THE PROGRAMME

BARATON INTERNATIONAL INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH CONFERENCE & EXHIBITION

14th to 16th April 2015
Baraton Community Research Center
UNIVERSITY OF EASTERN AFRICA, BARATON

THEME: Emerging Issues in Globalization

DAY ONE: TUESDAY, 14TH APRIL 2015

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<th>TIME</th>
<th>ACTIVITY</th>
<th>FACILITATOR(S)/SPEAKER</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8:00 – 10:00</td>
<td>Registration</td>
<td>Secretariat: Dr. Allen Monta, Mr. Joel Mutungi, Mr. Peter Omari, Mrs. Dianah Rop, Mrs. Rosemary Sakwa, Mrs. Susan Ngalo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

VENUE: Community Center Lobby

10:00 – 10:15 Devotional Dr. Rei Kesis
University Chaplain

10:15 – 10:30 Welcome Remarks Prof. Phillip Maiyo
Vice Chancellor

10:30 - 10:35 Introduction of the Keynote Speaker Dr. Korso Gude
DVC-Academics

VENUE: Amphitheater

Opening Ceremony

Chairperson: Dr. Catherine Amimo, Department of Educational Administration, Curriculum and Teaching
Rapporteur: Mr. James Ayiemba, Department of Technology
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<tr>
<th>Time</th>
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<th>Presenter/Details</th>
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</table>
| 10:35 – 11:05| **Keynote Address**                          | Prof. Jane Onsongo  
Commissioner  
Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission of Kenya                                      |
| 11:05 – 11:25| **Open Forum**                               | Prof. Nehemiah Nyaundi  
Chair, University Research Committee                                                   |
| 11:25 – 11:45| **Health Break**                             |                                                                                   |
| 11:45 – 12:00| **Conference Overview**                      | Prof. Elizabeth Role  
Director, Graduate Studies and Research                                                |
| 12:00 – 12:20| **Plenary**  
*The Influence of Globalization on Management of Universities in Kenya* | Rev. Dr. J. O. Gogo  
Maseno University                                                                         |
| 12:20 – 12:50| **Discussion**                               |                                                                                   |
| 12:50 – 13:00| **Group Photograph**                         |                                                                                   |
| 13:00 – 14:00| **Lunch Break**                              |                                                                                   |

**VENUE: Community Center Hall 1**

*Theme: Emerging Globalization Issues in Business, Health Sciences, and Science and Technology*

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session</th>
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</thead>
</table>
| 14:00 – 14:15| **Meaning and Measurement of Poverty:**  
*An Overview of the Debate on Different Approaches and Implications on Planning for Devolved Units in Kenya* | William O. Ondari                                                                                  |
| 14:20 – 14:35| **Climate Change, Biodiversity, Conservation, Disease Burden and Environmental Management Emerging Issues** | Laban K. Rotich                                                                                    |
| 14:40 – 14:55| **Antimalarial Activity of Croton macrostachyus Extracts Against Plasmodium sp.** | Jackie K. Obey, Moses M. Ngeiywa, Paul Kiprono, Sabah Omar, Carina Tikkanen-Kaukanen, Jussi Kauhanen, & Atte Von-Wright |
| 14:55– 15:20 | **Discussion**                               |                                                                                                   |
| 15:25– 15:40 | **Globalization and Single Accounting System:**  
*A Case of Public Institutions in Beni Town in the Democratic Republic of Congo* | Paluku Kazimoto                                                                                  |
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<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session</th>
<th>Speaker(s)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15:45-16:00</td>
<td>Effect of Planting Systems on the Growth and Yield of Bambaranut (Vigna subterranean L. Verdic) Intercropped with Maize</td>
<td>F. L. Mkandawire, R. K. Obura, E. M. Njoka, &amp; T. E. Akuja</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16:00 – 16:15</td>
<td>Discussion</td>
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<td>16:15 – 16:35</td>
<td>Health Break</td>
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<tr>
<td>16:40 – 16:55</td>
<td>The Role of a Nurse in Disaster Management at Kapsabet District Hospital: A Global Health Concern</td>
<td>Gladys Seroney &amp; Mogambi Linda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17:00 – 17:15</td>
<td>Assessment of Rwanda Cooperatives Organization towards Successful Management</td>
<td>Butera Edison</td>
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**VENUE: Community Center Hall 2**

*Theme: Emerging Globalization Issues in Education, Humanities, and Social Sciences*

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<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session</th>
<th>Speaker(s)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14:00 – 14:15</td>
<td>Globalization, Curriculum Trends and Teacher Preparedness in Kenya</td>
<td>Jacob Lolelela Natade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14:20 – 14:35</td>
<td>Humor in a Globalized World</td>
<td>Machogu Obed Oroko</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14:40 – 14:55</td>
<td>Globalization Factors and Implications for Change in Teacher Education Curriculum in Private Universities in Kenya</td>
<td>Catherine Amimo, Joseph Bosire, &amp; Elizabeth Role</td>
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<tr>
<td>14:55– 15:20</td>
<td>Discussion</td>
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<tr>
<td>15:25– 15:40</td>
<td>An Assessment of University of Eastern Africa Baraton Accommodation of Students’ Religious and Worldview Diversity</td>
<td>Daniel Allida</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15:45-16:00</td>
<td>A Paradigm Shift Towards Competence Based Curriculum: The Experience of Rwanda</td>
<td>Nelson Mbarushimana, Joshua Michael Kuboja, Sophia Laiser, Waiswa Mark Michael, Samwel Njoroge, Baraka Ngussa, &amp; Lazarus Ndiku Makewa</td>
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<tr>
<td>16:00 – 16:15</td>
<td>Discussion</td>
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<td>16:15 – 16:35</td>
<td>Health Break</td>
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<tr>
<td>16:40 – 16:55</td>
<td>Teacher’s Skills Levels, Behavioral Intention on the Acceptance, and Use of Information and Communication Technologies: A Survey of Primary School Teachers in Kisii and Nyamira County, Kenya</td>
<td>Abiud Moronge Machogu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Moral Education and Teachers Seen as Guardians of a New Ethics that can Help to Combat Corruption and Insecurity in the Global Society

Elizabeth Metto & Catherine Amimo

17:15-17:30 Discussion

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**DAY TWO: WEDNESDAY 15TH APRIL 2015**

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<tr>
<th>TIME</th>
<th>ACTIVITY</th>
<th>FACILITATOR/SPEAKER</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>VENUE: Amphitheater</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Chairperson:</strong></td>
<td>Prof. Lazarus Ndiku, Department of Educational Administration, Curriculum, and Teaching</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Rapporteur:</strong></td>
<td>Dorothy Onyango, Department of Family and Consumer Sciences</td>
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<tr>
<td>8:30 – 8:45</td>
<td>Devotional</td>
<td>Dr. Paul Samuel Francis Chairperson, Department of Mathematics and Physics</td>
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<tr>
<td>8:45 – 8:55</td>
<td>Day’s Overview</td>
<td>Prof. Elizabeth Role</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:00 -9:20</td>
<td>Plenary</td>
<td>Prof. Zacchaeus Abram Mathema Adventist University of Africa</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:20 -9:40</td>
<td>Discussion</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>VENUE: Community Center Hall 1</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Theme:</strong> Emerging Globalization Issues in Business, Health Sciences, and Science and Technology</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Chairperson:</strong></td>
<td>Prof. Jesse Role, Chair, Department of Technology</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Rapporteur:</strong></td>
<td>Ms. Mary Njeru, Department of Nursing</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:00-10:15</td>
<td>Establishing Possible Risk Factors Associated With Motorcycle Use and Safety Between Baraton and Chepterit, Nandi County, Kenya</td>
<td>Jackie K. Obey &amp; Esther Njagi</td>
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<td>Time</td>
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<td>Authors</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:40-10:55</td>
<td>Microbial Analysis of Raw and Boiled Milk Sold at Baraton Center in Nandi County, Kenya</td>
<td>Ogot, H. A., Ochuodho, H. O., &amp; Machoka, R.</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:55-11:15</td>
<td>Discussion</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:15-11:35</td>
<td>Health Break</td>
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<tr>
<td>12:00-12:15</td>
<td>Stock Price Dynamics for Stock Prices in Nairobi Security Exchange</td>
<td>Oduka Tom &amp; Bakker Daniel K.</td>
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<tr>
<td>12:35 – 12:55</td>
<td>Discussion</td>
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<tr>
<td>13:00 – 14:00</td>
<td>Lunch Break</td>
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<tr>
<td>14:20 – 14:35</td>
<td>Discriminant Analysis in Loan Granting</td>
<td>Bakker Daniel &amp; Francis Paul Samuel</td>
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<tr>
<td>14:40 – 14:55</td>
<td>Healthcare Workers Preparedness in the Emerging Global Health Issues: Lens of Nurses and Doctors</td>
<td>Susan M. Kamau</td>
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<tr>
<td>14:55– 15:20</td>
<td>Discussion</td>
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<tr>
<td>15:25– 15:40</td>
<td>Perceptions on the Benefits of Outsourcing Hospital Operations in Selected County Hospitals in Kenya</td>
<td>Boseka Mboyo Colette</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15:45-16:00</td>
<td>Analysis of Toilet Seat Contamination by Trichomonas vaginalis in University of Eastern Africa, Baraton, Kenya</td>
<td>Willy K. Kemboi, Ramesh Francis, &amp; Jackie Obey</td>
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<tr>
<td>16:00 – 16:15</td>
<td>Discussion</td>
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<td>16:15 – 16:35</td>
<td>Health Break</td>
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<tr>
<td>16:40 – 16:55</td>
<td>Occupational Fire Hazard Preparedness: A Case Of Kisii Level 5 Hospital</td>
<td>Asava Tim Kiziiri &amp; Kathure Kimonye Nelly</td>
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<td>Time</td>
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<td>Speaker(s)</td>
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<td>17:00 – 17:15</td>
<td><em>Socio-Economic Impact of Cooperative Societies in Kenya: A Case of Out-Grower SACCOS in Nandi County</em></td>
<td>Serem, A. K., Bundotich, W. K., &amp; Lagat, B. K.</td>
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<tr>
<td>17:15-17:30</td>
<td><strong>Discussion</strong></td>
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<td><strong>VENUE: Community Center Hall 2</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Theme: Emerging Globalization Issues in Education, Humanities, and Social Sciences</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Chairperson:</strong> Mr. Benson Kinuthia, <em>Chair, Department of Educational Administration, Curriculum, and Teaching</em></td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Rapporteur:</strong> Mrs. Petronillah Mwangi, <em>Department of Educational Administration, Curriculum, and Teaching</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>10:00-10:15</td>
<td><strong>Assessment of Students’ Learning Preferences: A Case of Education Students at University of Eastern Africa, Baraton</strong></td>
<td>Vencie Allida</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:20-10:35</td>
<td><strong>Did Jesus Sanction the Use of Alcoholic Beverages?: Analysis of the Word ποτήριον in Mark 10:38</strong></td>
<td>Jeremy Mwenda Marambi</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:55-11:15</td>
<td><strong>Discussion</strong></td>
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<td>11:15-11:35</td>
<td><strong>Health Break</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>12:00-12:15</td>
<td><strong>Globalization, a Recycling of Colonialism: A Reading of Sembene Ousmane’s Xala and The Last of the Empire</strong></td>
<td>Edward Mooka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:20-12:35</td>
<td><strong>Transnational Education: Emerging Issues over the Providers, Mode of Supply/Pedagogy and Curriculum</strong></td>
<td>Catherine Amimo &amp; Joseph Bosire</td>
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<tr>
<td>12:35 – 12:55</td>
<td><strong>Discussion</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>13:00 – 14:00</td>
<td><strong>Lunch Break</strong></td>
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Chairperson: Mr. Bernard Omambia, Chair, Department of Public Health
Rapporteur: Mrs. Jebamani Anthoney, Department of Languages and Literature

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<tr>
<td>14:00 – 14:15</td>
<td>Constructivism in Teacher Preparation in Kenya</td>
<td>John Otewa</td>
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<tr>
<td>14:20 – 14:35</td>
<td>Globalization and the Empowerment of Kenyan Indigenous Languages</td>
<td>Hellen K. Ondari</td>
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<tr>
<td>14:40 – 14:55</td>
<td>Education and Diversity at AHEIs: Implications for Adventist Global</td>
<td>Paul M. Mukasa, Grace N. Mukasa, Rammeto Kabeto, &amp; Ibeneme Chidozie</td>
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<tr>
<td>15:25 – 15:40</td>
<td>Integration of Environmental Issues in Tanzanian and Kenyan Teacher</td>
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<td>15:45-16:00</td>
<td>A Critical Analysis of School Culture and its Influence on Academic</td>
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<td>16:00 – 16:15</td>
<td>Discussion</td>
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<td>16:15 – 16:35</td>
<td>Health Break</td>
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<td>16:40 – 16:55</td>
<td>Implications of Life Skills Education on Character Development in</td>
<td>Daniel Otieno</td>
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<td>17:00 – 17:15</td>
<td>“A believer in my own special style”: Exploring Religious Commitment in</td>
<td>Nehemiah Nyaundi</td>
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<td>17:15-17:30</td>
<td>Discussion</td>
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DAY THREE: THURSDAY 16TH APRIL 2015

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| 8:30 – 8:45 | Devotional                                                              | Dr. Daniel Allida
Department of Educational Administration, Curriculum & Teaching |
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<td>8:45 – 8:55</td>
<td>Day’s Overview</td>
<td>Prof. Elizabeth Role</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:00 – 9:20</td>
<td>Plenary</td>
<td>Prof. Yona Balyage, Dr. Fanta Hotamo, &amp; Dr. Korso Gude Butucha</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:20 – 9:40</td>
<td>Discussion</td>
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<td><strong>VENUE: Community Center Hall 1</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Chairperson:</strong> Mr. Daniel Bwonda, Chair, Department of Accounting</td>
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<td><strong>Rapporteur:</strong> Ms. Amy Ogot, Department of Medical Laboratory Sciences</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:00-10:15</td>
<td>Cultural Adjustment and Expatriate’s Job Performance in an International Faith Based University in Kenya</td>
<td>Boseka Mboyo Colette</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:20-10:35</td>
<td>Managing Biodiversity in Kenya: Challenges and Opportunities</td>
<td>Daniel Odaro</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:40-10:55</td>
<td>Determination of Nitrate Levels in Water from Lake Victoria</td>
<td>Anthoney Swamy T, Terer Erick Kipngetich, Michaiah O. Ojunga, &amp; Magut Hillary</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:55-11:15</td>
<td>Discussion</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:15-11:30</td>
<td>Health Break</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:30-11:45</td>
<td>Analysis of Savings of Credit Cooperatives Societies Services and Socio-economic Development of Households in Nandi County in Kenya</td>
<td>Dani Harelimana and Paluku Kazimoto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:10-12:25</td>
<td>In Vitro Antibacterial Activity Of Ethanolic – Aqua Extract of Tephrosia Vogellii Bark Against Laboratory Strains Of Selected Microorganisms</td>
<td>Anthoney Swamy T., Jackie Obey K, Terer Erick, &amp; Miyogo Edwin</td>
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<tr>
<td>12:30-12:45</td>
<td>Learning on Indigenous Organization and Commercial Businesses’ Performance in Butembo Democratic Republic of Congo</td>
<td>Paluku Kazimoto</td>
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<td>12:45 – 13:10</td>
<td>Discussion</td>
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## VENUE: Community Center Hall 2

**Theme:** Emerging Globalization Issues in Education, Humanities, and Social Sciences

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<tr>
<td>10:00-10:15</td>
<td>Adventist Educators: Are They Preparing Global Citizens?</td>
<td>Doris Kagwiria Mwenda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:20-10:35</td>
<td>Could the Inability to Read be the Main Barrier in the Participation of Kenyan Pupils in the Global Space?: The Reading Skills, Habits and Attitudes of Standard Six Pupils in Trans-Nzoia County</td>
<td>Marjorie Omwega, Catherine Amimo, &amp; Elizabeth Role</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:40-10:55</td>
<td>Drug Abuse as an Emerging Behavior among Secondary School Adolescents</td>
<td>Josephine Mutie, Marjore Omwega, Winnie Ngila, &amp; Lazarus Ndiku Makewa</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:55-11:15</td>
<td>Discussion</td>
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<td>11:15-11:30</td>
<td>Health Break</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:30-11:45</td>
<td>The Impact of Globalization on Higher Education Curriculum: Implications for Educational Practices</td>
<td>Korso Gude Butucha</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:50-12:05</td>
<td>Jesus Christ the Only Way to Heaven</td>
<td>Lameck Miyayo</td>
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<tr>
<td>12:30-12:45</td>
<td>Assessing Household Solid Waste Management Systems in Baraton Center</td>
<td>Ogonya A. Mildred &amp; Omambia Bernard</td>
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<td>12:45 – 13:10</td>
<td>Discussion</td>
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### VENUE: AMPHITHEATER

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<th>Time</th>
<th>Session</th>
<th>Speaker(s)</th>
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| 13:15 – 14:00 | Wrap-up Session/Closing Ceremony                                       | Prof. Phillip Maiyo  
Dr. Korso Gude Butucha  
Prof. Elizabeth Role  
Prof. Nehemiah Nyaundi |
| 14:00         | Lunch                                                                   |                                                                           |

**BON VOYAGE**
Prepared and Edited by:

Prof. Elizabeth M. Role
Dr. Catherine Amimo
Mr. Joel Mutungi
Book of Abstracts

Prepared and Edited by

Prof. Elizabeth M. Role, PhD
Globalization in education implies the opening of local and nationalistic perspectives to a broader outlook of an interconnected and interdependent world with free transfer of knowledge, skills and attitudes. Advances in information technology have dramatically transformed economic life of the people and hence the need for education to go beyond the borders. Globalization has led to more influx and quick dissemination of information through the Internet between countries and cultural intermingling. It has resulted in labour drain and less cultural diversity. Its influence on management of university education is of great importance to developing countries such as Kenya. The challenges facing universities include limited opportunities available in public universities beyond their capacity to plan and finance, the desire to complement government-managed institutions of higher learning and a decline in quality. This paper, therefore, reviews the influence of globalization on management of university education with particular attention to human resource management, the effect of opening up of campuses in urban centres, ICT infrastructure and its use in teaching/learning process, research capacity, alternative sourcing for funds and quality assurance. The paper recommends education reforms that would maintain acceptable university academic standards. These include reforms on competition, reduction of costs and equity considerations.

Keywords: Globalization, university education, human resources, innovation, research capacity, quality assurance.
Meaning and Measurement of Poverty: An Overview of the Debate on Different Approaches and Implications on Planning for Devolved Units in Kenya

William O. Ondari
University of Eastern Africa, Baraton, Main Campus
P. O. Box 2500-30100, Eldoret, Kenya

e-mail: ondariw@ueab.ac.ke

The first Millennium Development Goal (MDG) proposed by the International Development Assistance Committee in 1999 and widely adopted by the 189 member countries of the United Nations in September 2000 was to reduce to a half ‘extreme’ poverty by year 2015. The extent and nature of the achievement of this goal has been shrouded in controversy over the decades. The debates center mainly on the meaning and the different approaches to measurement and indicators of the concept of poverty. The MDG and World Bank’s $1-a-day poverty line has been criticized as inadequate being a solely monetary measure and therefore narrow and monodimensional. Poverty is clearly multidimensional, incorporating economic and noneconomic dimensions. The objective of this paper is to present a critical historical overview of various approaches and models of measuring poverty and well-being and draw implications this has had and will continue have on the Kenyan experience in planning, resource allocation and poverty eradication interventions for the 47 devolved units. The paper argues that poverty should be defined and measured from the perspectives and dimensions articulated by the poor people themselves within their immediate context and environment and not just the less globally accepted approaches and definitions of development experts.

Keywords: Millennium Development Goals, Poverty Measurement, Wellbeing, Resource Allocation, Devolution in Kenya
Climate change is an environmental challenge facing the world today and has emerged as a global issue facing most developing countries. This is one of the most serious threats to biodiversity, conservation and the environment. Climate change is already having an impact on the dynamics of African biomes and its rich biodiversity (Erasmus et al., 2002). Climate variability has had far-reaching effects to the following: heat stress, air pollution, slowing conservation efforts, and vector-borne water-borne and food-borne diseases. Pervasive landscape changes - deforestation, extension and intensification of agriculture, and livestock management, the construction of dams, irrigation projects, and roads, and rapidly spreading urbanization pose serious health implications including the emergence of new infectious diseases and altered distribution of recognized diseases. There is a global recognition that many environmental problems cannot be solved with strategies that have been tried in the past and the need to effectively manage natural resources for the benefit of its population has long been recognized by many countries. Population growth, development of new technologies, creation of hazardous substances, requirements of international convention and treaty obligations and wanton and careless exploitation of the resources are emerging environmental management issues that need to be currently addressed (Miller, 2000).

Keywords: Climate change, biodiversity, conservation, diseases, globalization, environmental
Antimalarial Activity of Croton macrostachyus Extracts Against Plasmodium sp.

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The overall aim of this study is to isolate and test antimalarial compounds from the extracts of C. macrostachyus in vivo. The data was obtained by an experimental case-control procedure using inbred Balb/c mice for treatment and control groups. Mice in groups of six were infected with Plasmodium berghei (ANKA) and treated with various concentrations of C. macrostachyus extracts, while artemether was used as positive control and Tween-80 as a negative control. An in vivo treatment assay of C. macrostachyus against P. berghei showed percent suppression of parasitaemia for ethyl acetate extract positive control (87.64±1.264), 500mg/kg (81.71±0.728), 250mg/kg (81.71±0.728) and 100mg/kg (61.82±0.571). The methanol extract showed percent suppression of parasitaemia for positive control (97.22±0.225), 500mg/kg (68.14±0.670), 250mg/kg (33.61±0.609) and 100mg/kg (27.44±0.443). The aqueous extract results were for positive control as 99.20±0.156, 500mg/kg (71.85±0.447), 250mg/kg, (44.23±0.064) and 100mg/kg (24.36±0.447). The butanol extract gave results for positive control as 100±0.000, 500mg/kg as 80.44±1.259, 250mg/kg as 60.66±0.445 and 100mg/kg as 72.69±0.306. Analysis of variance showed significant differences in the suppression of parasitaemia (p<0.001). The study showed that it is possible to control the growth of parasites by various extracts of C. macrostachyus in vivo in Balb/c mice. C. macrostachyus extracts can be further studied and purified for possible incorporation into antimalarial drug production.

Keywords: anti-malarial activity, extracts, Croton macrostachyus, Plasmodium sp.
Globalization is a reality in today’s world economy. Globalization in the economical field has also implications on the accounting level, a fact that triggers the question regarding the trend to be followed by the accounting system in the future. As globalization intensifies, the need for common standards and regulations of accounting system for financial information becomes imperative. Expanding capital markets require analysis of financial statement prepared under diverging accounting standards. Investors believe that the lack of common financial statement increases the risk of an investment and affects the free flow of world capital. This paper analyzes the concepts of globalization in economy and its role for standards techniques for accounting system. Descriptive research approaches will enable the analysis of information that will be collected from selected public institutions in Beni. Analysis will be done based on the existing accounting system towards a single accounting system. A single set of accounting standards would bring great benefits to the investors and would reduce the cost of accessing capital markets around the world. The convergence of accounting standards would assure enhanced comparability, greater reporting transparency and more efficient capital markets.

Keywords: Globalization, accounting system, standards of accounting, financial accounting reporting, Beni-Democratic Republic of Congo
Effect of Planting Systems on the Growth and Yield of Bambaranut (Vigna subterranea L. Verdic) Intercropped with Maize

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Experiments were set up to evaluate the effect of planting system on the growth and yield of bambaranuts intercropped with maize using three intercropping planting systems: monocropped bambaranuts, intercropped bambaranuts with maize and monocropped maize with the objectives of determining resource use efficiency, grain and pod yield, evaluating the various allometric relationships, and identifying the optimal intercropping combination between bambaranut and maize. The experiment was replicated three (3) times and planted for three (3) seasons. Data on growth was collected at 25, 40, 86 and 95 days after sowing (DAS). Yield was calculated from the sampled harvestable area during final harvest. Data analysis was done by SAS to generate ANOVA tables for the various treatment means and Tukey multiple range test was used to determine the sensitivity of treatment means. Maize showed significant (P≤0.05) differences for both mono- and those intercropped with bambaranuts for cob length, average plant height, shelling %, grain yield/ha for 2006/07 and 2007/09 growing seasons, RY and IER for 2006/07 and 2007/08 growing seasons. Pod and grain yield of bambaranuts intercropped with maize were depressed except during 2007/2008 growing season when the crop of maize did poorly at Kakamega because of an attack by leaf blight.

Keywords: Bambaranuts, intercropping, allometric relationships, population density, spacing
A disaster is a catastrophic incident that commonly leads to immense damage and devastation (Coppla, 2011). Preparedness is one of the major components of disaster response. The purpose of the study was to investigate the role of nurses in disaster management at Kapsabet District Hospital. A cross-sectional survey was conducted. The study population consisted of nurses working at District Hospital in Nandi Country, Kenya. Structured questionnaires were used to collect data on nurses’ levels of awareness regarding disaster preparedness, their attitudes on disaster management plans and drills, and the nurses’ current practices regarding disaster preparedness. Thirty-five nurses participated in the study. Descriptive statistics was used to summarise and analyse data into frequencies and percentages. The findings revealed that 74.3% knew what disaster was. 57.1% understood what disaster preparedness involved while 40% of the nurses understood their role in disaster drill. 86% reported that disaster planning was for few people in the hospital. 68% and 80% of the nurses reported that disaster drills and training were not frequent, respectively. The research recommends that hospital management should ensure disaster plans are in locations accessible to all health personnel and that there should be regular training and drills for the purposes of disaster preparedness.

**Keywords**: Disaster management, role of nurses, disaster preparedness, global health.
The study intends to assess “Rwanda Cooperatives Organization Towards Successful Management”. Rwanda Cooperatives Organization was assessed through the perception of cooperative members in terms of: ownership and structural forms of cooperatives; organization of finance; organization of physical facilities; organization of production; organization of personnel; organization of sales and advertising; organization of purchasing, store-keeping and transportation; organization of office management and organization of office administration. Successful management was assessed through quality and quantity produced and the effort and cost involved in the production. The research design is descriptive and correlational. Respondents were cooperative board members of five selected agricultural cooperatives. Data were collected through questionnaire, interview, and observation. In data analysis mean, standard deviation, and Spearman rank-order correlation coefficient were computed, analyzed and interpreted. Findings show that all standards assessed are moderately perceived, but there is a significant relationship between Rwanda Cooperatives Organization and Successful Management. The researcher has given different recommendations such as reviewing cooperatives organization.

Keywords: Rwanda, Cooperatives, Management
Globalization, Curriculum Trends and Teacher Preparedness in Kenya

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This paper aims to engage a conversation about globalization, education, internationalization, and curriculum studies. It investigates the role of education in relation to teacher education and preparation in handling local and global curriculum issues in school curriculum in Kenya. Some of the issues addressed in the global curriculum include world recommendations on Education For All (EFA) and Millennium Development Goals (MDGs): expansion of equality, early childhood education and development for all children from ages 3-6 by the year 2015, increasing universal access and completion of primary (basic) education by 2015 at least by 80% of those proceeding to secondary level, improvement in learning environment through teacher training with emphasis on child-centered teaching approaches, rights and gender-based: children mastery of minimum competencies in language, mathematics and science, enhancement of education of girls and women, reduction of adult illiteracy by 50%, expansion of basic education and skills training for out-of-school learners, putting HIV/AIDS education programs and response mechanisms into place and taught in school curriculum, improving management and governance in education, increasing budgetary allocation to education - 7% of GDP allocated to education within 5 years and 9% within 10 years, and institutionalizing the assessment and monitoring functions of the EFA team.

Keywords: Globalization, curriculum trends, teacher preparedness
Laughter is not considered by many as a very serious activity to deserve attention at a conference in globalization. Closer scrutiny at the current trends, however, indicate that it is quickly becoming an industry with a growing number of people beginning to be willing to pay just to be made to laugh. Laughter is increasingly becoming a tool for not only entertaining but also educating society and as a means through which one can comment on current affairs and escape censure. Companies and organizations such as radio stations are employing comedians to spice up their broadcasts with humor in a bid to hook the listeners to their stations. As the world becomes more and more interdependent and interconnected through the establishment of closer contacts, ideas and cultures are spreading more rapidly than ever before. The river banks that limited and localized humor both at the public and private domain have burst open and the breeding ground for humor has shifted from the local environment to the global stage. In this paper, I endeavor to demonstrate the nature, scope and functions of humor and how the global arena is interacting on this front.

**Keywords:** humor, laughter, entertainment, education
Globalization Factors and Implications for Change in Teacher Education Curriculum in Private Universities in Kenya

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The issue of globalization is right at the centre of the on-going reforms in teacher education in Kenya. This study considered the changes and dimensions of globalization that were driving the changes in teacher education curriculum of private universities in Kenya. The respondents were school deans, heads of departments, teacher trainees, teacher educators, and staff from Teachers Service Commission (TSC) and the Commission for University Education (CUE). The study was guided by the theory of planned change and complexity theory. Data gathering instruments included questionnaires, interviews, and documents such as newsletters, letters, and daily newspapers. Frequencies, means, and standard deviations were used to analyze data. The study revealed that the forces driving change were interplay of global and local factors which include the need for teachers who would teach effectively and nurture learners, certification requirements by Teacher’s Service Commission (TSC) and accreditation requirements by the Commission for University Education (CUE); change in the mission, vision and purpose of university education; need to align teacher education to the needs of education in a global society; market forces; technological advancements in education; concern for falling standards in education; political influences and Kenya Vision 2030.

Keywords: Teacher education, driving factors, change, curriculum, private universities
An Assessment of University of Eastern Africa Baraton Accommodation of Students’ Religious and Worldview Diversity

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We cannot deny the fact that Adventist universities cater not only with diverse religious beliefs of its students but also differing worldviews caused by postmodernism and secularism that prevails in our society nowadays. University of Eastern Africa, Baraton is not exempted from this phenomenon. Because of these realities, there is a need to assess how effective are we in providing a campus that is perceived to be a safe place for diverse religious and non-religious identities, beliefs, and practices. The present study utilized the Campus Religious and Spiritual Climate Survey authored by Hurtado, Milem, Clayton-Pedersen, and Allen (1999) which is found to be reliable to gather data. The instrument seeks to assess: 1) structural worldview diversity (perceptions of the proportional representation of various religious and non-religious groups on campus); 2) the psychological climate (perceptions and attitudes between and among different worldview groups); and 3) the behavioral climate (formal or informal interactions among students of different worldviews). The result of the study will be very significant to the university administration specifically those in-charged with student affairs and the chaplaincy department.

Keywords: Assessment, campus, accommodation, students, religious, worldview, diversity

A Paradigm Shift Towards Competence Based Curriculum: The Experience of Rwanda

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The study on Competence Based Training (CBT) is not a unique experience ever exercised in different scenarios of learning experiences. While this education is vastly practiced in vocational education and training world-wide, it has gained a paradigm shift in Rwanda: encouraging the hands-on activity and the sense of self-employment. This model has been adopted through the influence of constructivism theory which dwells largely on learner-centered orientation. Though the practice in Rwanda has taken over four years since its inception and that graduates from this system are already in the market, the study seeks to assess the feeling, competence, accessibility to the market, and future prospects of such candidates. The study tested if there is a significant relationship between CBT curriculum and the actual skills gained by learners on the ground.
Teacher’s Skills Levels, Behavioral Intention on the Acceptance, and Use of Information and Communication Technologies: A Survey of Primary School Teachers in Kisii and Nyamira County, Kenya

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Information Communication Technology (ICT) plays a crucial role in the effectiveness, efficiency and service delivery of any school. However, its adoption by teachers in primary schools in Kisii and Nyamira County has remained low and limited. The study considered the TAM and UTAUT models to understand the teacher’s behavioral intention on the acceptance and use of information and communication technologies and further evaluate the skill levels. The study adopted a descriptive research design. Data were gathered from 457 teachers in selected primary schools in Kisii and Nyamira counties in Kenya using a questionnaire which has a Cronbach’s alpha reliability coefficient of 0.91. The findings show that the pace of adoption, skill level, behavioral intention on the acceptance and use of ICT by primary school teachers in primary schools is very slow. The paper recommends an increased investment strategy for improving and equipping the primary school teachers with ICT-literacy training facilities and resources to address psychological and technical skill readiness. This will leverage teacher’s skills so as to reverse the slow rate of ICT adoption trend and improve the pace of diffusion and improvement in the ICT skills among the primary school teachers, thus making them competitive in the world arena.

Keywords: behavioral intention; Information and Communication Technologies; ICT Adoption.
Moral Education and Teachers Seen as Guardians of a New Ethics that can Help to Combat Corruption and Insecurity in the Global Society

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As long as corruption and insecurity abound in the world, globalization will remain a farfetched dream. Corruption is deeply entrenched in the fabric of most developing countries and neither is it completely absent in the developed world. Corruption depraves individuals and countries the trust they need to transact business of whatever kind in the global space. Likewise, global insecurity has heightened in the recent past in many parts of the world. Globalization cannot be realized unless trust and security exist among the people. Even though various methods can be used to instill morality among the people of a country, research has proved that education is the most effective. This article discusses how education can be used to instill morality by use of curriculum instruction and by having teachers serve as role models. It articulates the meaning of globalization and insecurity, the role of moral education and teachers as guardians of a new ethics that can help restore global security and ethics. The paper reveals the appalling state of global insecurity and corruption and recommends that in order to have ethical order in the global society, moral education should be integrated in the curriculum and teachers trained to model ethical living to students.

Keywords: Moral education, corruption, globalization, curriculum, global insecurity

Globalization: Emerging Ethical Issues in Business Leadership

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When the phenomenon of globalization was first articulated, it was received with acclaim in some significant circles who viewed it as a process of enabling financial and investment markets to operate internationally without regimes interference, and fast moving information would enhance the process. Multinational companies embraced globalization as providing immense opportunities for developing business and expanding the democratic space for all nations. However, in this paper, I have argued that the process of globalization, as inevitable as it is, has exacerbated underdevelopment in developing nations and communities. I further argued that globalization has direct bearing on my foundational thesis: that globalization is apt to marginalize developing people and communities when sound moral principles do not animate players in the developmental game. The paper highlighted emerging pertinent issues that favor the stronger players at the expense of the weaker ones. In other words, I perceived globalization (as it is conceptualized today) as posing serious developmental challenges that need to be highlighted and addressed rationally in order to respond to all globalization dynamics responsibly. My conclusion was that the need to inject moral capital into international business, education, and governance was urgent.
Establishing Possible Risk Factors Associated With Motorcycle Use and Safety Between Baraton and Chepterit, Nandi County, Kenya

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Risk factors associated with motorcycle (boda-boda) safety are important to the health status of the drivers, passengers and families of both as well as to the society at large. The aim of this study is to determine some factors associated with road safety use by motorcyclists between Baraton and Chepterit, Nandi County, Kenya, focusing on the use of helmets and reflective clothing by motorcyclists and passengers. The data obtained from this study was collected by observational studies at Baraton and Chepterit locations of Nandi County, Kenya. It was observed during the study period that overall, 80% of motorcyclists and 1.33% of passengers wore helmets; 21% of motorcyclists and no passenger wore reflective clothing; and 82% of the motorcycle drivers had no license or public service (PSV) insurance coverage. Promotion of helmet and reflective clothing use between Baraton and Chepterit will decrease the risk of head injuries, disease and death obtained from motorcycle crash. The study proposes that there be education for local motorcycle users on the safe use of roads. It also suggests that the laws governing the use of helmets and reflective clothing by motorcyclists be enforced and given more focus.

Keywords: Helmet, Reflective Clothing, Baraton, Chepterit, Public Service Vehicle, motorcycle, boda-boda
Websites: Quality Assessment Tool for the Institutions of Higher Learning in the Developing Economies

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This study aims to assess the quality of service of the University of Eastern Africa, Baraton website application and to develop a software tool that will automatically solicit feedback from the website users on the quality of the website. The Unified Theory of Acceptance and Use of Technology (UTUAT) was integrated with web application quality model to advance this study, which adopted a quantitative case study research design where systematic and simple random sampling techniques were used to determine the sample comprising of 394 students, teaching and non-teaching staff of UEAB. Data was collected through questionnaires. Based on the findings, a prototype of the Website Assessment Tool (WAT) was developed and tested. The study findings indicated that the base model used to evaluate the website was effective though the additional quality attributes would give broader results from the users’ perspectives. Using the developed automated tool will make frequent assessments possible and easier. The higher learning institutions need to understand the importance of using interactive opportunities and social media communication as an instrument provided for by the internet and that UEAB as an Organization should adopt and frequently use the WAT to assess the quality of its website services.

Keywords: Websites, web quality assessment, institutions of higher learning, website evaluation tool
Microbial Analysis of Raw and Boiled Milk Sold at Baraton Center in Nandi County, Kenya.

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Milk is a complex biological fluid which is rich in nutrients, by its nature it is a good growth medium for many micro-organisms. Bacterial contamination of milk may arise from various sources due to poor storage and handling. The coliform bacteria count in milk is a major feature in determining its quality. This study sought to investigate microbial contamination of raw and boiled milk sold at Baraton Center. Standard plate count and most probable number (MPN) was used to analyze the presences of coliform bacteria. The study results showed that up to 80% of the raw milk samples contained >100000CFU/ml of bacteria. The results were slightly different in boiled milk which showed that 60% the samples had the 5000CFU/ml coliform bacteria. The results of this study is an eye opener to the consumers on the quality of milk sold at Baraton Center.

Keywords: Coliform, bacteria, milk quality, most probable number (MPN), standard plate count (SPC)

Improving Marketing Effectiveness Through Adoption of E-Marketing: A Case Study of University of Eastern Africa, Baraton

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The current study present ways which could be adopted by UEAB in order to improve its marketing effectiveness. There were 45 respondents comprising administrators, IT staff, marketing staff, promotion officers, and students participated in the study by responding to a questionnaire. The findings emerging from the data analysis include that the current promotions strategies are not effective and cost efficient in student recruitment and that UEAB should adopt many other marketing strategies other than the ones currently used. Some of the strategies the respondents preferred were online adverts, TV adverts, bill boards, and social networks. Majority of respondents suggested that the UEAB start offering online courses as a way of reaching out to a wider clientele and also for easy access to learning. Challenges indicated by the respondents are that the current UEAB marketing strategies does not really provide services which are able to satisfy customers’ needs at individual or personal level and that the UEAB website does not provide a highly interactive platform between potential customers, UEAB management and students. The study concludes with the recommendations to administrators, faculty and policy makers on how to improve marketing effectiveness using the current marketing strategies and by adopting e-marketing strategies.
**Stock Price Dynamics for Stock Prices in Nairobi Security Exchange**

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In this study we analyze the stock prices movement in the Nairobi Security Exchange. The Nairobi Stock Exchange (N.S.E) was founded in 1954 as a voluntary organization of the stock brokers and is now one of the most active capital markets in Africa where market players buy and sell shares and other securities. The stock prices usually vary with time and this can be attributed to factors such as economic growth, climatic changes, government policies and political atmosphere. The objective of the study was to verify whether the price dynamics follow a random walk process or mean reversion. This may help market players understand the dynamics of prices so that they can make meaningful decision. We use of Dickey-Fuller Test for unit root in a simple regression model of prices return and the parameters are estimated by the method of ordinary least squares (O.L.S) estimates. The computed t value for the selected companies is more than the critical value of -1.95 at 95% confidence level; we fail to reject the null hypothesis.

**Key words:** Random walk, mean reversion, Dickey-Fuller test, unit root, ordinary least squares.

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**Global Health Ethics**

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Global health is a fields of study, research and practice whose main goal is the improvement of health and universal coverage towards health for all around the world. While public health focuses on the preventive, global health emphasizes both preventive and curative interests, whose goal is primarily achieved through interdisciplinary and inter-sectoral collaborative approaches. As tasks are taken on, there have been a number of ethical issues and concerns. This paper looks at the background or circumstances of global health ethics particularly the health disparities between developed and developing countries as well as the health inequalities within these countries. Other circumstances and/or underlying circumstances are explored. Finally, this paper looks at ethical or moral framework as well as the key principles in global health ethics.
Keywords: global health, public health, universal coverage, health equity, health inequity, global ethics, health for all, primary health care

Willingness and Eligibility to Mortgage Financing in Uasin Gishu County, Kenya: Application of Double Hurdle Model

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The purpose of this study was to investigate the factors that influenced willingness decision to participate in, and eligibility to, mortgage financing in Uasin Gishu County, Kenya. The study adopted descriptive survey research design. Purposive and simple random sampling techniques were used to obtain 753 respondents distributed proportionately to the 16 financial institutions in Uasin Gishu County. Data was collected by use of structured questionnaires and structured interview schedules and analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics. A Double Hurdle Model was employed using data collected on the assumption that willingness and eligibility to mortgage financing by respondents were two independent decisions and were influenced by the same decision factors. The results showed that age, rental income, tax benefit, income level, loan repayment period and lending interest rate significantly influenced the willingness to participate in mortgage financing, that age and income level significantly determined the eligibility to mortgage financing, and that females were more willing to participate in mortgage financing at all referenced points (mean, age and education) compared to males. There is need for the financial institutions, Ministry of Housing, and other stakeholders to consider formulating appropriate policies, programs, and products which can empower females to get access mortgage financing.

Keywords: Mortgage financing, willingness, eligibility, double hurdle model, Uasin Gishu, Kenya
Discriminant Analysis in Loan Granting

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This research study summarizes the loan evaluation method known as credit scoring using Discriminant Analysis. Credit scoring is a technique that helps banks decide whether to grant credit to applicants who apply to them or not. Credit department is faced with higher risk in making decisions. There is no general study that had been conducted in leading them toward making correct decisions. The main objective of this project was to determine the factors that can affect the bank’s decision to grant a loan. The study estimated a discriminant function to determine the expected financial health of the consumer credit of customers of one of the major commercial banks in Kenya by using eight demographic, socio-economic, and loan characteristics of the sampled borrowers. The data was analyzed using SPSS. The estimated function was found to be significant at one per cent level of significance and the model estimated a group membership with more than seventy-five per cent accuracy. This may decrease bad debts, and help to set risk based credit pricing for the clients and may also make the credit granting faster and more accurate.

Keywords: Credit score, discriminant analysis, credit worthiness, SPSS

Healthcare Workers Preparedness in the Emerging Global Health Issues: Lens of Nurses and Doctors

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This study aimed to find out how prepared healthcare workers are to manage and curb the emerging global health issues from the lens of nurses and doctors as they are directly involved with patient care and are at the forefront of tackling emerging health issues. This project was done to help sensitize the world to the challenges faced by nurses and doctors daily as they prepare to deal with the emerging health issues. Data was collected using questionnaires and participants were randomly selected. The results depicted the following: lack of confidence in information distributed from the scientists, ineffective education and training on how to handle the health crisis, discrimination on distribution of information, resources and equipment, lack of physiological and psychological health support for the medics since they are on the frontline of the health issues, culture and politics are some of the factors that contribute to ineffective preparation of nurses and doctors in emerging global health issues. In conclusion, this project served as an eye opener to the challenges that nurses and doctors face in their preparation to face the rising global health issues like Ebola, Cancer, HIV/AIDS, natural disasters, terrorism amongst others.
Keywords: Emerging global health issues, preparedness of healthcare workers, views of nurses and doctors, challenges of nurses and doctors

Perceptions on the Benefits of Outsourcing Hospital Operations in Selected County Hospitals in Kenya

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This research seeks to identify the perceptions on the benefits of outsourcing some of the hospital operations in reducing cost, increasing revenue, and improving quality and patient/clinical satisfaction employing a descriptive research design. Using purposive sampling, one hundred and twenty three (123) employees in administration, accounting, and health care from selected sub-county and county hospitals were involved in this study. A valid and reliable questionnaire was used to collect data for this research. Descriptive statistical measures, t-test, and one-way analysis of variance were used to analyze the data. The research found that hospitals can outsource operations to increase revenue, reduce cost, and improve quality and patient/clinical satisfaction; that the respondents from level 4 hospitals have more positive perceptions on the benefits of outsourcing hospital operations on cost reduction, quality improvement, and patient/clinical satisfaction than those from level 5 hospitals; and that employees in the accounting department have more positive perceptions on the benefit of outsourcing in quality improvement than those in administration. Global outsourcing provides a compelling platform to research the issues of competitive advantage in hospitals, organizations globally and contract out non-core competencies to emerging marketing.

Keywords: Outsourcing, hospital operations, county hospitals, benefits, Kenya
Analysis of Toilet Seat Contamination by Trichomonas vaginalis in University of Eastern Africa, Baraton, Kenya

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This study sought to investigate the possibility of transmission of sexually transmitted disease-Trichomoniasis, caused by a single cell protozoan, Trichomonas vaginalis, via a toilet seat, employing an experimental study design to determine the level of contamination of the toilet seats in the University of Eastern Africa, Baraton. Thirty women toilets seats in the ladies dormitories, humanities building, and room 15 were examined using three methods; wet mount, Gram stain and Giemsa stain to find the presence of the parasite on the toilet seats. Samples from these toilet seats were collected for a period of eight weeks, five days a week, before and after each toilet was used. The data analyzed showed that the toilet seats were contaminated with TV, albeit no single trophozoite was found alive during wet mount examination, indicating the impossibility of toilet seat transmission. The paired sample test showed that there was evidence that toilets seat level of contamination before and after use was significantly different in ladies dormitory (Giemsa stain p=0.002, Grams stain, p=0.001) and humanities building, (Giemsa, p=0.080, Grams stain, p=0.011). Due to absence of the live trophozoite of the TV, the study concluded that possibility of transmission of TV via toilet seat in UEAB was not possible.

Keywords: Trichomoniasis, Trichomonas vaginalis, toilet seat, contamination, transmission

Occupational Fire Hazard Preparedness: A Case of Kisii Level 5 Hospital

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Fire is among the leading causes of property loss, psychological distress, and sometimes loss of life. This research aims to identify the possible causes of fire and to establish the fire safety measures existing in Kisii level 5 hospitals. The study design employed was descriptive cross-sectional. Purposively sampled staff members in the hospital tasked with the safety and the hospital blocks participated in the study. Descriptive statistics were employed to analyze data. It was found that all the hospital blocks were connected with electricity. Flammables (25%) were the leading cause of ignition. Only 8.33% of the hospital blocks had been constructed with noncombustible ceilings.91.67% of the hospital lacked fire detection systems.16.67% of the hospital had portable fire extinguishers.8.33%of the hospital had been constructed with smoke control compartments.25% of the hospital blocks had fire exit and direction signs. The hospital staff apart from the maintenance department had not undergone through fire safety training. The hospital had never had a fire drill. The study revealed that Kisii level 5 Hospital has very low level fire hazard preparedness. There were no firefighting equipment and a fire safety strategy. The maintenance of the firefighting equipment had been overlooked.
This study aims at bringing some empirical evidence into the global debate of the socio-economic impact of cooperative societies, focused on Nandi county with a dozen tea cooperatives, the tea industry being dominated by multinationals. It assesses the socio-economic impact of the cooperatives to the smallholder tea farmers by investigating variables of increasing income, improved housing, and school enrollment and to the existing multinationals in the area of study. Stratified sampling was used and data was collected using structured questionnaires and from secondary data from various cooperatives documents, published articles, and workshop reports. The analysis strategy allows for a series of to-and-fros between the collected data and the theoretic models, and SPSS was used to analyze the data to examine how these direct socioeconomic impacts ripple through the economy. The paper is descriptive, providing knowledge on the impacts and implication of the increasing cooperatives, approaches employed and the challenges faced, based on various out growers tea cooperatives. Results indicate that there is an increase in income for the members compared to non-members and general better living standards of the members of the SACCOs and that the future of out growers tea farming relies heavily on the contribution of the cooperatives.

**Keywords:** Impacts, Smallholders’ marketing, Cooperatives, Nandi County, Kenya
Assessment of Students’ Learning Preferences: A Case of Education Students at University of Eastern Africa, Baraton

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Alfonseca, Carro, Martin, Ortigas, and Paredes (2006) stress that to be conscious of the students’ learning preferences will facilitate the adaption of suitable techniques and methods to match with the students’ inclination. Recognizing the students’ learning preferences may very well aid the teachers in becoming more sensitive to students’ differences in the classroom, thus promoting enhancement to teaching practices that best suit the students learning preferences particularly applying modern techniques of teaching utilizing ICT. The present research explores on the student’s learning preferences and the degree of utilization of teaching methods applied by the lecturers and the professors at UEAB to address the learning preferences of the students in the Department of Education. The specific objectives of the study are to: describe the learning preferences of the students in whole class, individual, small group activities, and ICT integrated learning activities; to find out whether learning preferences of the students differ with age, gender and length of stay at UEAB; and determine whether the teachers of the students in the Education Department address their learning preferences. The participants of the study are selected education students during the second trimester of the academic year 2014-2015.

Keywords: Learning preferences, ICT integration, teaching methods, utilization, teachers

Did Jesus Sanction the Use of Alcoholic Beverages?: Analysis of the Word ποτήριον in Mark 10:38

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In the religious pluralism in the global world today, there are current issues that need to be examined in the light of God’s Word as a guide for morality. There are Christians who believe that Jesus miraculously ‘manufactured’ a high-quality (alcoholic) wine at Cana as recorded in John 2 and in the same stratum instituted the very last supper with alcoholic wine. This undoubtedly influences the drinking habits of Christians around the world arguing that Christ’s changing of water into wine at the wedding of Cana as primary evidence of Jesus’ sanctioning the use of alcoholic beverages. The thrust of this paper is to shed light on what Jesus meant in reference to the’ cup’ (ποτήριον) within the larger context in the passage as there are varied views of this cup as a drinking vessel, wine, water, Holy Communion, baptism, salvation, or God’s wrath. It endeavors to examine the significance of this word in this pericope and its parallelism within the range of use of this word with the hope that by the end of this review within its literary context, its sense will be established, thus the right exegetical context will add value to the understanding of the text.
School safety is a global issue, yet teachers have not been trained on safety implementation and management. This study dealt with the development of a safety policy implementation framework for secondary schools in Kenya. Purposive and stratified random sampling techniques were used to sample 6 headteachers, 120 teachers, 300 form three students, and 6 watchmen from 6 national schools and 4 Quality Assurance and Standards Officers. Data collection instruments included questionnaires, interview schedules, and observation checklists. The study employed concurrent mixed methods research design. Variables studied were implementation, level of awareness, attitudes of teachers and students, and strategies in enhancing school safety. The findings revealed that national secondary schools had done moderate implementation of safety policies due to a number of factors. There was minimal safety awareness, with variations in attitude among teachers and students. Headteachers, Quality Assurance and Standards Officers, teachers, students and security personnel were found to be playing a significant role in the implementation of safety policies in schools. It was established that schools had various strategies in place for the implementation of safety policies. Suggested solutions towards improving the implementation of safety led to the creation of a safety policy implementation framework for Kenyan secondary schools.

Keywords: Safety, policy implementation, secondary schools, Kenya

Curriculum change has received increased attention from education stakeholders and has been looked at as a means of making education relevant to societal settings. While curriculum change is a necessary endeavour in education sector, modalities of changes have impact on how the changes are received by education stakeholders. Teachers, being important ingredients in school systems, the influence of their reaction toward success or failure of curriculum changes cannot be ignored. This study, therefore, attempts to compare curriculum change and teacher participation in Uganda and Tanzania secondary schools in terms of frequency of curriculum change, significance of curriculum change, teachers’ preparedness, teachers’ involvement and actual implementation of curriculum change.

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Globalization, a Recycling of Colonialism: A Reading of Sembene Ousmane’s Xala and the Last of the Empire

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Through a textual analysis of Sembene Ousmane’s novels, Xala and The Last of the Empire, the paper suggests that nation building in Africa (Senegal) has been hampered by globalization. Nation building was trumpeted by African nationalists who united the masses to end colonial rule. The political leaders and the middle class touted nation building. However, after they took up the reins of power from the colonialists, they not only created an elite class of capitalists, but they also sustained exploitative links with the former colonial masters, whose only intent is to underdevelop African nations. These leaders aped the lifestyle of the former master at the expense of the masses and the nation. Their practices undermined the sense of nationalism. It is against this backdrop that this paper will explore globalization and how it challenges and undermines nation-building in African nation-states.

Keywords: Globalization, colonialism, Sembene Ousmane, Xala, The Last of the Empire
Transnational Education: Emerging Issues Over the Providers, Mode of Supply/Pedagogy, and Curriculum

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The objective of this desktop research was to establish the rationale for transnational higher education, and emerging issues over the providers, mode of supply, the potential of the market, pedagogy and curriculum. The theories of social reconstruction and critical pedagogy guided the study. Past research reveals that transnational higher education is anchored in economic, political, cultural, and educational rationales. Students’ flows in the global market are largely uneven and asymmetrical between nations. The modes of provision include cross-border supply, consumption abroad, commercial presence, and presence of natural persons. The emerging issues include competition, apartheid and cultural imperialism; pedagogical differences across nations, nations loosing autonomy and control of their own higher education, confusions on qualifications and transfer of academic credits, escalated costs, commercializing and commoditization of knowledge, brain drain, and insecurity. Quality assurance and accreditation is at stake since the national/states’ capacity for regulating the supply of transnational higher education is limited. There are issues on how to harmonize the global and local curriculum. The study recommends sharing of universities in the South and North in the global space, responsive cultural and techno-pedagogies, a global curriculum and clear global regulation policies on transnational higher education.

Keywords: Social reconstruction, transnational education, cross-border education, critical pedagogy, curriculum, virtual universities, globalization, higher education
Constructivism in Teacher Preparation in Kenya

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“"You cannot teach humanity anything: you can only help him/her find it within him/herself.””
-Galileo…

This article summarizes the traditional methods of teacher preparation, in which teachers are trained to efficiently transfer the information from the instructor to the learner and its shortcomings. Tella et al. (2010) noted that such instructor-centered methods make the learners not to enjoy their lessons and therefore miss the benefits of intellectual discovery. The paper then proposes the constructivist teacher preparation procedures in which the instructor encourages the learners to reflect on their experiences (prior knowledge) so that they may integrate such experiences with the new information in their process of constructing knowledge. Such learner-centered method has been noted (Chika, 2012) to be powerful in enhancing learning achievement than the instructor-centered. The inclusion of the constructivist teacher preparation into Kenya’s education system would reflect the current global curriculum trends where various African countries such as Ghana, Nigeria, Zimbabwe, and South Africa are equally trying the system for better quality of education.

Keywords: Constructivism, teacher preparation, learner-centered, intellectual discovery
Ever since its advent in the 1960s, globalization has been perceived as a threat to the survival of the ‘less fit’ indigenous languages and a boost for the survival of ‘the fittest’ languages in the global village. The argument of the world getting smaller has been used to justify the use of foreign languages as languages of education in African countries Kenya included. The ever-encroaching presence of English in domains where indigenous mother tongues were traditionally used has been a source of stress to local languages. A lot of importance has been attached to the acquisition of English because of the economic benefits it yields. This fact means that African countries can receive knowledge, know-how technology, books etc. from other countries but they are not able to contribute anything of value to the global pool. Devaluing of the African language means that the important indigenous knowledge associated with these languages necessary for sustainable development is underutilised. With Kenya’s change from central government to devolved government there is a reverse exodus to the rural areas to seek county jobs. Utilizing these languages will empower communities to combat many problems bedeviling them and to be able to share their valued knowledge globally.

Keywords: globalization, indigenous language, mother tongue, empowerment

This research focuses on campus climate for diversity in terms of race, ethnicity, religion and gender. The objectives include the assessment of the compositional and psychological diversity of selected Adventist higher educational Institutions (AHEIs). Participants are faculty and students of selected Adventist educational institutions in both Ethiopia and Uganda. The researchers purposively selected the institutions and the participants due to the nature of the research. Both qualitative and quantitative methods are employed in order to triangulate the information being gathered. The results indicate that Adventist Institutions of higher education are rich in diversity and are fertile ground for cultural integration and training of global workers and leaders. It is also found out that diversity has positive impact on learning where the learner benefits both from curricular and extracurricular programs. It fits the student for working in a variety of cultures based on the testimonials obtained in the study. However, it is found out that challenges include lack of deliberate strategies to manage diversity and recommends that leaders of Adventist Institutions need to enact deliberate policy mechanisms to maximize the benefits of diversity on Adventist campuses, in order to train workers who are conscious of their possible global placements.
Keywords: Education, globalization, missionary placement, campus climate, diversity

Integration of Environmental Issues in Tanzanian and Kenyan Teacher Training Institutions

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This study sought to find out the integration of environmental issues in Tanzanian and Kenyan Teacher Training Institutions. The review shows that Environmental Education (EE) is taught in individual subjects like Geography, Science and common courses like Development Studies, Social Studies and Foundation of Education. This is contrary to Tanzanian and Kenyan Education and Training Policy, which states that Environmental Education has to be integrated in all subjects for the purpose of achieving the Environmental Education and Training for Sustainable Development with highlights in the Millennium Development Goals. The review established that although there is environmental education in the primary and secondary school curriculums, it is not integrated on an equal footing in all subjects. Some subjects like Science, Social Studies and Geography have more environmental content than subjects like English and History among others. Teachers claim to have insufficient knowledge about EE because they were not satisfactorily taught in their pre-teacher training programs. This makes teachers lack environmental education and expertise. Teachers’ views suggest that environmental education should be included in the teacher education curriculum as an independent and compulsory subject or particular topics in other subjects. In addition, methodology of teaching EE should be integrated in teacher training programs.

Keywords: Integration, Environmental Issues, Teacher Training, Kenya, Tanzania
A Critical Analysis of School Culture and its Influence on Academic Performance of Secondary School Students in Nandi County, Kenya

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School culture generally refers to a set of values and belief systems of various groups within the school. It also includes assumptions, norms, history, heroes, myths, rituals, artefacts, visible and audible behaviour patterns. Causal comparative research design was used in this study where an attempt was made to compare the school climates of high and low performing provincial secondary schools in Nandi County of Kenya. Purposive sampling technique was used to identify both the high and low performing schools based on the Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education examination results of the selected schools. The high performing schools in this study were those whose examinations mean scores recorded over the last five years was 7.0 and above which translates to a grade of C+, while the low performing schools were those whose mean scores were 6.9 and below, a mean grade of less than C plain. The sample in this study comprised of 424 students and 103 teachers in six secondary schools in Nandi County. School culture was found to have a significant influence on academic performance. High performing schools had a positive, interactive and functioning school culture while the contrary was evidenced in the low performing ones.

Keywords: School climate, culture, academic performance, secondary school

Implications of Life Skills Education on Character Development in Children: A Case of Hill School

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The world today is facing numerous challenges such as indiscipline in schools, civil strife and social deprivation. Life Skills Education (LSE) is an intervention. This program is meant to equip the youth with life skills. The purpose of this study was to investigate the development of LSE amongst primary school children in Kenya. The major research objective was to determine whether LSE contributes to character development. The research addressed these research questions: (i) What is the status of LSE in Kenya; (ii) how is LSE implemented?; (iii) to what extent has LSE contributed to development of psychosocial competencies?; and (iv) what are the challenges facing the implementation of LSE? The research design was descriptive survey. Data was collected using questionnaires, interviews and focused group discussions. Quantitative data was analysed using Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient, and Kendall’s Tau (t) coefficient. Qualitative data was coded and summarized in themes. Results revealed a significant correlation between teaching of LSE and development of character. Teachers and pupils acknowledged the importance of LSE in the development of character. The study identified challenges facing the implementation of LSE. This study is relevant to teachers, parents, educators, policy makers and stakeholders in education.
The objective of the study is to explore some of the factors that influence commitment to religion among contemporary religious people. It interrogates the attitude of a contemporary socialite who, aware of the needs and requirements of his or her religious persuasion, still chooses to experience their religiosity in a manner contrary to the conventional, but yet remaining religious nonetheless. The study is a theoretical analysis drawing its reference from published literature and also from popular reading, taking off from the premise that contemporary religious people exhibit a type of religious commitment which may be said to be influenced by prevailing religious pluralism whose emphasis on situational relativism is hinged on the fluidity of the ever-changing ethics of the so-called global village. The result of the analysis may be understood as an indicator of ‘things to come’ showing that the way religion has been experienced is significantly changing, moving away from what has been clearly understood, to attitudes which are increasingly personalized and impenetrable. The study seeks to show that presence of personalized forms of religious commitment is an outstanding indication that there are prominent issues emerging from globalization.

**Keywords:** Religion, globalization, believer, commitment, church, religious

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**The Impact of Globalization on the Accreditation of Institutions of Higher Learning**

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Accreditation is a process through which institutions of higher learning are certified for meeting standards comparable to other institutions of similar category worldwide. Institutions of higher learning and the programs they offer are compared to international standards for meeting criteria set to train personnel to boost the world economy, promote multicultural society and serve in a global world political arena. Procedures of accreditation, programs to be accredited, and values to be exhibited by the curricula need to adhere to world standards and value inclinations. The purpose of this study is to buttress the fascinating challenges emanating from the accreditation of institutions of higher learning and their programs embodied in the fact that while globalization agenda seeks to harmonize the standards across the board, institutions seek to advance their diversified visions, missions and philosophies and what happens to the institutional identity is of paramount importance to reckon with. The global arena encourages the virtual universities and virtual libraries with less physical facilities including lecture halls and libraries. What would the accreditation process anchor on and uphold when there are no comparable facilities of virtual learning to traditional institutions of learning and their demonstration of quality teaching in observable, verifiable and quantified environment?
Keywords: Accreditation, education, globalization, institutions of higher learning, quality assurance

Cultural Adjustment and Expatriate’s Job Performance in an International Faith Based University in Kenya

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To be able to perform abroad, expatriates must harmonize themselves to the conditions prevailing in the host country. These include getting accustomed to living, working and interacting with the host country nationals. The process is commonly referred to as ‘cultural adjustment’. In order to identify these issues, a study will be undertaken, which is mainly the impact of cultural adjustments on expatriate’s job performance. Organizational factors such as cultural awareness, cultural adaptability, diversity acceptance and global experience will be used to examine the impact of cultural adjustments on expatriate’s job performance at the international faith based university in Kenya. A descriptive research approach will be used with a total of 42 respondents. This research is going to be addressing the reasons that make expatriates adjust while working outside their home countries. The aim of the research is to view what are the motives that make expatriates adjust in their new environment. The objectives of the study are; to identify the factors that affects to adjust cultural environment among the expatriates at the international faith based university in Kenya and to determine the impact of cultural adjustments on expatriate’s job performance.

Keywords: Cultural Adjustment, cultural awareness, cultural adaptability, diversity acceptance, global experience, and Job performance.

Managing Biodiversity in Kenya: Challenges and Opportunities

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Biodiversity provides a major pillar in the socio-economic, technological and scientific development since it sustains several sectors such as agriculture, tourism, processing plants as well as biotechnological research. This is through their multiple values or uses, which range from socio-cultural, economic and ecological to intrinsic functions. Despite the numerous importance of the rich resource base, the biological resources continue to face myriad problems world over, which threaten their existence. Efforts to salvage the resources often encounter several setbacks which militate against their management. The paper attempts to unravel the challenges, which deter the management of biodiversity in Kenya and how the constraints can be addressed so as to reverse the phenomenon of biodiversity degradation and loss. It focuses on Kodera and Wire forests in Homa Bay County.
**Determination of Nitrate Levels in Water from Lake Victoria**

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The present study was undertaken to determine the levels of nitrates in lake water. Nitrates anion in water can range from a few milligrams to thousands. Ultra violet spectrophotometric method was used to perform the analysis. From the study, the levels of nitrates in the water samples was within the recommended (50 mg/L) threshold limit. A maximum value of 47.14 mg/L and a minimum value of 40.00 mg/L were obtained from the study. Statistical analysis was performed using excel spreadsheet software. High nitrate levels in water is an indication of water pollution with nutrient loads from human activities such as farming, industrial and domestic effluent. It is therefore important to monitor water to assess the quality of domestic and industrial water.

**Keywords**: Nitrates, Lake Victoria, UV-visible spectrophotometry

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**Analysis of Savings of Credit Cooperatives Societies Services and Socio-Economic Development of Households in Nandi County In Kenya.**

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Microfinance services such as Savings of Credit Cooperatives Societies (SACCOs) have an important role to play into households’ welfare to meet their basic needs. Various interventions of SACCOs of lending money have been specifically targeting the poor population in a bid to improve their socio-economic development such as income generation, food security, education, housing/shelter, and health. Although SACCOs have endeavored to offer financial services to the vulnerable groups, their impact on the socio-economic activities of the beneficiaries remains low. This study analyzes the SACCOs services provided to households and finds out their relationship to socio-economic development of people in Nandi County in Kenya. The study applied descriptive and correlational approaches to interpret data that were collected through a questionnaire. This study will be significant to the urban and rural communities to understand the importance of saving in SACCOs for socio-economic development improvement.
Empowerment of the youth regarding HIV and AIDS can have a lifelong influence on their behaviour as individuals, their families and their communities. The main objective of the study was to determine the current knowledge, attitudes, and practices of secondary school students regarding HIV and AIDS in Kuria Sub-county, Kenya. Descriptive survey using a self-administered structured questionnaire was used to collect data from 354 students (54% boys and 46% girls) who were randomly selected from 6 out of 11 schools. Results show that students’ level of knowledge was high with 55.26% of the students having a positive attitude and 44.73% have negative attitude toward HIV/AIDS. Approximately 53.8% of students still take the risk to expose themselves to HIV/AIDS regardless of year of study. There is need to intensify and broaden HIV education among primary and secondary schools, enhance HIV counselling in secondary schools on effects of stigmatisation, increase mass media campaigns against HIV specifically among secondary school students, consider condomization of secondary schools and the community, and conduct frequent evaluation of the behaviour change programs. HIV youth programs in Kenya should focus on the attitudes and practices of the youths in order to change the picture of the youth population.

Keywords: HIV/AIDS, knowledge, attitudes, practices, secondary school students
In Vitro Antibacterial Activity of Ethanolic – Aqua Extract of Tephrosia Vogelii Bark Against Laboratory Strains of Selected Microorganisms

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The study was conducted to analyze the antibacterial activity of Tephrosia vogelii bark. The plant sample was extracted using ethanol and water in the ratio 7:3. Antibacterial activity was done using well diffusion methods and the data analysed using SPSS software to compare the means and also check whether there was significance between the zones of inhibitions caused by the plant extract and also those caused by the positive control. A study was carried out to investigate the bioactivity of the plant by using microorganism such as Bacillus cereus, Escherichia coli, Salmonella typhi, Streptococcus pyogenes, Serratia marcescens, Serratia liquefaciens, Enterobacter aerogenes and Staphylococcus epidermidis. From the study the plant Tephrosia vogelii was found to inhibit the growth of B. cereus with a zone of inhibition of 15.667 ± 0.333, S. pyogenes zone 16.666 ± 0.333 and S. epidermidis 17.667 ± 0.333. The bacteria which had a zone of inhibition of less than 8 mm were termed to be unsusceptible. The data collected and documented in this paper is a scientific justification that the bark of Tephrosia vogelii can be used to treat against various disease cost by Bacillus cereus, S. pyogenes and S. epidermidis.

Keywords: Tephrosia vogelii, antibacterial, medicinal herbs, bark
Learning on Indigenous Organization and Commercial Businesses’ Performance in Butembo
Democratic Republic of Congo

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In this dynamic-competitive era, organizations and individuals require competency to survive into doing businesses. These involve learning organizational programs that boost the performance of business activities. Business performance for many entrepreneurs relates to output of work and tasks for good result and outcome. Due to the traditional instructive learning organizational strategies and techniques in the urban of Butembo town in the Democratic Republic of Congo, many people habitually practice commercial activities with extrinsic motivators for appreciation and praises for recognition. The purpose of this study is to find out the relationship between learning on indigenous organizational programs on desired business achievements to produce desired result and the level of continuous self-directed business performance. This study covers the period from 1980 to 2015 employing the descriptive-analytical approach. Businessmen from among registered business enterprises in Butembo were purposively sampled. Findings of the study will benefit the beginner businessmen and investors that would like to start businesses and projects in Butembo. They will have an understanding on how individuals as well as business enterprises function. Investors and businessmen will have knowledge and learn about the behavior of continuous self-directing business performance in Butembo.

Keywords: Learning organization, indigenous organization, organization business strategies and techniques, organizational programs, business performance, Butembo Town
Adventist Educators: Are They Preparing Global Citizens?

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In a world filled with so many education systems and philosophies, the Adventist philosophy of education offers an excellent opportunity to prepare global citizens: a fairly uniform human resource who can serve the church and the world regardless of their country of origin and study, which may be realized only to the extent the Adventist philosophy of education is implemented in Adventist institutions of learning. The purpose of the study was to find out the perception of implementation of the Adventist philosophy of education by students and educators in secondary schools of Central Kenya Conference (CKC). A survey design was used and data was collected using questionnaires from a purposively selected sample of 282 form four students, 46 teachers and 6 school administrators. The findings revealed that there was inconsistency in the implementation of the Adventist philosophy of education in the following areas: principle of integration, learner-centered methods, Christ-controlled relations, holistic curriculum and effective administration. There was no established formal induction or seminars to acquaint the teachers and administrators on the Adventist philosophy of education. The stakeholders differed significantly in their perceptions of implementation of learner-centered methods, effective administration and the mental aspect of the holistic curriculum.

Keywords: Adventist education, implementation, global citizens, teachers, administrators
Could the Inability to Read be the Main Barrier in the Participation of Kenyan Pupils in the Global Space?: The Reading Skills, Habits and Attitudes of Standard Six Pupils in Trans-Nzoia County, Kenya

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Globalization has brought a new era of knowledge economy in which abilities to access, generate and disseminate knowledge determine an individual’s participation in the global space making the ability to read to be more crucial than in the past. This study investigated the reading skills, habits and attitudes of 448 standard six pupils in Trans-Nzoia East District in Kenya. The study was guided by social learning theory and motivation theory by Bandura (1977) and cognitive theory by Gestalt (1929). Data was collected through questionnaire, reading skill score sheet, interviews and observation and analyzed using descriptive statistics, Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient, and t-test. The findings revealed that although the pupils had positive attitude towards reading, home and school environments posed challenges to reading habits through limited access/availability of reading materials, lack of adult/parent role models, functional school libraries, trained teacher librarians, independent reading lessons, and library lessons. The reading skill test showed that students lacked proficiency in reading with emphasis in study-related reading as opposed to recreational reading, suggesting that the pupils lagged behind in global information. There was a significant positive relationship between reading skills and amount of time and attitude toward reading. Girls had better reading skills than boys.

Keywords: Reading, skills, habits, attitudes, primary school

Drug Abuse as an Emerging Behavior among Secondary School Adolescents

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This paper discusses trends in drug abuse: a case of a rural school in Makueni County. The aim of the study is to determine the risk of drug abuse social behaviors among the adolescent and their linkage to the educational success or failure. Specifically, the paper looks at the following issues: to determine which youth group is at greatest risk of drug abuse in Kenya, to determine lifestyle, value orientation and changing connotations associated with drug abuse among adolescents in Kenya, to determine the immediate and more general aspects of the environment associated with drug abuse in Kenya, to determine the major transitions in Kenyan social environment in relation to drug abuse, to examine possible consequences of using drugs in Kenyan secondary schools, to examine the linkage between educational success or failure and drug abuse in Kenyan secondary schools. This study employed mixed research methods that include quantitative and qualitative research methods. Data were gathered using questionnaire, face-to-face interview, observation, and documents. Forms two and three students participated in the study.
Keywords: Trends, drug abuse, adolescents, secondary school

The Impact of Globalization on Higher Education Curriculum: Implications for Educational Practices

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This article examines how globalization challenges the ways we have traditionally conceptualized higher education curriculum, and its implications for educational practices. The information in this article was obtained through review of literature; articles published in peer review journals from the search engines and published books. Although there are many definitions of curriculum, here the focus is on the definition by Hass (1987) which states that curriculum is “all of the experiences that individual learners have in a program of education whose purpose is to achieve broad goals and related specific objectives, which is planned in terms of a framework of theory and research or past and present professional practice” (p.5). Findings reveal that globalization is complex system, involving a large number of integrated components operating together and characterized by constant changes. Although globalization is not a new phenomenon, current trends show that it is erupting every nation in a very high speed. Global issues challenge higher education every day and thus, education can no longer be seen in a strictly national context.

Keywords: Curriculum, globalization, information communication, innovation, technology

Jesus Christ the Only Way to Heaven

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Supporters of religious pluralism in a global world argue that all religions lead to heaven, and that Jesus Christ is only one of the many ways to heaven. The submission of this paper is that going to heaven involves going through a process of redemption and re-creation which only God the creator can perform. Of the many religions in the world, it is only Christianity which presents God the creator and the re-creator who offered Himself a sacrifice to redeem humanity. This paper consists of five brief sections: God’s original creation of humankind in His image and likeness with the potential to endlessly become like Him by beholding God’s revelations of Himself; the fall of humanity from God’s ideal and how this human fallen-ness disrupted and corrupted God’s plan for human beings to continuously become like Him; God’s plan of redeeming and re-creating humanity by which the ability to become like God is restored; God’s judgment process by which He will separate between the ones who will have accepted His redemption and re-creation plan and those who will have not; and the completion of God’s plan for the redemption and re-creation of fallen humanity who will have accepted His offer.
Keywords: Creation, human fall, redemption, re-creation, heaven

Dysmenorrhea Among Nandi Adolescent Girls (13 – 17 years): Management and Academic Performance in Private and Public Schools

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Dysmenorrhea is the painful cramps in the lower abdomen occurring just before or during menstruation, in the absence of other diseases such as endometriosis. Initial presentation of primary dysmenorrhea typically occurs in adolescence. It causes extensive personal and public health problems, a high degree of school absenteeism and poor academic performances among adolescent girls. A comparative study in Baraton Sagero Secondary School (BASS) and Kapkechui Girls Secondary School, a private and a public secondary school, respectively, was done to accurately compare the prevalence, management, and effects of dysmenorrhea on academic performance of adolescent girls. The prevalence of dysmenorrhea was found to be 58% in both schools. Family history of dysmenorrhea strongly increased its risk. Dysmenorrhea is a significant symptom for a large proportion of adolescent girls; however, severe pain leading to poor grades in exams is less common. In BASS, the correlation between sitting for exams while experiencing dysmenorrhea and its effect on the final grade was 0.719 while the correlation in Kapkechui was 0.171. The chi-square values in Kapkechui and BASS were 1.372 and 5.063, respectively. The findings indicate the enormity of the problem and the need of for appropriate intervention through a change in attitude towards dysmenorrhea.

Keywords: Dysmenorrhea, adolescents, secondary school, prevalence, academic performance
Assessing Household Solid Waste Management Systems in Baraton Center

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Solid-waste management is a major challenge in urban areas throughout the world. Without an effective and efficient solid-waste management program, the waste generated from various human activities, both industrial and domestic, can result in health hazards and have a negative impact on the environment. This study was done to assess household solid waste management systems in Baraton Centre by determining different types of solid waste generated by the households, assessing handling methods at household level, ascertaining common challenges associated with waste management systems and determining factors that affect household waste management methods. Quantitative descriptive case study design was used and participants were conveniently sampled. Closed ended questionnaires were used to collect data and presented using tables, bar graphs, pie charts and reported through discussions. The study ensured confidentiality, informed consent, privacy, and voluntary participation to the respondents. The study findings show that majority of the respondents (78%) knew about solid waste management. The fact that the education level of a family head was negatively associated with the practices regarding household solid waste management indicates that improving general public awareness concerning the problem of solid waste management should be a high priority of the responsible authorities and the general public.

Keywords: Solid waste, management, household

The Impact of Globalization on African Languages

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Globalization has come with several global trends such as global culture, global language, global education, global business, global media etc. There is no doubt that most of these trends have both advantages and disadvantages. When it comes to the impact of globalization on African languages, it is a blessing and a curse at the same time. On one hand, it is a blessing because globalization has created awareness of many African languages due to information technology and the media. On the other hand, it is a curse because globalization has affected African languages negatively. It has become a threat to the survival of many African languages. This article discusses how globalization has impacted negatively on African languages while a western language such as English is marching towards the status of a global language. The article critically examines how African languages have been marginalized at international organizations, in the education system, at international conferences, at international trade, at international media to the expense of western language. It is argued that the impact of globalization on African languages has become a threat to the survival of most African languages and unless something is done, a number of African languages will become endangered languages.
The statement, “This is the true light the gives light to every man” in John 1:9 has been understood by some to imply that ‘truth’ is found in other religions and that this truth can lead to salvation. Religious pluralism views the text as a support to its proposition, the theory that all religions are equally valid paths to salvation. The parallels between the Christian religion and other religions call for an answer to the inquiry: what is the source of the truths in other world religions? Is the Christian religion the only source of truth? Can the text be used to support religious pluralism? This study examines John 1:9 especially the verb fwtizei (gives light) to determine whether it carries a nuance of transitiveness, the “giving of light” is passed on to the receiver who ends up as a source of light, or is the term mainly intransitive. The analysis concludes that “the giving of light” is intransitive thus Jesus the true light remains the source. The study of the context shows that the “the giving of light” is intended to lead to the true light and does not indicate turning the recipient into a source of light.

Keywords: Light, truth, source, transitive, intransitive
Every day, approximately 800 women die from preventable causes related to pregnancy and childbirth; and 99% of all maternal deaths occur in developing countries (WHO, 2014). Lack of awareness of preconception care is one of the important causes of maternal mortality in developing countries. This study seeks to examine the level of preconception awareness among women in the reproductive ages between 18-49 years living in peri-urban areas of Accra, Ghana. Data was collected using a questionnaire from 339 respondents. Chi-square test, Kappa Test, Phi and Cramer's V Tests were used in the analysis. The results show that planning for pregnancy was not related to marital status. There exists strong association between education and awareness on the importance of folic acid in preconception care. Education among women played a significant role in the practice of good nutrition before pregnancy or conception. Women lacked the awareness of obstetric risk factors irrespective of their level of education and there was disagreement in visiting their health care providers to examine whether they had any obstetric risk factors before pregnancy. Therefore, to enhance preconception care and reduce maternal mortality rates, mass education, constant monitoring by counselors and healthcare providers and public health campaigns are recommended.

**Keywords**: Maternal mortality, maternal mortality ratio, preconception care, pregnancy, preconception care awareness