

**CAUSES OF HIGH RATIO OF LEARNERS SELECTING  
BUSINESS STUDIES COMPARED TO AGRICULTURE IN  
GARISSA COUNTY SECONDARY SCHOOLS**

**ONYANCHA LAWRENCE MARANGA**

**BEDA/ 000513/2122/11829**

**A project Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for  
the Award of a Bachelors of Education Degree of Mount Kenya  
University**

## ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of these high variations of choice between Business Studies and Agriculture subject and hence give appropriate recommendations to curb the situation. The objectives of the study were, to establish the contribution by learners and their peers towards the disparity in the choice of the two subjects, to determine the teachers' and Principals participation in the huge disparity in choice of Business Studies and Agriculture subjects among the students in Garissa County Secondary Schools, to find out whether the family, community and socio-cultural factors of learners influence the disparity in selection of Business Studies and Agriculture subjects among the students and to determine the level of awareness and the measures undertaken by the School administration and immediate Garissa County education administration to improve on the disparity. The researcher associates his work based on three theories; Functionalism theory, Emile Durkheim(1858-1917) who recognized different societal parts being major contributors for the society to act as one, the Action theory (Talcott Parsons) recognizes the major social function of Education to transmit society's views, the theory of natural selection (Herbert Spencer (1820-1903) also recognizes for the various systems of institutions to work as one just like the various systems of the body work towards a common goal. The research design used was descriptive and naturalistic having used both qualitative and quantitative approaches. The research was done in Garissa County. Five schools were sampled which had a fair representation, being a girls boarding, Boys boarding, Mixed day and two other private schools. Form three students were mainly used since these have just done subject selection and therefore could provide the relevant information required. The population being varied and large stratified sampling technique; simple random sampling and purposive sampling approaches were used. The study was descriptive in nature and used both quantitative and qualitative approaches. Questionnaires and interviews were used to gather information from the respondents. Quantitative data was analyzed using descriptive statistics and presented in pie charts tables and graphs while qualitative data was reorganized from the questionnaires and put down in tabula forms, indexed where necessary and then analyzed. The researcher finds that there is lack of proper guidance and counseling, prejudice, inadequate Educational Administrational Systems, ignorance and reliance on unorthodox cultural practices, poor implementation of plans and weak Career Guidance and Counseling Programs. The Researcher recommends stakeholders to equip schools with Green houses and extra budget for irrigation to encourage learning of Agriculture, the Ministry of Education (M.O.E) in consultation with the School Administrators to set policies on the minimum and maximum number of learners that should do a subject with regard to future available opportunities and government development focus points, the C.E.A to be thorough in educational data analysis more so data on overall C.E.S.C.L and data on National available Productive Exploitive Career Opportunities and also for the Ministry of Education to introduce a subject that cuts across the two subject's i.e. Agribusiness. It is my prayer that the outcome of this research and the implementation of the recommendations will greatly improve the learner's future opportunities.