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**A RESEARCH PROJECT INVESTIGATING FACTORS
INFLUENCING HYGIENE AND CONTROL MEASURES IN
SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN THOKOA ZONE, MEGWANI
DISTRICT, KITUI COUNTY.**

DEBRAH MAWIA KIMANZI

**A RESEARCH PROJECT PRESENTED IN PARTIAL
FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD
OF THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF EDUCATION
(SCIENCE) IN EDUCATION PLANNING MANAGEMENT
AND ADMINISTRATION OF MOUNT KENYA UNIVERSITY.**

1.1 ABSTRACT

Hygiene, which is set of practices performed for the preservation of health, is appalling in most in schools. It is characterized by malfunctioned water sanitation facilities and poor hygiene practices. In many cases, are neither adequate nor clean, without separation of both sexes thereby discouraging use and poor hygiene.

The purpose of the study is to investigate the level of hygiene in schools and factors affecting hygiene and how hygiene is improved. The objective of the study was to improve the hygiene in schools and control factors affecting hygiene. Also, the relationship between the school and the surrounding in Kitui County and the impact of the surroundings in promoting hygiene. The literature was reviewed under the subtopics; Definition of hygiene in different fields, types of hygiene, importance of hygiene, factors demolishing hygiene in schools and factors employed to improve the level of hygiene in schools.

The study utilized focus group design as a method of collecting information about hygiene in different schools. The target population of the study was 10 (ten) public schools. The study used purposive

sampling and simple random and simple sampling techniques to come with the sample size. The sampled schools were 5 (five) which had up to form four class, two streams in each class. In sampled schools, five teachers, five students and five workers were picked in the sample. Simple random sampling was used to get 2 teachers in charge of hygiene from each school. Class lists were used to identify 10 learners per school and a systematic sampling was used to get a total of 50 learners from the schools which were selected. The total number of respondents was 60 (50 learners, 5 workers and 5 teachers). The instruments for the collection of data were the questionnaire for both teachers and students and interview guide for learners. The research instruments administered to the respondents data was analyzed using statistical package for social sciences which was then in the form of frequency tables, graphs and pie charts.