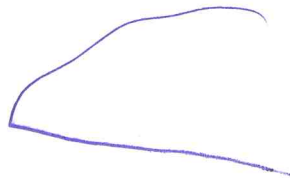


AN INVESTIGATION ON FACTORS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO PRIMARY SCHOOLS DROP OUT IN FLOOD PRONE AREAS. A CASE STUDY OF BUDALANG'I DIVISION, BUNYALA DISTRICT BUSIA COUNTY.



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Abstract

Education is frequently touted as the most important factor for achieving sustainable development and used as an important means for changing attitudes and behaviours. The Hyogo framework for action, which was adopted by 168 nations in January 2005 recognize this and encourages government and civic society to use education which facilitate knowledge and innovation in order to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels of the nation (Nakileza, 2007). An assessment report that preceded the world conference Assessment report that preceded the world conference performance of primary education fell below desired levels (World Bank, 2001), many gains in primary education had diminished due situations of national, inter- national conflicts, natural disasters and extreme poverty (World Bank, 2004). The HIV/Aids pandemic is seriously affecting education systems today and will continue to have a negative impact in future (Lavell, 1999). Thousands of teachers, educational personnel and students have died or been destabilized by Aids, malaria, flooding, lighting and other chronic diseases (World Bank, 2001). This research focused on floods as an environmental disasters that affect the livelihood of may people in different parts of the world. Kenya as a nation is not an exception to the effect of seasonal floods that affect the country especially in the low-lying regions. The study covers Budalang'i division and its environs, Budalang'i is a division in Busia county of We stern province. This area has experienced floods from the year 1945 and surprisingly no permanent solutions have been put to place. The objectives that will help in the data collections will help in coming up with the relevant information about the causes of floods and the social-economic impacts of the floods in the area. The research employed both primary and secondary methods of data collection. Physical observation will also be used to compare and analyze the results as seen in the field. The data will be represented inform of pie charts, graphs and percentages, further discussion will be useful in trying to put the situation as its on the ground. During the study the following impacts were associated with flooding waters, loss of life and crop destruction was the major impacts. Structural and crop destruction were also a major concern and the prevalence of water borne and water related diseases. In conclusion the economic under development of this area is mainly as a result of floods occurrence in the area.