

**IMPACTS OF SOCIAL CONFLICTS ON PROVISION OF BASIC  
EDUCATION IN BARAGOI DIVISION OF SAMBURU NORTH SUB-  
COUNTY KENYA.**

**BY**

**LETIWA CHRISTOPHER**

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**A PROJECT SUBMITTED TO THE SCHOOL OF EDUCATION IN  
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## ABSTRACT

The study sought to find out the impact of social conflicts on provision of basic education on pupil's access to basic primary education in Baragoi Division Samburu North Sub-County of Kenya. Access to good quality education in several conflict-affected areas is seriously imperiled not only due to the direct effects of fighting, but also because schools, teachers, students and staff are often targeted by violent attacks. In the face repeated incidents and threats of attack, children are afraid to go to school and parents are scared of sending them to school whereas teachers will be afraid to go to work. With such magnitude of violence in place Schools have closed to prevent attacks and the governments may be reluctant to re-open schools because threats of attack may still be present. As a result most areas that experiences cattle rustling recorded low pupil enrolment since most parents feared for their lives of their children. Most schools in these marginalized areas also register high dropout rates due to insecurity reasons. Teachers on the other hand have been forced to desert duty and relocate to other place. All these happenings causes serious problems towards accessing basic primary education. The researcher formulated study objectives with the main objective being to find out the impact of cattle rustling on pupil's access to basic primary education in Baragoi Division in Samburu Sub-County, with the goal of identifying major causes, the effects, the challenges and the measures taken to stop cattle rustling in the division. Research questions were derived from the specific objectives and were later used to come up with questions for the questionnaires. The study was guided by Peace Building Theory of Redekop which identified five interrelated categories of Human identity needs. The Theory stipulates that deep rooted conflict is about identity. The study used descriptive survey design using both qualitative and quantitative approaches because it intended to avail useful detailed information on the factors influencing pupil's access to primary education in cattle rustling prone areas of Baragoi Division in Samburu North. The instruments used in collection of data included questionnaires and interview guides. They were designed for the different groups of sample representatives. The study established that cattle rustling have various causes such as need to expand boundaries, incitements by politicians, competition for grazing fields and it was a lucrative business to some people. The study also established out that cattle rustling had effects on pupil's accessing basic primary education. Some pupils dropped out of school as a result of cattle rustling others became orphans, others feared attacks while at school therefore they stopped going to school and teachers stopped going to school for fear of being the targets. All this crippled accessibility of education by pupils in Baragoi Division of Samburu North Sub-County. The study made the recommendation that in order to improve the situation on the area the government in partnership with Non-Governmental Organizations should set up more boarding schools to shorten the distance and improve on security by building police camps near the boarding schools. In order to stop the practice of cattle rustling the government eradicate black markets for cattle. Also, all security agencies and relevant line ministries should collaborates with each other and with key education stake holders to ensure that the cattle rustling is promptly and effectively resolved so that pupils can continue with their education without fear.