

# **International Research Conference On Social Change And Adaptation In The 21st Century – 2021**

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## **Book of Abstracts**



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## Servant Leadership and Growth of the Evangelical Churches Kenya

**Author:** Luke Awino<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Student*

**Corresponding Author:** lukeodhiambo53@gmail.com

This study seeks to establish the relationship between servant leadership and growth of the evangelical churches in Kenya. The study examines the impact of the ancient leader -centered styles such as the Stodgill's trait leadership style (1974), Robert Katz's skills leadership (1955) and Blake and Mouton's behavioral leadership (1964). The study gives a special interest to the follower- centered leadership and in particular servant leadership and its impact on church growth defined by numerical and financial increment. The study examines five indicators of servant leadership and their respective effect on growth of the evangelical churches in Kenya. The indicators includes interpersonal support, building community, altruism, egalitarianism and moral integrity. The objective of the study is to establish the relationship between servant leadership and church growth. Social Identity theory and MCGavran's church theory will be used to develop a theoretical background of the study. The study will use positivistic research philosophy while adopting cross sectional design. The total population of the study will be the 179 churches registered under the Evangelical Alliance of Kenya. A Stratified random sampling technique will be used to choose a sample size of 124 churches scientifically calculated using the Slovin's formula from which the leader will respond making a total respondents of 124. The study will used both primary and secondary data. Primary data will be collected using questionnaires which contain both open ended and closed ended questions. Closed ended questions will be based on Likert scale while open ended questions will seek additional details on the answers provided at the end of every section. Data collection through the questionnaire will be done electronically. Quantitative data will be analyzed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 24 while qualitative data will be analyzed using NVivo version 12.

**Key words:** Servant leadership, church growth, evangelical churches

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## THE ROLE OF A SOCIAL WORKER IN THE PREVENTION OF JIGGER INFESTATION AMONG CHILDREN IN KISII COUNTY

**Author:** Orucho Justine Amadi<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Maasai Mara University*

**Corresponding Author:** orucho@mmarau.ac.ke

Social workers are key professionals in assessing social care need and providing psychosocial support. Nonetheless the needs in jigger infestation containment and control are not well managed. Tungiasis is both a social and public health concern worldwide. It affects the victim's quality of life through localization in the foot causing walking difficulties that reduce the normalcy of the infested child. Both social and psychological problems such as low self-esteem and stigma has been identified among the children infested with jiggers. The purpose of this study therefore was to investigate the role of a social worker in the prevention of jigger infestation among children in Kisii County. The study utilized descriptive survey design. The sample size was 50 pupils, 50 parents, 20 Key Informants and 20 practicing Social workers. The findings of the study reveal that in order to mitigate Tungiasis, the risk factors that contribute to their spread such as poverty, poor hygiene conditions, area sanitation, inadequate health facilities, sharing houses with domesticated animals, political negligence and controlled number of children in families should be addressed. social work practitioners should

engage with children to assess challenges in social functioning, process information in ways that enhance their ability to maintain body hygiene, develop skills to curb tungiasis and create support for change. The study recommends a change of behaviour in the community and the superstitions perception on the causes of Tungiasis.

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## **THE ROLE OF INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF IRON INDUSTRY AMONG THE TUGEN OF BARINGO COUNTY; 1895-1963;KENYA**

**Author:** sarah kiptala<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *lecturer*

**Corresponding Author:** skiptala@kabarak.ac.ke

One of the most important indigenous industries among the Tugen community was Iron Making. The Tugen evolved an industry which was superb as per the standards of that time and has continued to thrive even up to the colonial and post-colonial period. The origins, development and the resilience to change through the turbulent years is the interest of this paper. The study examined two distinctive epochs from which the understanding of how ironwork in Tugen land was conducted. The position that is strongly advanced through this paper is that even before colonialism the Tugen of Baringo County practiced indigenous industries such as pottery, blacksmithing, and leatherwork among others using knowledge and skills which were developed independently. Ironwork, which will be dealt with extensively in this paper was characterized by the application of knowledge and skills by skilled individuals who were supposed to selflessly serve the society by making iron materials for the members of the society. The study relied on primary and Secondary sources. The study described the procedure used in ironwork. It further assessed the types and uses of iron products. it established the forces which led to the dismantling of the industry during the colonial period. These were analyzed to ascertain the forces behind the persistence and resilience of the industry. The Tugen devised ways of survival which led to the Tugen transformation of the iron industry from 1945. The study established that Tugenland like any other society is regarded having not had any form of industry before the arrival of the colonialists. This paper raised an argument against this position. The study has recorded the Tugen iron industry for posterity purposes. The study recommends the inclusion of indigenous knowledge to any industrial development and innovation in the country.

**Keywords:** Indigenous industry, indigenous knowledge, iron making, colonialism, independence.

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## **Mission and Tugen Culture of Modernity: A Critical Theological Study in biblical Christianity**

**Author:** Japheth Kigen<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Kabarak University*

**Corresponding Author:** kjapheth@kabarak.ac.ke

Rational defense and justification of the Christian faith need to be applied in Tugen culture of modernity to generate intelligent thoughtful Christianity. Doing this will help substantiate the false understanding of the Christian faith as blind faith, To achieve this will require a philosophical conceptual framework be employed to the adherents of modern Tugen worldview. The approach of this research

is based on 1pt 3:15b which presupposes that we should clarify terms that we use in presenting an effective Gospel of Christ which should be applied to the Tugen culture of modernity since historical Christianity is bound with the hope of Christian worldview. The philosophical thought of Socrates, Plato and Aristotle of dialectic method of instruction and persuasion is utilized to bring more clarity to the Gospel regarding to its meaning and interpretation, but affirm that the Gospel of Christ remains a direct unique revelation God that needs no negotiation. Biblical Christianity affirms that appropriate Christian peaching is dialogical in engaging our mental dimension in addressing the Tugen culture of modernity. The book of Job uses such approach of questioning God while Jesus asked questions and Paul used argumentative approach to the people of Athens (Job 38;; 40:7 ;Luke 2:48; Act 17:1-4), The research seeks to tackle the philosophy of humanism that permeates the Tugen culture of modernity in Mogotio Sub-County. This study uses relevant imageries that appeals to Tugen Culture of Modernity. The empirical scientific approach is inadequate in dealing with the spiritual dimension addressed in the study. The aim of this research is to make Christ relevant in the lives of modern Tugen culture. Popularizing and propagating rationalism in dealing with the Tugen culture of modernity will lead to syncretism that questions the uniqueness and the absolute claim of Christianity.

Key words:

Syncretism, Culture, humanism, worldview, Christianity, Modernity, Rationalism

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## **Africa's post Covid-19 reconstruction endeavor: The required theological reflection paradigm**

**Author:** Justus Mutuku<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Africa Inland Church*

**Corresponding Author:** jmutuku@kabarak.ac.ke

Africa's overarching quest for reconstructing and regaining her disrupted identity, cultural fiber, religious commitment and socio-economic life, wrought about by the effects of Covid-19 pandemic, will require a solid theological reflection as its basis. This is as opposed to uncritically relying on conventional theological premises which were the products of different contextual dynamics and realities and which may not aid in addressing the emerging issue confronting Africa and especially in relation to Covid-19 impact. As J.N.K. Mugambi and Guy Michael puts it, "Theological reflection can be conducted only within particular cultural backgrounds and specific existential situations". The on-going Covid-19 pandemic has ushered in unprecedented shift to our existential realities, language and experiences that will influence how theological reflection will proceed. One way to undertake a solid theological reflection that will provide the needed theological foundations for aiding Africa's post Covid-19 related reconstruction quest is by examining the various new terminologies (Isolation, lockdowns, Quarantine, social distancing, protocols, and masking), their possible theological undertones, as well as citing possible ways of integrating them into the theological reflection enterprise. The objective of the study is to identify ways in which the selected terms impact on our theological reflection and how to integrate them into this theological enterprise. The study will utilize content research design focusing greatly on J.N.K. Mugambi's 'theology of reconstruction' and Valentin Dedji 'Reconstruction and renewal in African theology' as important conversation partners.

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## **A critical review of George Ayittey's book on 'Africa in Chaos' in light of Turaki's 'Christian vision for Africa': Towards a conception of a transformational development paradigm for Modern Africa**

**Author:** Justus Mutuku<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Africa Inland Church*

**Corresponding Author:** jmutuku@kabarak.ac.ke

Africa's enduring struggle for transformational development will require to be anchored on a Bible-centered narrative from which a Christian vision for development in Africa should proceed. Most of the narratives underlying Africa's quest for transformational development are those of failure, blame, and accusation. This paper seeks to review George Ayittey's work on 'Africa in Chaos' which is an epitome of the narrative of failure, blame and accusation, in light of Yusuf Turaki's work on 'Christian vision for Africa' an epitome of a Bible-centered vision for development. By exploring the various aspects that each of the two author presents, the study seeks to compare and contrast some of the fronted ideas and concepts showing how they can be utilized to enhance transformational development in Africa. The study's objective is to propose a biblical conception of transformational development for Africa as a model that will emancipate Africa's efforts.

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## **SAVING THE COW: THE COLONIAL ECONOMY AMONG THE KIPSIGIS, 1900-1960**

**Author:** SAMSON OMWOYO<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *KABARAK UNIVERSITY*

**Corresponding Author:** samomwoyo@kabarak.ac.ke

### **Abstract**

The importance of the cow to the precolonial Kipsigis of Kenya, both culturally and economically, was inestimable as it was invaluable. The "cow" was the hub of the Kipsigis precolonial economy, culture and politics. Wealth and social status were approximatable to the size of one's herd. Social and economic ties were reinforced through cattle sharing and exchange. And increasing one's herd was the driving desire of every Kipsigdet (Kipsigis man). All this was disrupted by the implantation of colonial capitalist among the Kipsigis at the turn of the nineteenth century. Colonial capitalism had little regard and need for animals and set to systematical depastoralise the Kipsigis through land alienation, labour conscription and tax imposition. Cattle became the target of every manner of "crime" and misdemeanour committed by the kipsigis people, be it nonpayment of tax, labour evasion and/or desertion to domestic crimes. Settlement of crimes and payment of fines were done in the form of cattle. Yet the cow remained the cherishable asset among the Kipsigis. To avert the depletion of their cattle and even to replenish their stock, the Kipsigis who in 1906 resisted the introduction of maize production, gradually embarrassed dictates and avenues of colonial capitalism for the sole purpose of saving their cows. The Kipsigis to to crop (maize) production, engaged in colonial labour and sought to improve their livelihoods with the cow as the motivating factor. By 1960, the colonialists came to the realization that in the Kipsigisland "everything[development] was tied to the tail of a cow" This paper seeks to explore the historical processes that transformed the Kipsigis colonial landscape and the attendant changes that characterized the entrenchment of a mixed economy in the region between 1900 and 1960.

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## **BIULDING RESILIENCE TO CLIMATE CHANGE RELATED DIS-ASTERS IN ARID AND SEMI-ARID LANDS. A CASE OF BARINGO COUNTY**

**Author:** Ednah Koskei<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Kabarak University*



**Corresponding Author:** koskeiednah@gmail.com

**Abstract.** The main objective of this study was to identify Climate Change Related Disasters (CCRDs) in Arid and Semi-arid Lands such as Baringo County. The study used a descriptive survey design. Purposeful sampling and stratified proportionate random sampling procedures were used to obtain the Sample. A sample of 376 households were selected for the study in Baringo County. Questionnaire, key informant interview schedule and observations were the main instruments of data collection. Analysis of data was done using the SPSS. Percentages were used to analyze CCRDs. Drought, storms and floods are climate change related disasters affecting Baringo County. About 80 percent of the households strongly agreed that drought is the most common disasters affecting the County. Vegetation clearance is the main cause of CCRDs in Baringo County hence there is need to increase awareness on climate change and encourage people to use alternative sources of energy and plant trees. The households engaged in various activities that enable them cope with impacts of drought, storms and floods. Early warning and monitoring of the disasters can help to reduce vulnerability.

**Keywords:** Climate Change Related Disasters, Arid and Semi-arid Lands, Baringo County

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## **CLIMATE CHANGE RELATED DISASTERS IN ARID AND SEMI-ARID LANDS. A CASE OF BARINGO COUNTY**

**Author:** Ednah Koskei<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Kabarak University*

**Corresponding Author:** koskeiednah@gmail.com

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**Keywords:** Climate Change Related Disasters, Arid and Semi-arid Lands, Baringo County