected by clinician observation or testing. In outpatient settings, it could be argued that when there was no direct communication between patients and their outpatient clinicians, some unplanned emergency department (ED) visits and hospitalizations had been used to determine patients with significant, reportable, and actionable adverse drug reactions (ADRs). Two studies of patients in an outpatient setting found that patients reported more information about ADRs, the majority of which did not warrant an ED visit or hospitalization, when specifically asked,



providing clinicians the opportunity to make changes in the patient's medication therapy. (DeJoy,D.M., 1996).

In Somalia, despite the many past efforts implemented at Baidoa General Hospital in addressing the factors that influence medical errors reporting among laboratory technicians and physicians have had limited success because of a number of reasons including errors in diagnosis, incompetency, poor education, and training, healthcare complexity etc, (World Bank (2002), Brett (2002).

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE.

The word error in medicine is used as a label for nearly all of the problems harming patients. Medical errors are often described as human errors in healthcare (Zhang J; Pate, 2008). Whether the label is medical error or human error, one definition used for it in medicine says that it occurs when a healthcare provider chooses an inappropriate method of care or improperly executes an appropriate method of care. It has been said that the definition should be the subject of more debate.

2.1: Different types of medical errors in reporting.

2.1.1: Analytical Error.

Focusing first on the analytical phase of laboratory testing, the analytical phase begins when the patient specimen is prepared in the laboratory for testing, and it ends when the test result is interpreted and verified by the technologist in the laboratory. Not processing a specimen properly prior to analysis or substances interfering with assay performance can affect test results in the analytical phase. Establishing and verifying test method performance specifications as to test accuracy, precision,



sensitivity, specificity, and linearity are other areas where errors can occur in the analytical phase of laboratory testing. (Blendon,R.J.,DesRoches,C.M.,2002).

2.1.2:Pre-analytical Error.

The pre-analytical phase of the total laboratory testing process is where the majority of laboratory errors occur. Pre-analytical request completion, patient identification, specimen collection, specimen transport, or specimen receipt in the laboratory. (Britt,H., Miller,G. C., 1997).

2.1.3: Post-analytical Error.

Gallagher, T. H., Studdert, D., & Levinson, W. (2007) notes that in the post-analytical phase of the testing process, results are released to the clinician, and s/he interprets them and makes diagnostic and therapeutic decisions accordingly. Such things as inappropriate use of laboratory test results, critical result reporting, and transmission of correct results are areas of potential error in the post-analytical phase of the total laboratory testing process.

2.1.4:Monitoring Errors.

(Hobgood, C., Hevia, A., & Hinchey, P. (2004) argue that the success of any efforts made to reduce errors must be monitored in order to assess the efficacy of the measures taken. Quality indicators must be used for assessment. In the testing process areas involving non-laboratory personnel, interdepartmental communication and cooperation are crucial to avoid errors. Therefore the entire health care system must be involved in improving the total testing process.



There must be adequate and effective training of personnel throughout the institution to be competent in following processes and procedures. (Jones , K. J., Cochran, G., Hicks, R.W., Mueller, K.J., 2004).

2.2: Medication Errors.

The variable medication error was a count of medication errors over the six months reported by the physicians unit. A medication error was defined as the wrong dose, wrong patient, wrong time, wrong drug, wrong route, or an error of omission (for example, the patient did not receive the ordered medication).

Among the medication errors reported, the current study specifically examined severe medication errors because they are more clinically significant and are believed to have a decreased likelihood of reporting bias. Severe medication errors were defined as those resulting in increased lab technicians observation, increased technical monitoring, laboratory testing, radiographic testing, medical intervention, or transfer of the patient to another unit.

Error has been defined as ‘the failure of a planned action to be completed as intended (i.e. error of execution) or the use of a wrong plan to achieve an aim (i.e. error of planning)’. Although reporting of errors, whether or not there is an injury, is sometimes done within institutions, if reporting of all errors is requested, the number may be overwhelming. Therefore, some sort of threshold is usually established — such as ‘serious’ errors, or those with the potential for causing harm.



2.3:Barriers to Error Reporting.

Many errors go unreported by health care workers (Leape L, 1994). The major concern they have is that self-reporting will result in repercussions (Lawton R, 2002). Providers' emotional responses to errors inhibit reporting, yet some are relieved when they share the events of the error with patients (Christensen JF, 1992). Health care professionals report feeling worried, guilty, and depressed following serious errors, as well as being concerned for patient safety and fearful of disciplinary actions. They also are aware of their direct responsibility for errors (Serembus JF, 2001).

Many lab technicians accept responsibility and blame themselves for serious-outcome errors. Similarly, physicians responded to memorable mistakes with self-doubt, self-blame, and shame (Serembus JF, 2001). The need of clinicians for support may be fulfilled by discussing their mistake with another person. However, many received support most often from spouses rather than colleagues. Instead of bearing the pain of mistakes in silence, clinicians should admit them, share them with peers, and dispel the myth of perfect practice. However, this support might keep disclosure within the disciplinary culture and practice of medicine rather than bringing mistakes to multidisciplinary teams.

Historically, patient safety researchers investigating the impact of error in medicine have adopted outcome-dependant definitions of medical error and its surrogate terms, and have limited their focus to patients experiencing adverse outcomes or injury because of medical care.



Perhaps this tendency stems from a guiding principle of medical practice credited to Hippocrates, *primum non nocere*, which translates to “First, do no harm.” Moreover, the manner in which patient safety has been defined promotes an outcome-dependant approach to defining medical error.

3: METHODOLOGY.

A cross sectional survey was used in the course of the study. The study followed a descriptive research design. The qualitative and quantitative approaches were employed based on the factors influencing medical error reporting by lab technicians and physicians. The quantitative technique was used to collect and analyse data on the different types of medical errors in reporting. The study specifically was non-experimental because the researcher intended to describe and make observations of what the real results were; for purposes of making decisions based on the facts to improve the situation as summarized below:

Category	Target Population	Sample size
Top hospital management	37	24
Physicians	46	36
Laboratory technicians	50	40
Total	133	100

Source: Primary Data.

The sample size of the study consisted of 133 respondents of the target population. These included top management of Baidoa General Hospital, laboratory technicians and physicians.



4. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION.

Table2:Types of medical errors occurring in the hospitals.

Types of medical errors occurring in the hospitals	Name of the Hospital	
	Bay Haaw Hospital	Baidoa Hospital
Monitoring Errors	15	16
	30.6%	31.4%
Analytical Errors	3	9
	6.1%	17.6%
Pre-analytical Errors	9	6
	18.4%	11.8%
Post-analytical Errors	7	8
	14.3%	15.7%
Others errors	15	12
	30.6%	23.5%
Total	49	51
	100%	100%

The findings in the table 2 above, indicates that 30.6% revealed that monitoring errors are most common in Baidoa Hospital compared 14.3% in tay Haaw Hospital, 6.1% and 17.6% suggested analytical errors, 18.4% and 11.8% noted Pre-analytical Errors, 18.5% and 11.8% revealed Post-analytical Errors and 33.3% and 21.8% noted other errors from Bay Haaw Hospital and Baidoa Hospital respectively.



Table3: Factors affecting medical error reporting among lab technicians and physicians.

Factors affecting medical error reporting	Name of the Hospital	
	Bay Haaw Hospital	Baidoa Hospital
Fear of being punished	19	14
	36.5%	25%
Poor medical training	7	12
	13.5%	17.6%
Fear of coercion	9	6
	17.3%	12.5%
Fear for loss of a job	6	9
	11.5%	18.7%
Lack of confidentiality prevent error reporting	11	7
	21.2%	14.6%
Total	52	48
	100%	100%

On barriers to medical error reporting, generally, in Bay Haaw Hospital, Fear of being punished was revealed by the majority of the respondents as the medical error reporting among lab technicians and physicians, 36.5% as the most significant hinderance to error reporting, while in Baidoa Hospital, poor medical training 29.2% was identified as the most significant hinderance to error reporting.



The other most important hinderance to medical error reporting was Lack of confidentiality in preventing error reporting with 17.3% while in Baidoa Hospital 12.5% was identified as the most significant hinderance to error reporting. in Bay Haaw Hospital and Baidoa Hospital was fear of loss job with 18.2%.

Fear of being punished was noted to be last factor affecting medical error reporting with 18.2% at Baidoa Hospital while 11.9% at Bay Haaw Hospital.

This implies that majority of lab technicians and physicians revealed that due to poor medical training, error reporting is mostly hindered.

Not punishing health workers who report a medical error was identified as the most important factor in improving medical error reporting in both hospitals while training on error reporting was a second most important measure to improve medical error reporting among lab technician. The respondents ranked the listed measures from 1 to 7 with 1 being the most important and 7 least important measures. The study revealed that 36.5% of lab technicians ranked (Fear of being punished) from Bay Haaw Hospital who report medical errors as important measure to encourage medical error reporting on the other hand, most physicians 25% ranked Poor medical training, according to (training on medical error reporting) as the most important measure to improve medical error reporting.



The table4 below reveals that the majority of the respondents noted that there is need for appropriate error detection program so as to minimize on the occurrence of errors by lab technicians and pyhscians at 30.7% and 32% from Bay Haaw Hospital and Baidoa Hospital respectively. A number of respondents from both Bay Haaw Hospital and Baidoa Hospital also suggested that there is also need for better understanding of medical errors by 17.3% and 24% from respectively hospitals. 12% and 16% of the respondents were of the view that there is need to classify medical errors by relating them to their real effects from Bay Haaw Hospital and Baidoa Hospital respectively. However 25.3% and 16% respondents were define ways ways to decrease medical error from Bay Haaw hospital and baidoa General Hospital.

Table 4:Measures to improve on medical error reporting.

Measures to improve on medical error reporting	Name of the Hospital	
	Bay Haaw Hospital	Baidoa Hospital
An appropriate error detection program	23	8
	30.7%	32%
Need for better understanding of medical errors	13	6
	17.3%	24%
Classify medical errors by relating them to their real effects	9	4
	12%	16%



Need for standard for laboratory error detection and reporting	11	3
	14.7%	12%
Define ways to decrease medical errors		
	19	4
	25.3%	16%
Total	75	25
	100%	100%

5. CONCLUSIONS.

Majority of the respondents noted that there is need for appropriate error detection program so as to minimize on the occurrence of errors by lab technicians and physicians at 31.4% and 30% from Bay Haaw Hospital and Baidoa Hospital respectively. A number of respondents from both Bay Haaw Hospital and Baidoa Hospital also suggested that there is also need for better understanding of medical errors by 17.1% and 23.3% from respectively hospitals. 11.4% and 16.7% of the respondents were of the view that there is need to classify medical errors by relating them to their real effects from Bay Haaw Hospital and Baidoa Hospital respectively.

By confirming a lack of systems for reporting the existing medical errors and finding out the most significant barriers and the most important measure towards improving medical error reporting, this study will assist in directing a management action;



Managerial actions can be reached by considering the identified barriers jointly with measures that would improve reporting.

The severity of the error's effect, the error's proximity to the patient in the process of events whether the error resulted from behavior that complied with or violated procedures, and whether or not the error was preventable are factors moderating reporting.

This may partially be attributable to a misunderstanding of the reporting system or of the definition of error (Wakefield et al., 2005).

5.1. RECOMMENDATIONS.

According to the findings and discussions of the research, the following recommendations were made:

The study established that the two hospitals lack a medical error reporting system yet medical errors occur in the hospitals. Therefore, blowing findings that most significant barrier to medical error reporting in the two hospitals is "fear of losing a job" in addition to the fact that the law does not protect health workers who report medical errors, and the most important measure to improve medical error reporting is "not punishing health workers who report a medical error" the study recommends that:

- The Hospital administrations of the two hospitals should establish medical error reporting systems and enact policies that ensure health workers who report medical errors are not punishing nor lose their jobs.
- The government of Somalia and the Ministry of Health should also enact legislation that protects hospitals and health workers from prosecution and punishment when they report medical errors.



- Efforts to promote to reduce medical error reporting should focus on informing health workers of their susceptibility to medical errors reporting and encouraging a belief that active and regular screening can detect medical errors, hence enabling early to reduce and prevention of Medical errors development to the both hospitals.
- The study also recommends that it is important to define ways to decrease medical errors and to possibly avoid completely those with a real or potentially significant negative effect on a patient's health. It is impossible in medicine, as in any other human activity, to eliminate errors by laboratory technicians and physicians, but it is possible to reduce them.
- A standard for laboratory error detection and reporting needs to be defined, and an accurate analysis of the risk of errors in the clinical laboratory needs to be performed.
- The researcher also recommended that health workers or health staff specially lab technicians and physicians both hospitals to reduce time hour working instead of long time because long time working may cause fatigue and busyness it may cause medical error.

5.2. Future research.

- One of the primary contributions of the current study was the exploration of factor influencing of medical error reporting among lab technicians and physicians. The current study found that the way lab technician unit work conditions impacts medical error rates depended on the level of learning climate.



- In other words, without consideration of the role of learning climate, one may get faulty results, particularly when investigating the relationships among work dynamics. However, because it is an early exploration of learning climate, the exact roles played by a learning climate are less clear. For example, a positive learning climate may only contribute to the increase in error reporting or it may actually decrease medical errors in the long run. According to the organizational learning model, workers are likely to exercise learning behaviors under a positive learning climate, which, in turn, will contribute to better performance. While such a hypothesis can be examined with a longitudinal study, one must know how long it will take for learning behaviors to be effective enough to yield decreased error rates. Future research on medical errors, particularly studies employing a longitudinal design, should be able to explore further the function of learning climate.
- While the theoretical framework developed in the current study was used to explore severe medical errors, it is not known if it will be useful as the theoretical grounding in the investigation of other types of medical errors such as near misses or non-severe medication errors. While the current study tried to minimize under reporting problems by using only severe medical errors, the results still showed evidence of reporting bias. Considering that near misses and non-severe medication errors will have greater possibilities of under reporting problems than severe errors (i.e., they are less obvious), an investigation of any type of medical errors needs a special consideration of how to deal with such a problem.



- Further, it is also not known if the framework will be applicable to the exploration of other types of medical errors such as falls, Analytical error, pre analytical error, post analytical error, or near event. In fact, studies on adverse events have examined several patient safety indicators as targets of interest in a single study, implicitly assuming that all adverse events are the same. However, some adverse events may be more clinically or etiologically closer to each other than other types of adverse events. For example, medical errors may be etiologically close to falls because they both result from errors. Therefore, by examining different types of adverse events with the theoretical framework, one might be able to ascertain whether these patient safety indicators are the same or not.
- The last point with regard to future research is that, while many medical error studies have meticulously developed, often complicated, medication error classifications, none of them is accepted as a standardized, or widely accepted, form. In terms of severity, for example, some studies use four categories for severity such as fatal, life-threatening, serious, and significant (Morimoto et al., 2004), whereas others classified medication errors into 9 categories. However, none of them is a standardized classification and hospitals often develop their own ways of categorizing medical errors by severity, which makes it difficult for researchers to perform an investigation across hospitals. Similarly, while researchers naturally assume that all medical errors are the same and perform a study regardless of error types, some errors may be different from others in terms of



clinical significance, hospital management plans, or error prevention and management strategies. For further research, further research should be carried out to find the likely uptake and benefits of establishing a medical error reporting system in hospitals in Somalia.



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INFLUENCE OF MULTIPLE DRUG ABUSE ON ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE OF LEARNERS IN PUBLIC PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN RACHUONYO SUB – COUNTY, KENYA

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ABSTRACT.

There is growing concern worldwide today over the growing number of youth using drugs that the law does not permit or prohibit. The existence and extent of drug use has been identified as one of the greatest problem in learning institutions. This affects various aspects of learning such as student's discipline poor concentration in class, high rate of absenteeism and failure in exams leading to lack of interest in learning hence affecting academic performance.

The purpose of this research therefore was to establish the influence of drug abuse on performance of learners in public secondary schools in Rachuonyo South Sub-County. 20 public secondary schools were involved with population of 1642 students and 204 teachers.

Stratified simple random sampling method was used to select 8 schools which included a girls' boarding, a boys' boarding school, a mixed day school, a mixed boarding school and a mixed day and a boarding school. A sample size of 8 principals, 8 guidance and counseling teachers and 160 students was used. The data was collected by use of a Questionnaire from students and teachers and interview schedule for principals.

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Data collected was then analyzed by use of descriptive statistics with the aid of Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS).

The study established that drug use is common among public secondary school students in Karachuonyo South Sub County contributed by availability of drugs in school environs and peer influence. This leads to poor academic performance especially KCSE and rise in indiscipline cases among students.

The study therefore recommended strengthening of guidance and counseling programs, teaching of life skills, development of rehabilitation centres and uniform drug abuse policy development. For researchers, a similar research should be conducted in other counties and other influencing factors to be investigated as well.

Key words: DRUG, DRUG ABUSE, INFLUENCE, ADDICTION.

1. INTRODUCTION AND BACK GROUND.

Drug abuse is the use of drugs for purposes other than medical reasons, thus affecting the individual in a negative way socially, cognitively or physically. Any product other than food or water that affects the way people feels, think, see, and behave. It is a substance that due to its chemical nature affects physical, mental and emotional functioning (Honby, 2014). Substance use by secondary students has been an issue of concern and on the rise in the global society for many years. They are also exposed to a wide array of new experience, social interactions and choices.



Oshodi, Aina and Onajole (2010) reported that, despite worldwide concern and education about psychoactive substances, many adolescents have limited awareness of their adverse consequences. They further explained that curiosity, social pressure and peer group influence are noted to be primary reasons for substance misuse. Makanjuola, Daramola and Obembe (2007), Aina and Olorunsola (2008), and Buddy (2009) lamented that a substantial percentage of the national budgetary allocation is utilized for treatment and rehabilitation of people with substance use problems in Nigeria. They further noted that the lifetime prevalence rates of substance use among secondary and university students were found to vary between 1.5% for tobacco and 47% for psycho stimulants in Ilorin, Kwara State of Nigeria.

McCrystal, Higgins and Percy (2007) confirmed that for many adolescents, drug abuse has now become a part of their lives and perhaps may have now contributed to their academic failure. Abianwu (2005) confirmed that cannabis is by far the most commonly used illicit drug with usage of 4% of the world population compared to 1% for all other drugs combined. Oshodi, Aina and Onajole (2010) also explained in their study that marijuana is the most commonly used substance followed by tobacco.

In Kenya, more so Rachuonyo South Sub county, poor academic performance in form four national exams Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education (KCSE) especially the previous year 2015, in public and private secondary schools shocked the whole society on learners performance.



This created the national outcry hence many had thought to change the education system. This will make learners and teachers engage in information and knowledge acquisition to improve performance rather than engaging in multiple drug use. Multiple drug use on performance has been found to be a major cause of this as teachers are the major implementation of the curriculum.

If they engage in multiple drug use, poor performance would be realized which is caused by poor curriculum implementation. Amayo G.N (1992)'Drug free living in Kenya during the next decade and beyond' supported that a for good performance to be realized there is a need for a school to have a conducive and desirable environment free from multiple drug use. To that end, Rachuonyo South Sub County, there is rapid increase in population in schools leading to poor, teacher student ratio. The performance of these students deteriorates day by day and the result is not appalling. This has been attributed to multiple drug use to ease the stress on teachers.

Although excessive use of illicit drugs is prevalent in all societies, students with no exception, none of critical studies has been conducted on its influence on students' academic performance in Rachuonyo South Sub County. Therefore this study was necessary to investigate the influence of drug abuse on learners' academic performance in K.C.S.E in Rachuonyo South Sub-County.



2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE.

2.1 The prevalence of drug use in secondary schools.

Drug addiction has two components: physical dependency, and psychological dependency. Physical dependency occurs when a drug has been used habitually and the body has become accustomed to its effects. The person must then continue to use the drug in order to feel normal, or its absence will trigger the symptoms of withdrawal. Psychological dependency occurs when a drug has been used habitually and the mind has become emotionally reliant on its effects, either to elicit pleasure or relieve pain, and does not feel capable of functioning without it.

A countrywide survey conducted by NACADA (2012) among students and school leavers revealed that substances of abuse, both licit and illicit, were forming a sub-culture among Kenyan youth. Contrary to common assumptions, the survey demonstrated that drug and substance abuse was widespread, and that it affected the youth mostly; and cut across all social groups. Overall, the most commonly abused drugs were found to be alcohol, tobacco, khat and cannabis.

According to national statistics from the Rapid Situation Assessment of Drug and Substance Abuse in Kenya (NACADA, 2012), 11.7% of young people aged 15-24 are current users of alcohol, 6.2% use tobacco, 4.7% khat while 1.5% are users of cannabis. In addition, the median age of initiation to tobacco products is 10 years while the minimum is 8 years. Alarmingly, the median age for alcohol is 10 years and the minimum 4 years.



The above statistics are an indication of the grave situation faced by children and the youth in Kenya who are already burdened by other socio-economic challenges. . In addition, students were found to be abusing imported illegal substances such as heroin, cocaine and mandrax. However, it was noted that of the school youth who engaged extensively in drug and substance abuse, most of the cases took place in secondary schools and institutions of higher learning. These findings show that drug and substance abuse is a reality among Kenyan youth; and there is need for the development and implementation of intervention strategies to curb the problem especially among students.

The abuse of drugs constitutes a major problem today. Drugs such as alcohol bang and Miraa has been used as sources of pleasure for a very long time in Kenya (Amayo1988). The modern societies also encourage the use of alcohol as a cultural preservative community where teachers and learners have been using these drugs for mythical issues in schools. Some believe that these drugs can work well with subjects like mathematics and sciences

2.2. Contributing factors influencing multiple drug use in secondary schools.

A number of authors and researchers have shown that there are many contributing factors to drug and substance abuse among young people including students. Drug abuse is caused by a combination of environmental, biological and psychological factors (Agrawal & Dick, 2008; Kuppin&Carpiano, 2006). The most influential factors include the family, peer association, school performance and social class membership. The family,



especially the parents, is the child's basic socializing agents.

Maithya (2012) and Muchemi (2013), indicate that a child gains his/her first standards of behavior from the teaching of the parents and other grown-up persons around them. They further argue that if the child observes a disjuncture between the parents' teaching and practice, it creates doubt, which is carried into adolescence, giving rise to deviant behavior. Chesang (2013) associates delinquency, for example alcohol and marijuana abuse, with lax, inconsistent or abusive parental discipline.

Entry behavior of students was established by Nakhanu (2009) as a factor affecting syllabus coverage. She further observed that students who entered form one with low Kenya Certificate of Primary Education marks were found to be slow learners and thus delayed coverage of the syllabus. This view is in agreement with that of Hallahan and Kauffman (1982) who observed that the child with learning disabilities needs individual tutoring in one or more areas of disability.

According to Karechio (1994), the surrounding environment may also play significant role in multiple drug use among the learners. Learners from slums where illicit brews such as changaa are brewed openly are likely to be alcoholics. They are sometimes carrying these brews to school to their peers who taste and later on become addicts. They also invite their peers to their homes who still take them. Teachers on the other hand sometimes come to school while drunk hence influence learners negatively resulting to their poor performances.



They are seen drunk and using abusive languages. They influence the learners negatively. Back at schools learners will not take them seriously. This results to double poor performance, in teachers and learners. Parents are the first teachers to their children.

Learners who come from families who are part of multiple drug use are also likely to be influenced to abuse drugs. Research done around the Mount Kenya region shows that the children around this area start using miraa as early as possible.

2.3. Influence of drug abuse on learners' academic performance.

A study carried out by, Oteyo and Kariuki (2009) indicate gross impairment and decline in academic performance as a result of drug use. Drugs reduce number of hours spend studying, Wechsler (1995) was of the opinion that poor academic performance among secondary school students has several indicators such as students failing in test , being absent in class ,dropping out of school and poor grades. Oteyo and Kariuki (2009) reported that prevalence of drug use has caused the concern that the student may not reach full potential and may use drug later in life. Students who use drugs are likely to perform poorly.

Renna (2006) finds that heavy alcohol consumption has a negative effect on the probability of graduating from a high school rather than receiving a general education diploma (GED). However, these results are subject to valid criticisms since they ignore or only imperfectly control for the potential selection bias.

Some studies are not able to reject the absence of a causal effect of drugs and alcohol consumption on educational performance.



For instance, many physiological studies do not provide robust evidence on the detrimental effects of drugs. In the economic literature, Dee and Evans (2003) conclude that alcohol use by teenagers does not have any significant impact on their education. Similarly, Koch and Ribar (2001) demonstrate that the actual effects of youthful drinking on students' success are likely to be small. Finally a recent paper by McCaffrey et al (2008) shows that marijuana abuse does not have any significant influence on high school dropout.

Alcohol use could conceivably affect a student's quality of learning and academic performance regardless of its impact on school completion. This possibility is suggested by Renna (2008), who uses a research design similar to that used by Dee and Evans (2003) and finds that although binge drinking does not affect high school completion rates, it does significantly increase the probability that a student graduates with a GED rather than a high school diploma

Drug users have decreased interest in class work and negative attitude which make them drop out of school before accomplishing their studies, Leadership (2004). Drug users have decreased interest in completion of task, decreased ability to perform task that require a lot of concentration and paying attention which interfere with learning, Leadership (2004). They are unmotivated, apathetic without goals or objectives and without wish to succeed in anything, Melgosa (1997). Students on drugs arrive to school late and lack energy.



2.4.Strategies used to reduce multiple drug use in schools.

A number of strategies have been put in place to reduce the multiple drug use in schools. The principal must serve as a role model by not taking these drugs. The principal will hence get time to guide other teachers and learners on effects of multiple drug use. Principals should be responsible for quality and every achievement in his/her school. To ensure quality and effectiveness, a principal must have capabilities of guiding subordinates on the effects of multiple drug use .Principals should be very strict on use of drugs, they should facilitate professional development ,leading with an instructional orientation and acting openly and honestly that ultimately enhance the effectiveness of school performance (Sanzo at al,2011)

Proper guidance and counseling club should be introduced to learners .Here professional counselors should be invited to facilitate both teachers and learners. Proper records to be kept showing the behavioral change of learners. The rehabilitation centres should be constructed to rehabilitate the addicted persons these will make them come back to their senses hence perform well.

The program's must provide knowledge on effects of drug abuse, life skills like communication, assertiveness, decision making and coping social skills. Secondary prevention is the intervention aimed at individuals in the early stages of psychoactive substance use. The aim is to prevent substance abuse from becoming a problem thereby limiting the degree of damage to the individual (World Drug Report, 2000).



It's aimed at identifying a determination or modifying for the better drug abuse at the earliest moment possible. It aims at discontinuation of infrequent drug abuse, increasing opportunities for intervention to prevent progression of the problem and individual at risk rather than the entire society. This prevention can be done by instituting early detection programs in schools, workplace and other areas where drug abuse takes place. Tertiary prevention aims at ending dependence and minimizing problems resulting from use/abuse.

3. METHODOLOGY.

The study was conducted using survey design because it involved selecting a representative and unbiased sample of subjects drawn from the group to study needs. Kothari (2004:120) asserts "Surveys are concerned with describing, recording, analyzing and interpreting conditions that either exist or existed.

The study employed quantitative approach to explain quantitative findings in percentages and frequencies and the qualitative approach on the other hand employed to obtain descriptions, observations and impressions that enabled the researcher to gain a holistic picture and in-depth understanding of the situation or events in relation to the research problem from the natural settings. Using stratified sampling researcher selected 8 secondary schools for the investigation.

A sample of respondents was drawn from a total population of 20 schools, 20 principals, 20 guidance and counselling teachers and 1642 form three and four students.



The instruments that were employed were questionnaires and interview guide. The Questionnaire was administered to 8 guidance and counseling teachers and 160 students. Both open and closed ended types of questionnaires were used in data collection. The researcher used semi structured interview to get data from Principals and Deputy Principals.

To analyze and interpret data, the researcher presented information using tables, frequencies, and percentages and analyzed the qualitative data via theme analysis or thematic coding generated from objectives of the study.

4. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION.

The findings revealed that most of learners in public secondary schools in the sub county were under performing academics due to multiple drug use. Drug use was found to be a major factor leading to poor performance on learners in the sub county. This implied that proper implementation of the curriculum was not taking place. Syllabus completion was inappropriate. Absenteeism and late coming took the lead in the study area. All the above had led to decrease in the performance as was indicted by the present study.

The researcher noted that drug abuse directly and significantly impairs academic abilities which limit their academic performance especially in the KCSE. This was attributed by the high rates of drug abuse as compared with low and decreasing performance of the students in national examinations. It was also noted that drug abuse keeps some students engaged in deviant peer groups as others move on to more normative groups, thus having a long-term direct effect on educational attainment.



Other studies have discussed similar processes, in which differential pathways to problematic outcomes are determined, in part, by the level of multiple risk behaviours. This was despite the national and institutional based preventive interventions aimed at improving academic engagement by broadening their focus beyond drug use in adolescence in secondary schools. Community and family risk factors should also be targets of intervention.

Table 1: Prevalence of drug abuse among students in public secondary schools.

Have used drugs	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	54	33.75
No.	106	66.25
Total	160	100

As indicated in the table above, 33.75% of the students reported having abused drugs for others uses other than medicinal. On the other hand majority 66.25% indicated having never abused drugs whatsoever. Thus majority of public secondary school students 66.25% have not abused drugs making the prevalence lower at 33.75% in public secondary schools in Rachuonyo South Sub County. This is similar to Maundu (2013) findings which indicated that among those who were sampled for the questionnaire a few of them had used drugs but the problem persists in the schools.



Table2: Factors contributing to drugs and substance abuse among students.

Reasons why students abuse drugs and substance	Responses	
	N	Percent
To belong to peer group	33	22.3%
To get high	29	19.6%
To forget financial stress	13	8.8%
To become courageous/intelligent	9	6.1%
Out of curiosity	29	19.6%
Teacher/parent take drugs	7	4.7%
Availability of drugs	22	14.9%
A lot of pocket money	6	4.1%
Total	148	100.0%

Source: field data 2016.

As indicated in the table 2, not all of the respondents answer the question. Most of secondary students indulge in drugs and substance abuse out of peer influence 22.3% and equally 19.6% out of curiosity and to get high. Another influence of drug abuse among school students is because of the readily availability of the drugs and substance (14.9%) for example from fellow students which provide access to such drugs and the external environment such as the community affecting mainly the day scholars.



This finding is further supported by Nyassy (2009), who says that the general trend in the country is for drug sellers target younger people, with children as young as 11 and 13 years are being recruited into drug use.

The students were then asked the extent to which such factors influence drugs and substance abuse among them and their responses reinforces the above findings with majority strongly agree peer influence is a contributing factor. They further agree stress and availability of drugs in the institutions as other reasons for high prevalence of drugs and substance abuse among students. The findings are indicated in the table 2 above which shows that students indulge in drugs manly due to peer influence and them due to stress and then availability and accessibility of the drugs in the schools.

4.1. Influence of drug abuse on performance of learners in Rachuonyo South sub county, Kenya.

This was the main objective of the study which aimed at exploring the influence of drugs on academic performance of students in public secondary schools in Karachuonyo South sub county Secondary schools. This was necessary for the study to find out how drug abuse affect academic performance of students especially KCSE which is a key determinant in the future of the student minds.



Table3: Effects of drugs on academic performance.

		Frequency	Percent (%)
Valid	Average performance (50-60%)	60	37.5
	Low grades of 50% and below	100	62.5
	Total	37	100.0

The findings in the table 3 above show that, difficulty meeting academic responsibilities is one of the most common consequences of alcohol use, secondary students reported academic problems caused by alcohol use, such as earning lower grades, doing poorly on exams or papers, missing class, and falling behind. Also the study indicates 62.5 percent of students reported performing poorly on average grade performance with lower than 50% grades, and 37.5 percent said they had average performance.

Table 4: Correlation between drug abuse by students and their academic performance.

Spearman's rho		Drug abuse	Academic performance
Drug abuse	Correlation Coefficient	1.000	-.784
	Sig.	.	.046
	N	160	160



According to the table 4.15 above, a Spearman's rank-order correlation was run to determine the relationship between drug abuse by students in secondary schools and academic performance. There was a strong, positive correlation between drug abuse and learners academic performance, which was statistically significant ($r_s(160) = -.784, p = .046$).

5. CONCLUSSION.

The researcher concluded that the strategies on curbing drug abuse in secondary schools were inadequate in helping to improve academic performance among the students. It was also very clear that the national academic performance for the last three years in the schools was declining in the region.

5.1. RECOMMENDATIONS.

The findings revealed that most of teachers and learners in Rachuonyo South Sub county public secondary schools were engaged in drug use: The following were the recommendations:

1. It had been noted that in most schools there was guidance and counseling department. It is my recommendation to strengthen the systems in schools. This can be supplemented by the guidance and counseling professionals from hospitals and other areas who should be invited upon in schools to facilitate the learners and teachers on health and social effects of these drugs.
2. The study of life skills in schools should also be highly emphasized. Teachers should be taken to refresher courses on life skills to help learners and themselves .



This will help them to enlighten fellow teachers and students on the effects of drug use. Most of our schools are sponsored by churches it should be their duties to teach learners and teachers on the effects of multiple drug use on performance. This will help the teachers to have enough skills to help the learners escape the condition.

3. The study also recommends for more rehabilitation centers to be constructed. Teachers and learners should also be sensitized on the benefits of the centers. Learners and teachers who had been addicted to drug use to be taken to this centres. They will be rehabilitated to leave the vice hence improve in academic performance. More community health centers to be constructed to give quick help to patients who have overdosed. More health specialist should be trained and employed to this centres to help prevent dalliance to attend to the patients of multiple drug use. The centre should also be equipped with enough and relevant medicines to help the emerging conditions of multiple drug use.

4. Lack of a policy made it difficult for school administrators and teachers to address the problem effectively. In this regard, a uniform policy for all schools was not only necessary but urgent to guard against disparities in addressing drug abuse in schools, and to arrest increasing cases of drug abuse among students. It was therefore recommended that a comprehensive and uniform policy for handling students who abuse drugs be put in place by the MOE as a measure to curb drug abuse. This policy would be an important component of a comprehensive drug preventive strategy for youth in schools.



5. Finally, several workshops to be organized by professionals to help the campaign against multiple drug use among teachers and learners in the area of study. It should be quite good if the teaching of life skills in schools is strengthened and finally informal education be reinforced in the society to make young people to be properly guided by the adults.



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