THE INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF HUMANITIES & SOCIAL STUDIES

EFFECTS OF INTER-ETHNIC CONFLICTS AND ECONOMIC GROWTH IN NYANDO, MUHORONI AND TINDERET SUB-COUNTIES

Jacob Asige Chavulimu
Department: Social Sciences
Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, Kisii University

Prof. Bulitia Godrick Mathews
Professor of Human Resource Management
Department: Human Resource Management
School of Business and Economics, Murang'a University of Technology

Dr. Hamasi Linnet
Department of Social Science
Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, Kisii University.

ABSTRACT:Inter-ethnic conflicts impact negatively on the economic growth. In Africa, it has 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 objective was to determine the relationship between inter-ethnic conflicts and economic growth in Nyando, Muhoroni and Tinderet sub-counties. Conflict theory as propounded by Karl Marx was adopted. A cross-sectional survey design and a population of 220 were used. It was a census study with response rate at 80.7%. The results revealed that there is significant association between inter-ethnic conflicts and economic growth using Pearson product moment correlation (r=.740, p=.00). Inter-ethnic Conflicts had an effect on economic growth and accounted for 58.1% significant variance in economic growth (R square =.581, F (2, 217) =261.296, p=.000). Finally, the main strategies used for conflict management were peace building activities, resettling clash victims and organizing workshops and seminars for the affected. 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.

Key words: Inter-Ethnic, Conflicts, Economic, Growth

1.1 The Background of the Study

This chapter introduces the relationship between inter-ethnics, conflicts and economic growth.

1.1.1   Effects of inter-ethnic conflicts to economic growth

Nyando, Muhoroni and Tinderet sub-counties have an incredible possibility of increment in their economic growth activities. However, they generally encounter scenes of inter-ethnic conflicts, which have impacted negative results to productivity. Conflict might adversely influence economic growth in different ways. For instance, conflict could upset the supply and conveyance of input and output, make cost shocks, and result in massive uprooting about work. These aggravating tests aggravate speculations and trouble and especially and particularly in politically unstable situations. This study emanates from a practical observation that when one turns

on the television, listens to the radio, reads newspaper, listens to the people talking, and/or flashes back on memories of places such as Bosnia, Palestine, Israel, Lebanon, Iraq, Sudan-Darfur, South Sudan, Liberia, Somali, Rwanda and Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo, Senegal, and Uganda, they offer examples of conflicts. It is also true to say that although in the past natural disasters and famine was the root causes of human suffering and displacement, currently, conflicts seem to be the leading causes of emergencies in the world. Historically, World War I was the result of international leaders' aggression toward other countries. This was partially as a result of the then rising nationalism of the European nations, economic and imperial competition, social and cultural clash between Western and the rest of the world, and the fear of war that brought about tension.

The impact of ethnic conflicts to economic growth has been analysed by many studies both on large and smaller levels. FAO (2004) has made it clear to every researcher that conflicts that are experienced in Africa cost the Continent to a tune of an average $ 120 billion worth of agricultural production in the last third of the twentieth century resulting in over 198,000,000 people suffering from starvation and food insecurity.

Africa seems to be the most affected continent in regard to conflict as can be judged from the many African countries that are in conflict either within themselves or across their borders. Sudan, South Sudan, Liberia, Senegal, Somalia, Rwanda, Zimbabwe, Northern Uganda, Sierra Leone, Algeria are just but a few of the examples. Most of these conflicts are internal, that is, within the various states concerned. One of the things that contribute to an upsurge of conflicts in Africa is competition for grazing space. Research has it that in the period between 1997 and 2003, there were about seven conflicts in West Africa and particularly in Nigeria that erupted as a result of disputed grazing (and Abdul-Kadir, 2007). It is also estimated that production in the agricultural growth dropped within the conflict period to an average of 12.3% (Kimenyi et al., 2014). In the same way, studies have also looked at how conflicts in Kenya affected the production and exportation of flowers negatively or rather the flower industry (Ksoll, Macchiavello and Morjaria 2010).

In July 2005, when the South Sudan government was formed, almost everybody thought peace had dawned in Sudan, but to date, no peace seems to have been achieved. We are all aware of the problems now in Southern Sudan; the government seems to be divided. It was in December 2013 that conflict started between the President and his former Vice President that has escalated into a major conflict in the region exposing a bigger population that had not healed from the atrocities that they had experienced from the Khartoum government before secession and the formation of the South Sudan Republic. In Somalia, there has not been a government put in place democratically or rather that which the entire population legitimise through ballot since the collapse (overthrow) of Siad Barre's government almost three decades ago. Inter-ethnic conflicts have persisted, time and again generating militia groups such as Al-Shabaab. The Ethiopian and the Kenyan Army together with the A.U. (Amison) have joined hands to try and assist the Somali interim government, but still, the Islamic fundamentalists (the Al-Shaabab) are up in arms targeting the peace-keeping forces and making it more difficult for the government to operate.

In brief, Kenya is surrounded by conflicting groups. In Kenya, the woes and memories of the infamous 1992 and 2007/8 political clashes are still fresh in the mind of many people which were instigated by politicians and even attracted cases against humanity that never succeeded in The Hague-based International Court (ICC). There are still skirmishes reminiscent of 1992, 2007 and 2008 clashes going on in some places in the country. Many clashes in this country, especially those involving pastoralist communities, are widespread. In the North Eastern Region, for instance, we have the pastoralist from Ethiopia fighting it out with the Kenyan ethnic groups over grazing, water, and livestock. These are Gabra, Daasanach, Oromo,Samburu, Borana and many others. The Pokot and the Marakwet from the North Rift, the Turkana, Sebei and Karamojong in Uganda are always in conflict over grazing space and livestock. In the South Rift, the Maasai, Kuria, and Kisii people are also in conflict over grazing land and livestock. The Coastal region, conflict is especially along Tana River Sub-county over land. The perennial conflicts in Mt. Elgon region have left Kenyans wondering as people of the same community, the Saboat themselves fight over land. All these conflicts are about conflicts of interest among communities and they manifest the pervasiveness and widespread inter-community conflicts in Kenya.

There are other conflicts caused by individual differences like what is happening in the political circles in this country where political parties are getting divided now and then due to personal differences and power struggles. Sometimes back, the infamous "Mungiki" group created insecurity, especially in Mt. Kenya region and Nairobi County. In these regions, people lost lives in the brutal hands of the sect members who did not spare even government officers and people assumed to be of other ethnic groups. Some people became internally displaced in the post-election violence of 2007/8 in Kenya and some are still living in camps as internally displaced persons (I.D. Ps) up to date amid claims from the Government that all IDP camps had been closed. The inter-ethnic conflict of 2007/2008 will never be forgotten in the minds of most Kenyans considering the effect they had to the common citizen economically, socially, and spiritually. Conflicts along Trans-Nzoia-West Pokot border have a long history, however, the conflict intensified around 1980 (Kamenju et. al, 2003). During this time a large-scale conflict erupted between the Pokot and the Luhya that left many people dead, cows, goats and sheep from Trans-Nzoia were driven away by the Pokot and crops, houses, schools, and other facilities destroyed. Most of the people living here are either pastoralists or agriculturalist (Kamenju et. al, 2003).

In countries that are developing, causes of conflict vary although consistent. These includes though not limited to ethnic rivalries, lack of proper administration of natural resources such as water and land, lack of clear policies on sharing national resources, and political manipulations if not bad politics (Bacho and Abdul-Kadir, 2007).

Economic growth as related to conflicts in Africa is a complex. Conflict scatters and interferes with livestock numbers and system regarding ownership and management. Conflicts' analysts have argued that control over resources such as oil and other minerals may not be as crucial as those that touch on livestock. Just as many people in Africa depend on livestock as a livelihood; it is in the same way the people would fight to defend the same livestock. And therefore, economic growth, no matter how studies look at it, it all has to do with what people depend on from day to day life. It is indisputable that most sub-counties in Kenya cannot escape the shadow and cloud of inter-ethnic feuds that has always left behind a hill of destruction. Partly the reason is that some communities have continued to rely on this to propagate their dominance as well as hegemony in fearful, unjust, and scarce resources environment (Barasa, 1997).

Propagation of inter-ethnic feuds in Kenya is open and clear that no region can claim to have not been affected by such, in other words, in all the 47 Counties. When the country was preparing for 1992 multi-party elections, ethnic conflicts broke up across Kenya and in almost all the then 8 Provinces which put the worst image in the country in her history since independence. Inter-ethnic conflicts result in both human and material resources waste yet it cannot be handled or addressed using military arrangements. This study therefore emphasize on how peace and non-violent mechanisms can be put in place strategically to combat the menace in Kenya and the entire East and Central African region. This is because inter-ethnic conflicts have dominated most countries in this region and unless there is a commitment to conflict management, the situation may run out of hand and thus leaving the vulnerable who are always the women and children exposed to danger. It is from such developments that countries like Rwanda slide into a full genocide that left thousands of people dead and others subjected to other devastations, suspicion and animosity. The initiative should be that which will create a culture of peace and not the cultivation of conflict that can easily and after a time generate into a full-blown civil war such as what is being experienced in Somalia and Burundi among other countries.

There has been a notion that violence may arise prior and after any general elections. This, therefore, makes the inter-ethnic conflict issue sensitive, yet worthy of discussion so as policies can be formulated and directed to management of conflict. Any time electioneering period knocks on the countries door, panic, confusion, and suspicion goes down the nerves of both those in government and opposition. It is because of this that the researcher carried out this study involving both library and field research. As captured in the title of the project, this study deal with sensitive issues that relate to inter-ethnic conflicts and their end results to the economic growth of the Country. This study, therefore, sought to understand the various causes contributing to the inter-ethnic conflicts in Nyando, Muhoroni and Tinderet sub-counties and its effect on economic growth.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Ethnic conflicts impact negatively on the economic growth. In Africa, conflict has cost the Continent a tune of $ 120 billion and more of the production from the agricultural sector in the past twentieth century subjecting over 198,000,000 people to starvation and food insecurity. This is a non-disputable fact across Africa where food insecurity is a common phenomenon. Despite of the efforts by the government to resolve the inter-ethnic conflicts and their causes, there has been recurrence of the same and an increase in the number of deaths from an estimate of 7 people in 2012, 9 people in 2014, to 13 people in 2016. Besides the death, destruction on property has been on an increasing rate since 2012 which has raised 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.

1.3 Objective of the Study

To determine the relationship between inter-ethnic conflicts and economic growth in Nyando, Muhoroni and Tinderet sub-counties.

1.4 Research Question

What is the relationship between inter-ethnic conflicts and economic growth in Nyando, Muhoroni and Tinderet Sub-Counties?

1.5 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.

1.6 Scope and Limitation of the Study

1.6.1 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, Uasin Gishu, Kericho, Kisumu and Vihiga. Tinderet sub-county has a population of 105,044 (as per the 1999 census), and an area of 552.0 $Km^{2.}$

1.6.2 Limitation to the Study

The study had quite a number of limitations: Limited time was one of them in the sense that some respondents with strict time schedules were reluctant to respond to the questionnaires due to lack of time. This was the key concern which prolonged the study period. 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.

1.7 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.

1.8 Organization of the study

This study comprises of five chapters. Introduction and background information to the study is highlighted in Chapter one. The study also encompasses the statement of the problem, objectives of the study, research questions, significance of the study, delimitations of study, limitations of the study, assumptions of study and definition of significant terms as applied in the study. Chapter two deals with literature review in detail about inter-ethnic conflicts, their consequences and effects. Chapter three gives details on research methodology utilized for this study. On the other hand, chapter four exhibits data analysis presentation, interpretation, and discussion of findings. Chapter five gives a summary of the findings, conclusions, and recommendations made.

2.0 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. Mugenda & Mugenda, (1999) notes that a descriptive research attempts to collect data from members of a population which helps the researcher to get the descriptive existing phenomena by asking individuals about their perception, attitudes, behavior or values. 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 economical 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.
It borders Nandi and Vihiga counties to the North, Kericho to the East, Homa Bay to the South and Siaya to the West with an estimated population of 968,909 people according to the 2009 national census of which 51.1% are male while 48.9% are female. The County is predominantly inhabited by Luo, Luhya and Gusii communities, but there are also minority groups including the Kikuyu, Somali, and Indian communities. The County is divided into seven sub-counties; Kisumu West, Kisumu East, Kisumu Central, Muhoroni, Nyakach, Nyando, and Seme.

Nandi County is situated in the North Rift of Kenya, and it occupies an area of 2,884.4 Square Kilometers with an estimated population of 813,803. Out of these, 406,907 were male while 406,896 were female (as per the 2012 projections). Nandi County borders the following Counties: Kakamega to the West, Uasin Gishu to the North East, Kisumu to the South and Vihiga to the South West. It is predominantly inhabited by Nandi communities who plant tea, coffee, sugarcane, and maize crop. The county has six sub-counties namely: Nandi North, South, Nandi Central, Nandi East, and Tinderet.

2.3 Target Population

Population of the area comprised of the 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 20 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).
Furthermore, a census survey is suited to development of a broad industry- based understanding the hitherto intricate problems of the Kenya health sector. Studies involving whole population of firms are common, especially where only specific firm category is being studied (Weguko, 1984; and Mulaki, 2000). Aosa (1992), Bulitia (2014) used more or less similar approach in which samples were made up of firms that they approached and willing to participate. They went ahead to study all the 84 and 65 firms respectively.
The Fisher et al (2003) formula was employed as follows:

$$5 \quad n = \frac{z^2 p(1-p)}{d^2}$$

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:

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

$$n = 96$$

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

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

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

Table 2.1: Total population and sample distribution

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 2.1: 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	
Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	0.731	5
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 2.2: Measurable variables in this study

Variable constructs	A	No. of Items
Political influence:		
Cronbach's alpha based on unstandardized items	0.710	
Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	0.721	3
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
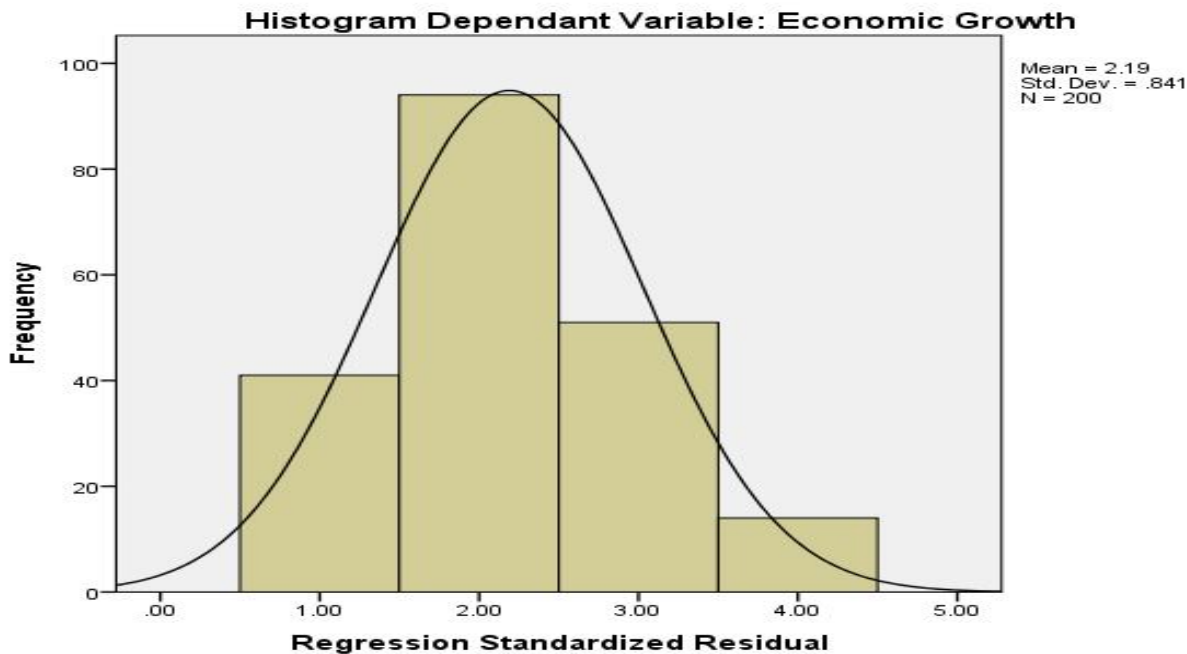

Figure 2.1. Residual Histogram for Economic Growth

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 were 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.

3.0 RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The objective of the study sought to determine the relationship between inter-ethnic conflicts and economic growth in Nyando, Muhoroni and Tinderet sub-counties. The first step towards achieving this involved establishing the extent of inter-ethnic conflicts in the selected areas.

3.1. Extent of Inter-ethnic Conflicts in Selected Areas

The study focused on some cultural differences, value, norms, and practices that could be a conduit to social animosity amongst the members of the community in the area of study. Some of the social-cultural factors that were considered were: cattle rustling, political and religious intolerance, tribal rivalry/beliefs, and circumcision. Respondents were therefore asked to share their perceptions on the

extent to which inter-ethnic conflicts occurred on a five-point likert scale. The findings are presented as shown in Table 4.3 using frequency counts and percentages as follows.

Table 3.1 Extent of Inter-Ethnic Conflicts in Selected Areas

Statements on Inter-Ethnic Conflicts	SD F(%)	D F(%)	NS F(%)	A F(%)	SA F(%)
hate speech/incitement	0(0.0)	22(10.0)	7(3.2)	64(29.1)	127(57.7)
Land distribution/demarcation related issues	0(0.0)	18(8.2)	22(10.0)	104(47.3)	76(34.5)
Cultural differences	0(0.0)	17(7.7)	24(10.9)	110(50.0)	69(31.4)
Traditional Justification of Cattle Rustling	0(0.0)	26(11.8)	11(5.0)	88(40.0)	95(43.2)
Inability to negotiate and resolve tension through legitimate and peaceful structures	0(0.0)	42(19.1)	12(5.5)	81(36.8)	85(38.6)
Owning of firearms and the Media	0(0.0)	14(6.4)	37(16.8)	87(39.5)	82(37.3)

Table 3.1 above shows that the majority of the respondents 127 (57.7%) strongly agreed that national political interference was a factor not to be ignored when tackling inter-ethnic conflicts in this area of study, 64 (29.1%) agreed, 7 (3.2%) were not sure, 22 (10.0%) disagreed. The respondents blamed political leaders across political divides. Those in opposition zone blamed those in the government just those in the government blamed those in opposition. The leaders incite their followers using their cultural myths, idioms, and sayings to either degrade their opponents or down look upon them. This in return is met by resistance thus escalating animosity amongst the ethnic groups. Political interference has been cited in many occasions as major contributing factor in ethnic conflicts just as the report by the Nairobi Peace Initiative of Africa can attest (NPI – Africa, 2012).

Concerning land distribution/demarcation related issues Table 4.3 above shows that a 76 (34.5%) of the respondents strongly agreed that land demarcation and distribution was a key factor in the wake of inter-ethnic conflicts in Nyando, Muhoroni and Tinderet sub counties, 104 (47.3%) of the respondents agreed, 22 (10.0%) were not sure, while 18 (8.2%) disagreed. The high percentage in the agree option is a clear indicator that this is not a factor to be ignored. These findings imply that land distribution and demarcation related issues were dominant. These led to an insinuation by some communities living in the area of study that ownership of land in this area is not justified. This notion pities the weak members of the community against the powerful and influential. Some respondents sounded bitter and unwilling to neither reconcile nor listen to anything as pertains to the government of the day. Cultural differences are another source of inter-ethnic conflicts. Table 3.1 above shows that 69 (31.4%) strongly agreed, 110 (50%) agreed, 24 (10.9%) were not sure while 17 (7.7%) disagreed. Both who strongly agreed and agreed added together produced the highest data percentage of 179 (81.4%) of the respondents an indication that cultural differences contributed much in inter-ethnic conflicts in Nyando, Muhoroni and Tinderet sub counties.

According to Table 3.1 above, the findings on traditional Justification of Cattle Rustling revealed that cattle rustling were affecting all the ethnic groups in the area of study. 95 (43.2%) strongly agreed that cattle rustling was real, 88 (40%) agreed, 11 (5.0%) were not sure, 26 (11.8%) disagreed. Cattle rustling factor has been a thorn in the flesh amongst the pastoralists for ages. According to key information from the respondents, the Nandis, to some extent carry out attacks with a purpose of acquiring animals for bride price. The Luos in this area carry out similar attacks in retaliation or to repossess the cattle taken by the Nandis. Since time in memorial, pastoralists used to attack other communities for the same purpose and as part of initiation rites to prove that the initiate can acquire and manage wealth. The higher percentage in those who agreed is a clear indication that the findings were reliable considering how the factor influences inter-ethnic conflicts in Nyando, Muhoroni, and Tinderet sub counties: Inability to negotiate and resolve tension through legitimate and peaceful structures.

The study sought to establish whether the national government and the other stakeholders had put in place better mechanisms to pursue proper negotiations in resolving tensions amongst communities that are to co-exist. In table 4.3 above, 85 (38.6%) strongly agreed that lack of ability in negotiating and resolving tension through legitimate and peaceful structures was a contributing factor for the inter-ethnic conflicts, 81 (36.8%) agreed, 12 (5.5%) were not sure, 42 (19.1%) disagreed. The number of respondents who disagreed 42 (19.1%) was far below those who agreed supporting the reliability of the findings. This demanded for well and legitimate structures that could enhance peace. However, according to the respondents, lack of such was in the play. Most respondents wondered whether there existed a government that knew that such was happening. Some of the security personnel interviewed alluded to the idea that they are never comfortable when they are given a command to quell the violence by all means; yet there are other ways of doing these without hurting the victims.

 Owning of firearms and the Media findings shown in Table 4.3 indicates that, 82 (37.3%) of the respondents strongly agreed that owning of firearms was undisputable, 87 (39.5%) agreed, 37 (16.8%) were not sure, 14 (6.4%) disagreed. The respondents reported that this plays a major role in incitements thus igniting and escalating violence in Nyando, Muhoroni and Tinderet sub counties. Therefore, they lay blame on corruption within the national government security structures who are the custodians of the armory. Proliferation of arms is done in the face of those put in place to man the security of *mwanainchi*. The informants felt that either those in charge are partisan, compromised or bribed for this to happen. The respondents emphasized on these and compared it to why the rate of crime involving arms was too high in some areas in the country. Politicians were accused of arming the members of their locality or community as a strategy to use them as defence when their political career is threatened. Although most of the respondents were not able to prove their assumption, many related this to the many gun shots that feel the air when violence erupts. When asked to substantiate further, they reasoned that how can gun shots be heard before the national security personnel arrives? These, according

to them, people owned guns. Another related factor was new technology in communication which touched on mobile phones and media as a whole.

3.2 Correlation between Inter-Ethnic Clashes and Economic Growth

The first objective of the study entailed establishing the relationship between inter-ethnic conflicts and economic growth in Nyando, Muhoroni and Tinderet sub-counties. The various dimensions of inter-ethnic conflicts were Land distribution/demarcation related issues, cultural differences, traditional justification of cattle rustling, inability to negotiate and resolve tension through legitimate and peaceful structures and conflicts owing of firearms and the media. Due to the composite nature of the overall inter-ethnic clashes dimension and owing to the categorical outline of the various aspects, treated as sub-dimensions, Pearson chi-square test of association was carried out between each of the aspects of inter-ethnic clashes and overall economic growth in the areas of the study. Phi and Cramer's V was provided to indicate effect size for Chi square tests. Phi and Cramer's V is the square root of chi-squared divided by its minimum possible value and measures the strength of association between the variables in the chi-square test. The results are as follows in Table 4.4.

Table 3.3 Relationship between inter-ethnic conflicts and economic growth

Statements	Chi-Square	Cramer's V	df	Sig.
Land distribution/demarcation related issues	33.159	.488	5	0.000
Cultural differences	37.571	.520	5	0.000
Traditional Justification of Cattle Rustling	37.508	.519	5	0.000
Inability to negotiate and resolve tension through legitimate and peaceful structures	71.975	.720	5	0.000
Owning of firearms and the Media	84.229	.778	5	0.000

n=220

The results displayed in Table 3.3 show that there was statistically significant association between land distribution/demarcation related issues and economic growth in selected areas, $\chi^2_{5,0.05}$ = 33.159, p=.000. Phi and Cramer's V =.488, P=.000. This implies that land distribution/demarcation related issues were associated with economic growth. Thus, land distribution/demarcation related issues accounted for only 0.238 (23.81%) of the variance score towards the economic growth. This suggests a moderate relationship between the opinion of the respondent on land distribution/demarcation related issues and economic growth. This also implies from the achieved percentage that land related conflicts would largely lead to slow economic growth or a significant reduction of over 20% in economic growth in the selected areas.

There was statistically significant association between cultural differences and economic growth $\chi^2_{5, 0.05}$ = 37.571, p=.000. Phi and Cramer's V =.520, P=.000. Hence cultural differences accounted for only 0.2704 (27.04%) of the variance score towards the economic growth. This suggests a moderate relationship between the opinions of the respondent on cultural differences and economic growth, implying that cultural differences are likely to cost economic growth a 27% decrease.

Based on the findings on traditional justification of cattle rustling, there was statistically significant association between traditional justification of cattle rustling and economic growth $\chi^2_{5,0.05}$ = 37.508, p=.000. Phi and Cramer's V =.519, P=.000. This suggests a moderate relationship between traditional justification of cattle rustling and economic growth mean score. Hence traditional justification of cattle rustling scores accounted for 0.2693 (26.93%) of the variance score towards the economic growth.

Further findings on inability to negotiate and resolve tension through legitimate and peaceful structures indicated that there was statistically significant association between inability to negotiate and resolve tension through legitimate and peaceful structures scores and economic growth $\chi^2_{5,0.05}$ = 71.975, p=.000. Phi and Cramer's V =.720, P=.000. This suggests a strong association between the opinion of the respondent on inability to negotiate and resolve tension through legitimate and peaceful structures and economic growth. Therefore, inability to negotiate and resolve tension through legitimate and peaceful structures accounted for 0.5184 (51.84%) of the variance score towards the economic growth in selected areas.

Lastly, there was statistically significant association between owning of firearms and the media and   the opinion of respondents on economic growth $\chi^2_{5,0.05}$ = 84.229, p=.000. Phi and Cramer's V =.778, P=.000. This suggests a strong relationship between the opinion of the respondent on owning of firearms and the media and economic growth. Thus, owning of firearms and the media accounted for 0.6052 (60.52%) of the variance score towards the economic growth in selected areas. Finally, all the aspects of inter-ethnic conflicts were combined and their means obtained as in the case of means on economic growth so as to obtain an overall correlation between the two variables. This was possible since both the two variables were ratio/scale after computation for means. Using Pearson product moment correlation, the two variables were correlated and the results presented as shown in Table 4.5 that follows.

Table 3.4. Correlation between inter-ethnic conflicts and economic growth

Correlations		inter-ethnic conflicts	economic growth
inter-ethnic conflicts	Pearson Correlation	1	.740[**]
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	220	220
economic growth	Pearson Correlation	.740[**]	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	220	220

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

Table 3.4 indicates the results on the correlation between inter-ethnic conflicts and economic growth. Pearson product moment correlation indicates a strong positive significant correlation between inter-ethnic conflicts and economic growth (r=.740, p=.00). This implies that the two variables are positively associated. Due to low economic growth, it can be noted that inter-ethnic conflicts strongly contribute to low economic growth, implying that the more the occurrence of inter-ethnic conflicts the more the reduction in economic growth.

4.0 SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter presents the summary of the study findings based on 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.

Summary of Findings

The objective of this study was to establish the effects of inter-ethnic conflicts to 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 is captured in this subsection.

4.1. Relationship between Inter-ethnic conflicts and Economic Growth

According to the study, objective one was to investigate causes of inter-ethnic conflicts in Nyando, Muhoroni and Tinderet sub-counties. The study established that political interference in form of hate speech and incitement formed the basis on which conflicts were triggered. 126 (57.2%) respondents strongly agreed, 63 (28.6%) agreed, 21 (9.5%) disagreed while 7 (3.2%) were not sure. From these findings, national politics influence conflicts the most in the area of study considering the higher percentage. The study found out that land distribution and demarcation related issues which are traced back to the colonial era act as a trigger to inter-ethnic conflicts. 76 (34.5%) of the respondents strongly agreed with this fact, 104 (47.3%) agreed, 18 (8.1%) disagreed while 21 (9.5%) were not sure. In view of these, land factor remains a critical and key element to the perennial ethnic conflicts. The study established that cultural differences play a role in igniting the inter-ethnic conflicts. Considering on how they responded, 69 (31.3%) of the respondents strongly agreed, 110 (50%) agreed, 17 (7.7%) disagreed, while 23 (10.4%) were not sure. Another factor according to the study was traditional justification of cattle rustling. 95 (43.1%) respondents strongly agreed, 88 (40%) agreed, 26 (11.8%) disagreed, and 9 (4.0%) were not sure. Going by this data, traditional justification of cattle rustling is a trigger to ethnic conflicts. The study found out that lack of ability in negotiating and resolving tension through legitimate and peaceful structures pile pressure on the affected (conflicting parties) to the point of eruption. 85 (38.6%) of the respondents strongly agreed with this fact, 81 (36.8%) agreed, 41 (18.6%) disagreed and 10 (4.5%) were not sure. It was also established by the study that owning of illegal fire arms and the media has not only triggered the conflicts but also fueled it more. According to the study, 80 (36.3%) respondents strongly agreed with this assumption, 84 (38.1%) agreed, 9 (4.0%) disagreed, while 32 (14.5%) were not sure. Most respondents acknowledged that illegal arms exist among the communities besides the traditional ones. From the findings, there was statistically significant association between land distribution/demarcation related issues and economic growth in selected areas, $\chi^2_{5,0.05}$ = 33.159, p=.000. Phi and Cramer's V =.488, P=.000. This suggests a moderate relationship between the opinion of the respondent on land distribution/demarcation related issues and economic growth. The association between cultural differences and economic growth $\chi^2_{5,\ 0.05}$ = 37.571, p=.000, was also significant, which emerged to be moderate relationship. Based on the findings on traditional justification of cattle rustling, there was statistically significant association between traditional justification of cattle rustling and economic growth $\chi^2_{5,0.05}$ = 37.508, p=.000. Further findings on inability to negotiate and resolve tension through legitimate and peaceful structures indicated that there was statistically significant association between inability to negotiate and resolve tension through legitimate and peaceful structures scores and economic growth $\chi^2_{5,0.05}$ = 71.975, p=.000. Lastly, there was statistically significant association between owning of firearms and the media and the opinion of respondents on economic growth $\chi^2_{5,0.05}$ = 84.229, p=.000. Using Pearson product moment correlation, there was a strong positive significant correlation between inter-ethnic conflicts and economic growth (r=.740, p=.00).

Conclusion on the findings

Based on the findings of the study, various conclusions were drawn objectively. These were presented as shown in the subsequent subjects.

4.2 Relationship between Inter-Ethnic Conflicts and Economic Growth

The study established that inter-ethnic conflicts in Nyando, Muhoroni, and Tinderet were a reality. The economic, political, and socio-cultural factors that trigger inter-ethnics conflicts comprising of national political interference, land distribution and demarcation, cultural differences, traditional justification of cattle rustling, lack of ability in negotiating and resolving tension through legitimate and peaceful structures, and illegal fire arms in the hands of wrong people were discussed and concluded that they influenced the occurrence of inter-ethnic conflicts in the area of study. Further insight from the findings led to the conclusion that there is a positive relationship between inter-ethnic conflict and economic growth in the area of study. Thus, slow in economic growth or economic loss was as a result of inter-ethnic conflicts.

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.

4.3 Economic factors and the inter-ethnic conflicts

One of the major factors that influenced inter-ethnic conflicts was related to land distribution and demarcation which, according to the respondents, drew its history back to the colonial times. This factor needs serious considerations by all stakeholders which comprises of the government, the lands commission, the community leaders and elders, and the British government which colonized Kenya. It is important to do this because the issue of land cuts across the country touches on all tribes of Kenya regardless of ethnic or political affiliation. It is believed that the British government sub divided the country for easy rule and management, and also to divide and rule Kenyans. Truth has to be told on exactly what happened when this was taking place so that Kenyans can revert to what they think is right. This will help provide livelihood opportunities to the landless poor as well as address the colonial mess. It will also see to it that justice in the land sector is up held. Effective community participation in decisions that touch on economic issues should be enhanced and promoted. Since there is overdependence on land in the area of study, the government should move with speed to harmonize land related tensions by creating active and impartial complains' desk in the area of study to serve as a conduit of information to the policy makers and implementers.

4.4 Inter-ethnic Conflict and Economic Growth

National Cohesion and Integration office should cascade its structures down to the counties, sub counties, divisions, locations, and local councils. The structures should be empowered to deal with incitements, hate speech, and any kind of element that propagates and promotes ethnicity. The structures should promote peace and coexistence in the area of study. It will be the role of these structures to address issues of inclusivity and effective participation in political activities. In addition, formation of political forums where opposing sides meet and discuss issues affecting the electorate will enhance cohesion and tolerance. The government should demobilize, rehabilitate, and reintegrate militia gangs or those in charge of them. The structures responsible for justice should be made more efficient to ensure justice is realized among the victims of inter-ethnic conflicts. The parliament should enact a legislation that will allow politicians, once elected, be transferable so as to encourage integration and limit the notion of 'my people' or 'our tribe is being targeted'.

REFERENCES

i.   Achieng, Anne S. (2015) The role of women in conflict management: an assessment of Naboisho conservancy in Kenya. University of Nairobi.

ii.   Afzalur Rahim, M. (2002). Toward a theory of managing organizational conflict. International journal of conflict management, 13(3), 206-235.

iii. Aredo, Dejene (2001). Conflict in the horn: Prevention and resolution, OSSREA, Addis Ababa.

iv.   Amutabi, N. Maurice (1995). "Challenging the Orthodoxies:The Role of Ethnicity and Regional Nationalism in Leadership and Democracy in Africa", UNESCO Seminar, 28 - 31 May.

v.   Bacho, Z. L. F. and Abdul-Kadir, M. S. (2007). Artificial creation of states and enduring conflicts in Africa: legacies of the "indirect rule" policy in the Northern parts of Ghana and Nigeria. Ghana Journal of Development Studies. 4(1), 13 – 27

vi.   Bujra, Abdalla (2002).African Conflicts: Their Causes, and their Political Environment. Occasional Paper, No.4: DPMF. Addis Ababa.

vii.   Collier, P., & Hoeffler, A. (2015). Do elections matter for economic performance?. Oxford Bulletin of Economics and Statistics, 77(1), 1-21.

viii.   Crawford, B., & Lipschutz, R. D. (1998). The myth of" ethnic conflict": politics, economics, and" cultural" violence. Research Series.

ix.   Daily Nation (January 10, 2016). Death toll rises in Nandi-Kisumu border clashes Retrieved from http://www.nation.co.ke/news/Death-toll-rises-in-Nandi-Kisumu-border-clashes/-/1

x.   Daily Nation, 25th August, 1996: 1-2, Nation Media Group, Kenya

xi.   Daily Nation, 21st February, 1996. Nation Media Group, Kenya

xii.   Daily Nation, 23rd May, 1993. Nation Media Group, Kenya

xiii.   Daily Nation, 6th September, 1993. Nation Media Group, Kenya

xiv.   Daily Nation, 14th May, and 23rd May, 1993. Nation Media Group, Kenya

xv.   Daily Nation, 07th and 13th January, 2015. Nation Media Group, Kenya

xvi.   Daily Nation, 26th October, 2015. Nation Media Group, Kenya

xvii.   Dida, G. (2012). Determinants of inter-tribal conflicts in Gadamoji division, Marsabit
        i.   county, Kenya (Doctoral dissertation, University of Nairobi, Kenya).

xviii.   Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO) (2004). The state of food and agriculture: 2003 - 04, FAO, Rome 2004.

xix.   Galtung, J. (1996). Peace by peaceful means. University of Hawai'i.

xx.   Hussein, K. (1998). Conflicts between farmers and herders in the semi-arid Sahel and East Africa: a review. London: International Institute for Environment and Development.

xxi.   Juma, M. K. (2000). The politics of humanitarian assistance: state, non-state actors and
        i.   displacement in Kenya and Uganda (1989-1998) (Doctoral dissertation,
        ii. University of Oxford).

xxii.   Kamenju, J., Mwachofi, S. and Wairagu, F., (2003), Terrorized citizens: profiling small arms and insecurity in the north rift region of Kenya, Oakland media services, Nairobi.

xxiii.   Kaufmann, C. D. (1998). When all else fails: Ethnic population transfers and partitions in the twentieth century. International security, 23(2), 120-156.

xxiv.   Kifremariam Gebre – World (2000) Understanding the demand for small arms in the horns of Africa, in BICC brief No.23 March, 2000

xxv.   Kiliku, K. (1992). Report of the parliamentary select committee to investigate ethnic clashes in Western and other parts of Kenya. Nairobi: Government Printer.

xxvi.   Kimenyi, M., Adibe, J., Djiré, M., Jirgi, A. J., Kergna, A., Deressa, T. T., & Westbury, A. (2014). The Impact of Conflict and Political Instability on Agricultural Investments in Mali and Nigeria. Brook. Afr. Growth Initiat. Work. Pap, 17.

xxvii.   Kothari, C. R. (2004). Research methodology: Methods and techniques. New Age International.

xxviii.   Ksoll, C., Macchiavello, R., & Morjaria, A. (2010). The effect of ethnic violence on an export-oriented industry.

xxix.   Malia, Martin. 1998 Marx and Engels, The Communist Manifesto, introduction (New York: Penguin group)

xxx.   Malombe, J. (1997, June). Conflicts in urban settlements in Kenya: Access to land and services in unplanned settlements. A paper prepared for the USAID Conference on Conflict Resolution in the Great Horn of Africa.

xxxi.   Marchionatti, Roberto Ed. Karl Marx – Critical Responses 1998. Routledge: New Fetter Lane, London EC4P 4EE
xxxii.   Marrus, M. R. (1997). The Nuremberg war crimes trial, 1945-46: A documentary history. Macmillan.
xxxiii.   Messer, E. and Cohen, M. J. (2004).   Breaking the links between conflict and hunger
xxxiv.   In Africa.

xxxv.   Mugenda, O. &Mugenda A.(2003). Research methods: quantitative and qualitative   approaches.

xxxvi.   Mugenda, O., & Mugenda, A. (2002). Research methods 2 nd edition.

xxxvii.   Mugenda, O. M. (1999). Research methods: Quantitative and qualitative approaches.   African Centre for Technology Studies.

xxxviii.   Mukoya, F. (2015). Infuence of socio-economic factors on ethnic conflicts in Endebess sub-county, Trans nzoia county in Kenya (Doctoral dissertation, University of Nairobi).
xxxix.   Norman, Levine (2006) Divergent Paths: The Hegelian Foundations of Marx's Method, Lexington Books.
xl.   Nyukuri, Barasa.(1992) "Ethnicity and the Politics of National Integration in Kenya".A paper presented on 22nd October at Kisumu.

xli.   Nyukuri, Barasa.(1995)"Ethnicity, Nationalism and Democracy in Africa:The Dilemma of Sustainability".A paper read at a UNESCO seminar, 28 - 31 May.

xlii.   Nyukuri, B. K. (1997, June). The impact of past and potential ethnic conflicts on Kenyan's stability and development. In Proceedings of the USAID Conference on Conflict Resolution in the Greater Horn of Africa, Nairobi, Kenya (pp. 27-28).

xliii. Odinga, R. A. (2007). What Role Does Ethnicity Play in Africa's Elective Politics.

xliv.   Oucho, J. O. (2002). Undercurrents of ethnic conflicts in Kenya (Vol. 3). Brill.

xlv.   Putnam, L. L., & Wilson, C. E. (1982). Communicative strategies in organizational conflicts: Reliability and validity of a measurement scale. Annals of the International Communication Association, 6(1), 629-652.

xlvi.   Rahim, M. A. (1983). A measure of styles of handling interpersonal conflict. Academy of Management journal, 26(2), 368-376.

xlvii. Rahim, M. A. (1986). Referent role and styles of handling interpersonal conflict. The Journal of social psychology, 126(1), 79-86.

xlviii. Rahim, M. A. (1997). Styles of managing organizational conflict: a critical review and synthesis of theory and research. Current Topics in Management 2: 61, 77.

xlix.   Rahim, A., & Bonoma, T. V. (1979). Managing organizational conflict: A model for diagnosis and intervention. Psychological reports, 44(3_suppl), 1323-1344.

l.   Rahim, M. A., & Magner, N. R. (1995). Confirmatory factor analysis of the styles of handling interpersonal conflict: First-order factor model and its invariance across groups. Journal of applied psychology, 80(1), 122.

li.   Schindler, D. R., & Cooper, P. S. (2001). 2003. Business Research Methods.

lii.   Sears, Alan. (2008) " A Guide to Theoretical Thinking"North York: Higher Education University of Toronto Press.

liii.   The Standard, 07th November, 2015. The Standard Group Centre, Kenya

liv.   Trochim, W. M. (2006). Qualitative validity. Research methods knowledge base, 1-3.

lv.   Wilkins, S. D. (2012). Citizen and self: Violence, identity and legitimacy in the Rift
        a. Valley's post-election crisis 2007-08. Australasian Review of African

  b. Studies..
lvi. Yamano, T., & Deininger, K. (2005). Land conflicts in Kenya: Causes, impacts, and
  a. resolutions. Foundation for Advanced Studies on International
  b. Development/National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies. The World Bank, 28.