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Effects of Stakeholders' Participation in the Inter-Ethnic Conflicts and Economic Growth in Nyando, Muhoroni and Tinderet Sub-Counties

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Abstract: ***The impact of ethnic conflicts to economic growth has been of great concerns by many Nations globally. Africa is the most affected continent in regard to conflict due to many nations within the continent experiencing numerous conflicts either within themselves or across their borders. Further, inter-ethnic conflict cost the Continent a tune of $ 120 billion, specifically affecting the agricultural sector subjecting over 198,000,000 people to starvation and food insecurity. Government effort in addressing the issue has been in vain as the number of deaths continued to rise tremendously from an estimate of 7, 9 and 13 people in 2012, 2014 and 2016 respectively. Further, massive destruction on property since 2012 has increased the rate of poverty, illiteracy, insecurity and communicable diseases. This has raised the concerns about the government's ability in mitigating the vice. Previous studies in Kenya have focused on relationships between inter-ethnic conflicts, power and sharing of government resources. However, little research has been done on inter-ethnic conflicts with stability, security, mobility and morbidity.The main objective was to determine stakeholders' participation in the inter-ethnic conflicts on economic growth in Nyando, Muhoroni and Tinderet sub-counties. Conflict theory as propounded by Karl Marx was adopted. Correlation survey design and a population of 220 were used. It was a census study with response rateat 75.7%. The results indicates that there is a positive significant relationship between inter-ethnic conflicts and economic growth after controlling for the effect of stakeholder participation (r=.701, p=.000). The study further indicates that stakeholder participation is correlated with economic growth (R=.330) accounts for 10.9% change in economic growth (R2=.109), a value that is significant, (F(1, 218)=46.091, p=.000). Finally, the net effect of inter-ethnic conflicts, which is the center of interest in the study, was obtained by subtracting the R2 value of stakeholder participation from the total R2 value of both variables to obtain an R2change value of 0.439, implying that after control of stakeholder participation, inter-ethnic conflicts accounted for 43.9% change in economic growth. The study recommends that all stakeholders ranging from the national government, the lands commission, the community leaders/elders, and the British government which colonized Kenya be engaged in finding a lasting solution to land issues. Besides these, the National Cohesion and Integration body should cascade its structures down to local councils to counter incitements, hate speech, and ethnicity. The national government should demobilize, rehabilitate, and reintegrate all existing and known militia groups. The structures responsible for justice be made more efficient to ensure justice is realized among the victims of inter-ethnic conflicts at same time parliament enact a legislation that will see to it that politicians, once elected, are transferable so as to encourage integration. Lastly, the members of the community should be sensitized on the effects of outdated cultural practices.***

Keywords: Stakeholders, Participation, Inter-ethnic, Conflicts, Economic, and Growth

1. The Background of the Study

This chapter introduces the stakeholders' participation in the inter-ethnic conflicts on economic growth in Nyando, Muhoroni and Tinderet sub-counties.

1.1 Government's rresponse to the inter-ethnic Conflicts

In the event of a gap of intolerance between what people feel they deserve and what they get in terms of goods and economic power, dissatisfied people will join together and revolt. This revolt may as result generate into factors that will have direct impact on economic growth. Many economic problems are generated by factors such as insecurity of food, disruption of manpower and labour on the farms/firms and loss of land. Breakdown in communication, diversion of resources, allocation, and miss-allocation (in terms of unexpected expenditure), destruction of the established infrastructure, unstable pricing of commodities, and environmental degradation becomes the norm of the time. Besides these, the effectscreate an impact and bring about fertility and mortality – whereby temporal marital dissolution is realized when the displacement of the people take place in the time of inter-conflict thus halting reproduction and family formation(Oucho,2002). In the wake of these, the government and other stakeholders have to move with speed to put to halt the vice failure to which the economic growth is hampered.However, government's effort in addressing the issue has been in vain as the inter-ethnic conflicts have turned perennial as massive destruction on property since 2012 has increased the rate of poverty, illiteracy, insecurity and communicable diseases.

According to the Chairman of the Kenya Conference of Catholic Bishops, the government could not be trusted in handling peace initiatives. He announced that 'the government had lost legitimacy due to its inability to provide security' (Warah, 2015).Conflict in Kenya has resulted in a massive havoc and harm to civilians especially the women and children and increased the number of internally displaced individuals in the country (Mohamed and Ruto, 2006). The internally displaced persons are forced

to rely on the mercies of the government and well-wishers for food and shelter. However, at times the government becomes hesitant in helping these individuals to revert back to their previous status of living such as occupying their lands and compensation for the lost property. Instead, when conflicts erupt, the government has always shown ineptness in containing the situation and at one point abandons her citizens in the affected areas. Just as one school administrator was disappointed by the government said "What does this government think about this banditry? How does it expect students and teachers to concentrate in their work when guns are never silent? This is very traumatizing" Mutwol is quoted (Daily Nation, Monday February 20, 2017). In his area of operation, exchange of fire between security personnel and the bandits had become a daily routine at the expense of the villagers, school going children, and the teachers.

Just like what is being seen in other parts of Africa, Kenya is no exceptional; political will is the order of the day. All those seeking to expand their economic boundaries must surrender to the political determinants for appeasing in order to realize their dreams (Yamano&Deininger, 2005). As long as inter-ethnic conflicts exist, politics will seem to be playing a greater role in either escalating or cooling them down. Just to cite few incidences that politics has been believed to have a hand in is that of the conflict in Laikipia, where politicians have vested interests in the vast ranch land whose lease agreement is believed to have expired. It was reported that criminals, who enjoyed the support of powerful politicians, had identified loopholes in the security operations within the conservancies which they continue to exploit for their gain (Daily Nation, February 7, 2017).

Governance has to be involved seriously in looking for ways to mitigate ethnic conflicts if we want a nation free from the ethnic feuds that end up taking the lives of innocent people and render others homeless while it leaves social scars that cannot be healed by any means. In most cases, the government is believed to drug its feet when it comes to dealing with matters that relate to ethnic conflicts. Sometimes the government does very little to no satisfaction or even nothing to the surprise of the affected. Many of the victims of the previous conflicts needed resettlement to their former lands besides housing. However, reliable sources say that even the money that is allocated to cater for these calamities does not reach the real conflict affected victims who are the legitimate beneficiaries. Instead, the money ends up benefitting a few well-connected victims and the remaining money gets into the pockets of people who are not affected by the inter-ethnic conflicts at all apart from being spectators of the vice. In other terms, the study found out that in an event such happens, the ugly claws of graft come into play having no sympathy over the suffering nor having shame to strip itself before the devastated, hungry, homeless, bereaved, landless and insecure. This opinion is expanded on by other researchers who agree that corruption has ignited inter-ethnic conflicts in many states in the world (Hanlon, 2004) and Fonge, 2011).At times, there is what the communities perceive in their understanding as open biasness in handling the conflict by the security personnel deployed by the government.Nyando MP Fred Outa at one point was quoted saying "it beats logic why police concentrated their operations on the side that was more aggrieved" (Daily Nation – 22 June, 2016). The operation he termed as biased, discriminative, inhuman, and not out to solve any problem but just to suppress the truth.

1.2 Religious Response to the inter-ethnic Conflicts

Religion finds itself in both local and international conflicts because it is in itself a conviction of a chain of issues that drive the adherence. It struggles to bring to the understanding of all the beginning of life, sacredness, and the divine power behind all these. Religious leaders play a role in peace initiatives. However, some may want to legitimize abuse of power, corruption, nepotism, tribalism, and human rights abuse (Holenstein, 2006). In the wake of ethnic clashes, people of all nature are affected in one way or the other. Faith based organizations play a significant role in assisting the victims of such calamities either by offering counselling or other humanitarian services. They are supposed not to take sides or be partial but rather impartial in applying these services. However, this has not been the case in some situations in Kenya because the faith leaders have not been spared with the ethnic's ugly face. In such a case where the faith leader is to seek refuge in a facility owned by the people who are believed to be behind the inter-conflict, we expect him/her to resist or look for another alternative. This has been the case in many times when inter-ethnic clashes have risen. Quite a number of religious bodies have been passive just because either their members are the most affected, their leaders, or they are partly to blame for the clashes. The Christian church comprises of ethnic groups in itself just as it applies to all other faith organizations. Therefore, the way believers will respond or react to social issues regarding ethnic clashes may vary depending on where you are standing and the surrounding. In the past inter-ethnic clashes, the Anglican Church (ACK) and the Roman Catholic played significant roles in assisting the victims, condemning the government for injustice and for covering those behind the ethnic clashes. While the two played a vital role, some decided not to be partisan or rather remained neutral, while others supported the status quo.

In the time of ethnic clashes, it is factual that some Christians did not live above their ethnic affiliations. Others took part in fuelling the clashes by playing the informers role and incited people against each other. Those interviewed indicated that Christianity had petite influence on how people should live in harmony with one another despite the fact that it commands 80 percent of the country's population. It is believed that in times of calamities such as ethnic conflicts, Christians preach water but take wine. This means that you may not trust a Christian in times of crisis because he hides in the ethnic cocoon always.

However, all these should not paint the religious organization entirely to the negative. Some faith-basedgroups have been engaged in programs that are meant to rehabilitate the inter-ethnic conflict victims in the wake of the clashes. These include humanitarian assistance and resettlement (Nyukuri 1995). For instance, in areas like Mt. Elgon, the National Council of Churches, an organization known as Action Aid, the Roman Catholic Church, the Medicine San Frontiers (MSF), and the Red Cross acted swiftly in ensuring that victims of clashes were settled so as not be exposed to more

inhuman calamities that could be caused as a result (Human Rights Watch, 2008).

1.3 Non-Governmental Organizations' role in the inter-ethnic conflicts

Nongovernmental Organizations (NGOs) have reacted to conflicts worldwide in making arrangements for humanitarian assistance and undertaking peace building initiatives. Their place in conflict resolution and peace building is always clear and elaborate to the point that no one can fail to recognise. In most cases, they are characterized as a civil society organization or as any other names like autonomous division, social movement organization, private wilful organization, volunteer sector, self-help organization and non-state players (Anheier et al., 2001). In many occasions, lives have been saved, families re-united, and property which includes and not limited to social amenities restructured through such organizations. There is no doubt that NGOs are powerful actors in complex crises because they are able to coordinate and manage contentions issues and be able to override some government's misgivings. As manifested in most African nations, there are various types of NGOs with particular abilities and strategies in so far as conflict management is concerned. Strikingly, their role in overseeing conflicts stays proper just on the off chance that it remains part of a bigger, coordinated exertion of alleviation, serving to re-set up civil society and ultimately providing a framework for sustainable development (Aal, 2001),

Under the sponsorship of the United Nation (UN), incapacitating, repatriating the displaced, and constructing a consensus for peace and moderate local political leadership shows us vital issues in conflict resolution and peace building. A report by Non-Governmental Organization that was published in July, 1995 revealed the evictions that took place silently in hot spots like Kisiriri, Enabelbel and Oloikiri-kirai areas in Narok where the warlords lived. This disclosure was done in the face of the government. All things considered profound access into local environments and grassroots processes as opposed to top-down methodologies is the advantage NGOs have in taking care of contentions and reacting to them in collaboration with the government. In this manner, NGOs can often provide conditions coming about because of their official human security oriented base.The same organizations have additionally assumed the role in assisting people affected with inter-ethnic conflicts in Nyando, Muhoroni and Tinderet sub-counties and initiated peace building activities in the area. Albeit every one of these endeavours is set up, the root cause ought to be tended to realize a long lasting solution.

1.4 Statement of the Problem

It is a fact that inter-ethnic conflicts have negatively affected economic growth. Statistics has revealed that ethnic conflicts have a negative impact on investments and thus a hindrance to economic growth (Montalvo, 2005). He suggests that reducing the impact from 1% to 0%, the average growth rate of GDP per capita will be 1.20%. Another scholar Reksulak (2000) tests this using an economic growth model identified as the Standard regression model and confirms that ethnic conflicts reduces with a bigger margin the capita growth rates of a country. Destruction on property increases which raises the rate of poverty, illiteracy, insecurity and suspicion. This has raised the concerns about the government's ability in providing peace and harmony to her citizens. Previous studies in Kenya have focused on relationships between inter-ethnic conflicts and power and sharing of government resources. However, not much has been brought forth on inter-ethnic conflicts with stability, security, mobility and morbidity. Conflicts bring about sluggish and don't care attitude that leads to less production.

1.5 Objective of the Study

To determine stakeholders' participation in the inter-ethnic conflicts on economic growth in Nyando, Muhoroni and Tinderet sub-counties.

1.6 Research Question

What is the effect of stakeholders' participation in the inter-ethnic conflicts on economic growth in Nyando,Muhoroni and Tinderet Sub-Counties?

1.7 Significance and Justification of the Study

Inter-ethnic conflicts have caused a myriad of negative effects in political, social and economic realms of human development and existence. Despite the fact that there is much literature in existence in regard to inter-ethnic conflicts in Nyando, Muhoroni and Tinderet sub-counties, the economic effect of the conflicts has escaped the scholarly attention. The existing literature that has been reviewed passively mentions the economic impact of the inter-ethnic conflicts to the inhabitants of the three sub-counties. The literature in review has focused its attention to political implications other than the fundamental consequences on economic growth of the sub-counties which cannot be ignored altogether. Yet, the conflicts are perennial and more serious when general elections are approaching and that it is automatically that after five years they emerge.

It is therefore paramount that interrogation on how the conflicts affect economic growth is done. So far, there has not been any study that has looked at the postcolonial theories in regard to understanding the effects of inter-ethnic conflicts to the area of study. The study then illustrates how important it is to do this and represent an opportunity to the policy makers in the government and all other stakeholders to tackle the issues that have been raised in the study and look for ways of coming up with mechanisms for peace management and building Nyando, Muhoroni and Tinderet sub-counties. Undoubtedly, inter-ethnic feuds have left many people suffering, distorted national cohesion, and interfered with civil freedom of people in Kenya. It is a fact that economic effects caused by inter-ethnic conflicts are not only felt in Nyando, Muhoroni and Tinderet sub-counties, but in the entire nation. This study is therefore urgent and on time based on these reasons.

1.8 Scope and Limitation of the Study

1.8.1 The Scope of the Study

The researcher carried out the study in Nyando, Muhoroni and Tinderet sub-counties in Kisumu and Nandi Counties. The two counties neighbours each other thus experiencing inter-ethnic conflicts. Kisumu County measures 2085.9 Square Kilometers and borders the following counties: Siaya, Vihiga, Nandi, Kericho, Nyamira, and Homa Bay. Kisumu County enjoys the privileges of being on the shoreline of Lake Victoria, a freshwater lake, greatest in Africa and the source of the historic River Nile. Nyando sub-county has a population of 141,037 (as per the 1999 census) and an area of 413.20 $Km^{2.}$ While Muhoroni has a population of 145, 764 and an area of 667.30 Km^2

The County of Nandi has an area or 2,884.4 Square Kilometers and borders the following Counties: Kakamega, UasinGishu, Kericho, Kisumu and Vihiga. Tinderet sub-county has a population of 105,044 (as per the 1999 census), and an area of 552.0 $Km^{2.}$

1.8.2 Limitation to the Study

The study had quite a number of limitations: Limited time was one of them in the sense thatsome respondents with strict time schedules were reluctant to respond to the questionnaires due to lack of time. Fear of disclosure was experienced in that a few community leaders, administrators and managers were sceptical of the objectives of the research and expressed fear upon disclosing information they considered confidential. Ignorance was another limitation whereby some community members lacked facts and ended up giving irrelevant answers to the questionnaires. The infrastructure had a lot of impact on the study considering that some areas of the sub-counties in study are remote and almost inaccessible by use of motor vehicles. The only means to these areas is by use of motor bikes and within a particular time of the day. This attributed to delay in data collection process.

1.9 Assumptions of the study

This study was anchored on the assumptions that first: respondents had sufficient information on inter-ethnic conflicts in the three sub-counties thus, the results obtained in the study was a representative of other regions experiencing inter-ethnic conflicts and the research instruments and tools consistently measured what they were intended to measure. Secondly, the study assumed that peace would prevail during the data collection process and no any other incidences were to be experienced that would hinder the process.

2. Research Methodology

This section covers the methods and procedures that were used to achieve the set study objectives. The section discusses the research design for the study, study area, target population, sampling and sampling technique, data collection, instrument for data collection, data analysis and presentation.

2.1 Research Design

A study design is the plan of action the researcher utilizes for answering the research questions. Trochim, (2006) indicates that research design provides the glue that holds the research project together. A design is used to structure the research, to show how all of the major parts of the research project the samples or groups, measures, treatments or programs, and methods of assignment work together to try to address the central research questions (Trochim, 2006). This study adopted correlational survey research design. Janet Waters (revised, 2017) notes that correlational research design enables in finding association between multiple variables. The design was the most appropriate since it was aided in carrying out correlations between the dependent and independent variables. It is both effective for both causal and associations and therefore it facilitated both correlation and regression analysis in the study. This design is useful in describing the characteristics of a large population. It makes use of large samples, and thus making the results statistically significant even when analyzing multiple variables. Use of data collection instruments such as questionnaires was also possible through this design.

2.2 Study Area

This study was carried out in Nyando and Muhoroni sub-counties of Kisumu County and Tinderet Sub-county of Nandi County. These three locations have been purposefully selected as the area of study because of frequent conflicts between the tribes or ethnic groups living there. Secondly, the area is potential for agricultural activities which form part of the economic strength of Kenya as a country. Luos predominantly inhabits Nyando and Muhoroni while the Nandi mainly inhabits Tinderet Location. Nyando and Muhoroni sub-counties are sub-counties of Kisumu County located in the Nyanza area of Western Kenya with an estimated population of 141,037 and 145,764 respectively while Tinderet is a sub county within Nandi County in the North Rift region of Kenya with an estimated population of 105,044.

2.3 Target Population

Population of the area according to sample distribution comprised of Nyando sub county population estimated at 391, Muhoroni Sub County at 340, and Tinderet at 320. Nyando, Muhoroni and Tinderet sub-counties have an estimated total population of 1684.

2.4 Sampling Size and Technique

Sampling size is a list of potential members of the target population to be included in the sample (Mugenda and Mugenda, 1999). It is a list of elements from which a sample is drawn (Cooper and Schindler, 2001). In this study the sample size included 210 respondents from the three sub counties in the area of study and 10 were from selected respondents that are: the local leaders, security personnel, politicians, and the religious leaders. In total, 220 questionnaires were administered. The sample size was selected using census sampling technique. This technique was chosen because the units of study were not too many

and these facilities are within the same county and therefore, accessible and not prohibitive in terms of cost, time and other resources (Saunders, 2007).

The Fisher et al (2003) formula was employed as follows:

$$n = \frac{z^2 p(1-p)}{d^2}$$

Where; *n*= sample size
z= the standard normal deviate value for the level of confidence, for instance 95% level of confidence =1.96. *d*= margin of error or level of precision at 0.1 for total population at 90% *p*= proportion to be estimated, Mugenda&Mugenda (2003) recommends that if you don't know the value of p then you should assume p=0.5 Therefore, sample size was arrived at as follows:

$$n = \frac{(1.96^2)(0.5)(1-0.5)}{(0.1)^2}$$

Since the population is less than 10,000 the sample size was further adjusted as follows:

$$n = \frac{n_0}{1+\frac{n_0-1}{N}} = \frac{96}{1+\frac{96-1}{391845}} = 220$$

Table 2.1: Total population and sample distribution

Location	Population	Sample Distribution
Nyando	391	54
Muhoroni	350	51
Tinderet	330	45
Total	1684	220

2.5 Data Collection Methods

2.5.1 Data Sources
Primary data was collected by use of self-administered questionnaires. Primary data is that which is collected a fresh for the first time while secondary data is that which has already been collected and passed through statistical process Kothari, (2004). According to Andre, (2004), primary data is data that is used for scientific purposes for which it was collected. Primary data is sought due to the truth and control over error, Copper & Schindler, (2003). The two main types of data were primary and secondary sources. Secondary data was obtained from health facility and government healthcare reports.

2.5.2 Data Collection Procedure
A structured survey questionnaire was administered to the respondents who were to fill all the sections. The research assistance assisted those who were unable to fill the questionnaires but willing to give information. A sample of the questionnaire is attached as appendix II of this research Thesis. The questionnaire had four sections. Section A sought the respondents' background information, section B sought information on the implication of inter-ethnic conflicts on economic growth, section C sought information major conflicts that have been witnessed in the area of study in the last 10 years, while section D sought information on the interventions that took place during and after the conflict. The respondents were required to tick or write as per their level of agreement. Mugenda and Mugenda (2003) says that the questionnaire tool is the most appropriate where information in detail is required. Respondents included the national government local administrators, local politicians, religious leaders, and members of the police service.

2.5.3 Instrument for Data Collection
Questionnaires are useful in a descriptive study where a researcher is in need of getting information quickly and easily without using any kind of coercing or threatening (Davies, 1997). The Questionnaires in this research had four sections seeking information on respondents' background, the implication of inter-ethnic conflicts on economic growth, major conflicts that have been witnessed in the area of study in the last 10 years, and the interventions that took place during and after the conflict. Likert type points scales ranging from strongly agree (1) to strongly disagree (7) were used to capture specific indicators from each objective of the research. The seven point scale used in this study provided a clear distinction between the points.

2.5.4 Reliability Tests
According to Mugenda and Mugenda (2002), validity refers to the accuracy and meaningfulness of inferences made based on results obtained. In other words, asking a relevant question framed in the least way. As per De Vos et al. (2002), validity has two parts of definition: whether an instrument measures the intended concept and whether there is accuracy in the measurement. The research took the validity of the content to measure that of the instruments that were to be used. According to De Vos et al. (2002), this validation can either be carried out by the researcher singly or by the assistance from others. The validity of the content enables the collected data to be reliable in representing the specific content of a particular concept. An instrument that was to yield valid data is designed and then subjected to subjects of similar samples; Inferences are then made and compared to the existing theories. Content validity was established on three levels. The researcher critically considered every item to realize real representation of the wanted content and see whether it measures to its purpose. Developed instruments were then presented to the supervisors and the research experts to evaluate on how it applies and the appropriateness, clarity, and adequacy of construction of the research instrument from the research point of view. Instruments of research were presented to a randomly selected number of relevant institutions to ensure content clarity. After completing the pilot study, data was to be subjected to review where the items that are not clear were modified. Content validity was determined to ascertain representation of the elements in respect to the objectives of the study (Wiersma, 1991).

Reliability refers to the extent to which an experiment, test or any measuring procedure yields the same result on repeated trials. Reliability of a measure thus indicates its stability and consistency (Sekaran 2000). Measurements are reliable to the extent that they are repeatable and that any random influence which tends to make measurements different from occasion to occasion or circumstance to circumstance is a source of measurement error. Cronbach's Alpha coefficient alpha is commonly used as a measure of

internal consistency. The value of coefficient alpha ranges from zero (no internal consistency) to one (complete internal consistency) Cronbach, (1951). A reliability coefficient value of 1.00 indicates perfect reliability while 0.00 indicates no reliability. Wherry, (1984) argued that a reliability coefficient of 0.70 is considered "acceptable" in most social science research situations. Moreover, Carmines &Zellner (1979) indicate that Cronbach's alpha is a superior measure of internal consistency than test retest or split halves approaches.

Table 2.1: Shows that Cronbach's alpha coefficients for unstandardized items of the various constructs range from 0.700 to 0.857 and the Cronbach's alpha based on standardized items range from 0.726 to 0.867. Normally Cronbach's alpha coefficients of the unstandardized items show the extent to which all items in a test measure the same concept or construct while the Cronbach's alpha of the standardized items, measures reliability of the scale. The computed coefficients fall within the accepted range as suggested by (Wherry, 1984)

Table 2.2: Reliability statistics on various dimensions of independent variables

Variable constructs	A	No. of Items
INTER ETHNIC CONFLICTS		
Political Influence:		
Cronbach's alpha based on unstandardized items	0.730	5
Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	0.731	
Land/Boarder disputes:		
Cronbach's alpha based on unstandardized items	0.745	5
Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	0.753	
Gender based violence:		
Cronbach's alpha based on unstandardized items	0.857	5
Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	0.867	
Poverty levels:		
Cronbach's alpha based on unstandardized items	0.709	5
Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	0.726	
ECONOMIC GROWTH		
Stability:		
Cronbach's alpha based on unstandardized items	0.744	3
Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	0.763	
Mobility and Morbidity:		
Cronbach's alpha based on unstandardized items	0.745	3
Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	0.757	
Security:		
Cronbach's alpha based on unstandardized items	0.700	4
Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	0.734	

Similarly, Table 2.2 indicates reliability test for various dimensions of dependent variables such as political influence, land and border disputes, gender based violence and poverty levels. For all the four items, the Cronbach's coefficient alpha ranged between 0.710 to 0.856 which is within 0.70 acceptable threshold (Wherry, 1984).

Table 2.3: Measurable variables in this study

Variable constructs	A	No. of Items
Political influence:		
Cronbach's alpha based on unstandardized items	0.710	3
Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	0.721	
Land and boarder disputes:		
Cronbach's alpha based on unstandardized items	0.725	3
Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	0.753	
Gender based violence:		
Cronbach's alpha based on unstandardized items	0.847	3
Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	0.856	
Poverty levels:		
Cronbach's alpha based on unstandardized items	0.742	3
Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	0.813	

Source: Survey data, (2016)

2.5.5 Validity Tests

Validity of a measure is defined as the extent to which construct or a set of measures correctly represents the concept of study, and the degree to which it is free from any systematic or non- random error (Nunally, 1978). Establishing the reliability of a measurement scale should precede an assessment of its dimensionality because the presence of unreliable measurement items enhances a scale's lack of uni-dimensionality (Cortina, 1993). In this regard reliability is, therefore, a necessary condition for validity (Peter, 1981; Peter & Churchill, 1986). Researchers also assert that no single statistic offers a general index of validity of measurements made. Consequently, three basic types of validity have been proposed (Sekaran, 2000); content validity (whether the measure adequately measure the concept), construct validity (measures whether the instrument represents the concept as theorized) and convergent validity (tests whether two instruments measuring the concept correlate highly).

A measure has content validity if there is a general agreement among the subjects and that the instrument has measurement items that cover all aspects of the variable being measured. This form of validity subjectively assesses the correspondence between individual items and the concept through ratings by expert judges. The objective of the content validity is to ensure that the selection of construct items extends past empirical issues to include theoretical and practical considerations (Robinson, 1991)

Construct validity refers to the degree to which a measurement scale assesses the theoretical construct it purports to assess (Nunally, 1978). Support of construct validity can be gleaned from several sources of different sources of methodological approaches, Cronbach (1951), Cronbach &Meehl (1955). It is widely held that the application of factor analysis is crucial in providing evidence of the dimensionality of multi- item measurement scales (Carmines & Zeller 1979; DeVellis, 1991; Nunally, 1978). Factor analysis seeks to summarize the information contained in a number of original variables into a smaller set of compact dimensions or constructs with minimum loss of information on original variables (Hair *et al*, 2006). A

suitable form of factor analysis was considered where factor loadings greater than 0.30 was considered to meet minimum level; loadings of 0.40 considered more important and 0.50 or greater considered highly significant.

2.5.6 Tests on the Assumptions of Linearity

Generally statistical tests depend on assumptions about the study variables under the analysis. When the assumptions are violated, the results may be spurious (Osborne and Waters, 2002). Pedhazur (1997) argues that the use of previous research to inform current analyses in detecting non-linearity is important. However, the method is not foolproof. Osborne and Waters, (2002) on the other hand observed that examining residual plots (plots of the standardized residuals as a function of standardized predicted values) would give better results. They further noted that, visual examination of a plot of the standardized residuals (the errors) by the regression standardized predicted value can also help in detecting the availability and extent of heteroscedasticity.

Weak heteroscedasticity has little effect on significance tests. However, when heteroscedasticity is strong, it can seriously distort findings of the study. The current study employed the approach highlighted in detecting nonlinear relationships and homoscedasticity. Residual histograms were drawn to establish whether or not the residuals showed normal distribution. These were supported by drawing P-P plots. Figures 2.1 shows the residuals histogram used in testing normality of economic growth. The histogram matches the normal distribution, thus indicating that the residuals showed normal distribution

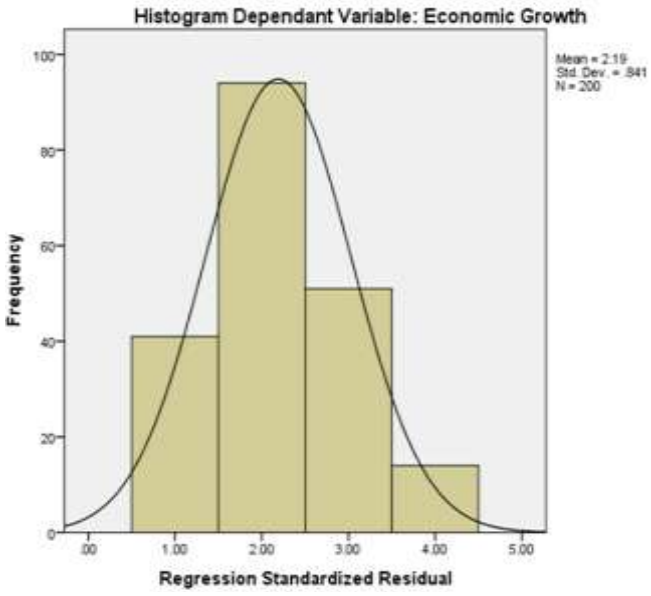

Figure 2.1: Residual Histogram for Economic Growth

Visual analysis of a plot of the standardized residuals by the regression standardized predicted value can help in detecting heteroscedasticity. The presence of heteroscedasticity is normally confirmed when the residuals are not evenly scattered around the "0" line (Osbone and Waters, 2002). Figure 3.2, shows plots of the standardized residuals as a function of standardized predicted values for economic growth. The pattern of data points shows some small deviation from the normal, which suggests the existence of weak heteroscedasticity. According to Tabachnick and Fidell (2001), weak heteroscedasticity has little impact on significance tests and does not seriously weaken the analysis.

2.6 Data Analysis

The researcher translated data retrieved from the structured questionnaires into numerical codes where a statistical expert handled the data capturing the process by use of SPSS version 16 software. Analysis, presentation, and discussion of findings were presented in Chapter 4 of the study including a qualitative analysis of open-ended questions.

Correlation analysis was used to analyze specific objective one to show how strongly service quality and organizational performance relate. Effect of quality management practices on organizational performance which is objective two was also analyzed using Pearson's correlation. Data on specific objective number three which seeks to determine the moderating effect of quality management practices on the relationship between service quality and organizational performance was analyzed using regression analysis. Hypothesis was tested through correlation and multiple regression analysis. Results are presented in tables and charts. The statistical package (IBM SPSS Statistics 20) was used to aid in data analysis. Qualitative data was analyzed using content analysis. Results of qualitative data analysis are presented in descriptive narrative form.

Inferential data analysis was done using Pearson correlation coefficient and regression analysis. Pearson correlation coefficient was used to measure the strength and direction of the relationship between dependent variable and independent variables. Correlation technique allows the researcher to analyze the degree and direction of the relationship between two variables. Computation of a correlation coefficient yields a statistic ranging from -1 to +1 (correlation coefficient r) and indicates the relationship of the two variables under comparison.The direction of the relationship is indicated by a positive (+) or a negative (-) sign. A positive relationship means that when one variable increases the other one it is being compared with also increases. A negative relationship means an increase in one variable yields a decrease in the other variable that is being compared with. If there is no relationship, the correlation coefficient (r) is equal to zero.

Regression analysis was used to establish the moderating effect of quality management practices on the relationship between service quality and organizational performance.

2.7 Data Presentation

The findings of the quantitative data analysis were presented in charts and tables. Explanations and interpretations were presented in prose format. The remaining bulk raw results of descriptive and inferential data such as factor analysis tables and correlation data were presented in the appendices. The result of quantitative data analysis was presented in charts and tables. Interpretations and explanations were presented in prose format. A bulk raw result of descriptive and

inferential data analysis such as correlation and factor analysis tables was presented in appendices.

2.8 Ethical Issues

This research was carried out in accordance with the Kisii University Research and Extension Policy (2014) and the Data Protection and Legislation Act in Kenya. There is sensitivity in collecting data because it touches on the privacy of people. For that reason ethical consideration is mandatory (Mugenda and Mugenda (2003). Be it as it may, the ethical principles have to be observed in a responsible and ethical way while undertaking research. To begin with is the principle of autonomy. This principle according to Polit and Hungler (1999) means the right to self-determination and the right to full disclosure. The principal of self-determination, on the other hand, says that it is at the discretion of participants to participate in a research voluntarily or terminate their services regarding sharing their opinions to the researcher. It is, therefore, the responsibility of a researcher to obtain informed consent before undertaking the research.

According to Streubert and Carpenter (1999), a qualitative research design requires a clear approach of the informed accord. Given the ever-changing platform in which a qualitative research is undertaken, the author is of the opinion that consent is an ongoing process that has to be re-negotiated as the research continues. The respondents were made aware of the study and its nature and the use of their information on this study. Throughout the study, the participants were made to understand that it was a voluntary participation and anyone can opt out of the study. Notably, the researcher endorsed the right of the participants to self-determination and full-disclosure. Participants also were given the opportunity to seek clarification on some questions regarding the research by attaching their contacts questionnaire. The researcher received a total of seven calls that included asking for explanations and also discussion of some experiences. The ethical principles of beneficence and justice are the second and third to be considered during the survey. These policies stipulate that the researcher conducts the research in a fair manner and be real to the participants. Streubert and Carpenter (1999) postulate that nature of data gathering in qualitative research makes anonymity impossible; the researcher had to ensure that most appropriate confidentiality approaches had been adopted for the study. In this case, there was no linkage of names and institutions to any response. The research discussion was not in any way mention a participant or an institution thus enhancing anonymity in the study. This extended to their contact details such as mobile numbers and e-mail addresses. After analysis of data and the publication of the final document, all the information resources from participants were later be destroyed. Ethical principles were also the guidelines for the researcher in the quantitative phase. The phrasing of questions in the questionnaire was done with a friendly tone that is non-threatening manner. The principle of autonomy also applies in this phase in that respondents were not coerced to take part in the study rather; their participation was on the voluntary basis. As such, the researcher sought for informed consent before conducting the research. Participants had the right to remain anonymous and believe that the data collected from them was kept confidential by the researcher (Burns & Grove, 1999). While undertaking the research in the quantitative phase, the researcher endorsed the rights of respondents to self-determination and full disclosure. Respondents were made aware of the purpose of the research and its significance in the society and had the discretion to decide whether they would participate in the study or not. With informed consent, it is upon the participant to approve or reject the request to take part in the research. Their rights were therefore recognized and respected by the researcher. Some behavioral principles were also the guiding factor as far as handling participants are concerned. Respect was paramount, and at all the time respondents were treated courteously. Their selection also was according to the selection criteria for incorporation into the study and not any other criteria. The return of questionnaire was dealt with as consent from the respondents to take part in the research, and therefore, no signed consent was sought from those surveyed. This phase also had no linking of institutions and individuals to specific responses. This means that no information was documented in a manner that could point to an individual or an organization. Contacts were also included in the cover letter to give respondents a way of communicating to the researcher for clarification purposes or any purpose that would be helpful to the study. This ensured the researcher was accessible.

3. Results and Discussions

This chapter presents the results of the study followed by the discussion of the findings in light of the research objective.

3.1 Effects of stakeholders' participation on the inter-ethnic conflicts-economic growth relationship in Nyando, Muhoroni and Tinderet sub-counties

The third objective of the study sought to determine the intervention of stakeholder participation on the relationship between inter-ethnic conflicts and economic growth. The relationship between the inter-ethnic conflicts and economic growth was found to be positive and significant, implying that inter-ethnic conflicts contributed to the downfall of economic growth. However, due to intervening aspects of different stakeholders including religious and governmental organization, it was not clear on the final nature of the relationship. Emergence of stakeholder could either increase or decrease the strength of the relationship, or change the direction of the relationship. The study therefore sought to establish this kind of intervention using partial correlations. Inter-ethnic conflicts were correlated with economic growth while controlling for the effect of stakeholder intervention. The findings are presented as shown in table 4.8.

Table 4.8: Partial correlation between inter-ethnic conflicts-economic growth relationships

Control Variables			Inter-ethnic conflicts	Economic growth
Stakeholder intervention	Inter-ethnic conflicts	Correlation	1.000	.701
		Significance (2-tailed)	.	.000
		Df	0	377
	Economic growth	Correlation	.701	1.000
		Significance (2-tailed)	.000	.
		Df	377	0

Table 4.8 results indicates that there is a positive significant relationship between inter-ethnic conflicts and economic growth after controlling for the effect of stakeholder participation (r=.701, p=.000). This means that Pearson product moment correlation still indicated a positive relationship after controlling for the effect of stakeholder intervention, down from a value of (r=.740) to the current value of (r=.701) which is significant. Thus stakeholder participation weakens the relationship making inter-ethnic conflicts to have weaker association with economic growth as compared to when there is no stakeholder participation. This indicates the role of stakeholders in the inter-ethnic-economic growth relationship. Since the percentage change in the economic growth after intervention of stakeholder participation is not known, the study resorted to multiple regressions in order to establish this relationship and the influence of stakeholder participation. First, the findings on the contribution of each of the variables were presented as shown in table 4.9.

Table 4.9: Model Coefficients on effect of Stakeholder and Inter-ethnic conflict

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	-.136	.083		-1.636	.103
	Stakeholder participation	.163	.024	.330	6.789	.000
2	(Constant)	-.528	.063		-8.404	.000
	Stakeholder participation	.004	.019	.008	.218	.828
	Inter-ethnic conflicts	.494	.026	.736	19.111	.000
a. Dependent Variable: economic growth						

Table 4.9 results indicate the contribution of both stakeholder participation and inter-ethnic conflicts on economic growth of selected areas. In Model 1, stakeholder participation was introduced and its contribution noted. The findings in the standardized coefficient column shows that stakeholder participation had a unique significant contribution to the model, (β=.330, p=.000). This implies that stakeholder participation has an effect of the economic growth of selected areas, thus a change in stakeholder participation leads to some change in economic growth. The second step entailed controlling for the effect of stakeholder participation as an intervening variable. Thus in Model 2, inter-ethnic conflict was added to the model, while stakeholder participation was controlled for. The findings from the standardized beta coefficients indicates that inter-ethnic conflicts has a unique significant contribution to the model (economic growth) with (β=.736, p=.000), a value that is still very significant. The implication of these findings is that stakeholder participation positively impacts on the inter-ethic-economic growth relationship, such that inter-ethnic conflicts do not contribute more to the economic downfall due to weakened relationship.

The findings on the model summary were also presented in order to establish the percentage change in economic growth that would occur if stakeholder participation was controlled for. Table 4.10 presents the findings in R, R2, with the F ration values and the significance values as well.

Table 4.10: Summary Model on Influence of Stakeholder participation and Inter-ethnic Conflicts

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics				
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
1	.330a	.109	.106	.886	.109	46.091	1	378	.000
2	.740b	.547	.545	.632	.439	365.218	1	377	.000

a. Predictors: (Constant), participation of stakeholders
b. Predictors: (Constant), participation of stakeholders, inter-ethnic conflicts

The findings in Table 4.10 indicates that stakeholder participation is correlated with economic growth (R=.330) accounts for 10.9% change in economic growth (R2=.109), a value that is significant, (F(1, 218)=46.091, p=.000). This implies that the significant percentage change in the economic growth accounted for by stakeholder participation was not by chance but as a result of fitting the model. However, stakeholder participation in the model is treated as a control/intervening variable between inter-ethnic conflict and economic growth relationship. Thus, in the second model, inter-ethnic conflict was added to the model after controlling for stakeholder participation. The findings clearly shows that both variables accounted for 54.7% change in economic growth (R2=.545) findings that were significant F (1, 217) =365.218, p=.000). The net effect of inter-ethnic conflicts, which is the center of interest in the study, was obtained by subtracting the R2 value of stakeholder participation from the total R2 value of both variables to obtain an R2 change value of 0.439, implying that after control of stakeholder participation, inter-ethnic conflicts accounted for 43.9% change in economic growth.

4. Summary, Conclusions and Recommendations

This chapter presents the summary of the study findings based on each research question, conclusions, and recommendations of the study. It also presents the limitations of the study and the final suggestions on areas of further study.

4.1 Summary of Findings

The main objective of the study was to establish the effect of stakeholders' participation in the inter-ethnic conflicts on economic growth in Nyando, Muhoroni and Tinderet sub-counties.In accordance with the data obtained through household surveys, key informant interviews, observations, Focus Group Discussions, and secondary literature, findings to the research questions were analyzed, determined and presented in chapter four. The summary of the findings are captured in this subsection.

4. 2 Effect of stakeholders' participation on the inter-ethnic conflicts-economic growth

The objective of the study sought to determine the intervention of stakeholder participation on the relationship between inter-ethnic conflicts and economic growth. The relationship between the inter-ethnic conflicts and economic growth was found to be positive and significant, implying that inter-ethnic conflicts contributed to the downfall of economic growth. The findings in the standardized coefficient indicated that stakeholder participation had a unique significant contribution to the model, (β=.330, p=.000). This implies that stakeholder participation has an effect of the economic growth of selected areas, thus a change in stakeholder participation leads to some change in economic growth. After incorporating inter-ethnic conflict, the findings revealed that stakeholder participation had an effect on inter-ethnic conflict-economic growth relationship. In summary, the net effect of stakeholder participation on inter-ethnic conflict-economic growth was 43.9%.

4.3 Conclusion on the findings

Inter-ethnic conflicts in Nyando, Muhoroni and Tinderet exhibit a complex and substantial degree in nature, magnitude, and scope of the causes. This research found two major clusters of factors that play a big role in either influencing or triggering the inter-ethnic conflicts in this area. The first cluster consists of factors that touch on economy which should be governed by good policies. The researcher found that the policies are bad or are applied in a manner that is biased to benefit people of a particular class. A good example is the land policy that has had controversies since independence. These policies are not harnessed to meet the needs of the people of the area of study thus enhancing weak development record. Nyando, Muhoroni, and Tinderet have a massive economic potential to transform this area into a true engine of economic integration considering that sugarcane, tea, and fish farming are the major economic activities in this area of study. Instead, the little income generated in the area ends up in flames, nursing injuries, misuse for fear of attacks and destruction, and corruption. In the wake of poor economic performance, institutions are weakened and their capacity to deliver basic public services is challenged. Economic deprivation creates a favourable environment for the mobilization of rebellion and other criminal activities.

The second cluster of factors is related to governance. It looks like the government's systems that are entrusted with enhancing law and order have either failed or are not there. In the wake of inter-ethnic conflicts, the government will deploy a contingent of security personnel just to go and harass, coarse, and torture residents at the expense of restoring peace and order yet leaving the situation un-interrogated and explored. The government has in one way or the other failed to perform its fundamental duty of delivering services to her citizens, enhancing law and order, and defending the residents' interests as they live in this area of study. It has failed to monitor and put to check the institutions on the ground that are mandated to manage animosity and identify signs and actions that may lead to inter-ethnic conflicts. Based on the findings of the study, various conclusions were drawn objectively. These were presented as shown in the subsequent subjects.

4.4 Effect of Stakeholders' Participation on the Inter-ethnic Conflicts-economic Growth

The objective of the study sought to determine the intervention of stakeholder participation on the relationship between inter-ethnic conflicts and economic growth. The findings revealed that there was some interference on inter-ethnic-economic growth relationship due to stakeholder participation such that whenever there was a positive influence on the relationship, there was an improvement on the relationship since inter-ethnic. Thus it was concluded that stakeholder participation positively contributed to the inter-ethnic-economic growth relationship in the area of study.

4.5 Recommendations

Economic, political, and socio-cultural factors that trigger inter-ethnic conflicts in Nyando, Muhoroni, and Tinderet sub counties have been identified, investigated, discussed and presented in this study. Some practical policy recommendations have been suggested in this section to address these trigger factors.

4.6 Stakeholders' participation on the inter-ethnic conflicts-economic growth

Stakeholders should play their role effectively in economic growth and inter-ethnic conflicts to ensure that there is an improvement in economic growth. For instance, there are areas where cattle rustling are unheard of yet people live there without any conflict. The umbrella body can borrow a leaf from such. The body should be supported by the county governments to enhance harmony before the escalation of the conflicts. Their meetings should be facilitated by the government so that the flow of information from the grassroots can be enhanced by the very government. The members of the community should be sensitized on the effects of outdated cultural practices and be trained on the

importance of accepting and respecting one another's culture.

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