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KAMPALA INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY

TITLE:

**IMPACT OF TRIBAL CONFLICTS ON ACADEMIC
PERFORMANCE: KARAMOJONG ATTACKS ON NGARIAM
PARISH SCHOOLS, KATAKWI DISTRICT-KENYA**

BY

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A RESEARCH REPORT SUBMITTED TO THE INSTITUTE OF OPEN AND
DISTANCE LEARNING IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE AWARD OF
BACHELOR'S DEGREE OF EDUCATION OF
KAMPALA INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY.

DECEMBER 2009

DECLARATION

I, EUNICE MUTHONI NJOKA-BED/15203/62/DF

do declare that the information given in this research report is made by myself and has never been presented by any other person, for the award of Bachelor's Degree of Education

Signature:.....

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APPROVAL

This is to certify that EUNICE MUTHONI NJOKA-BED/15203/62/DF
has successfully completed her / his research report and now is ready for submission with my
approval.

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DATE: 

DEDICATION

To my Parents, Wilfred Njoka and Herodias Njoka for giving me the humble time and resource to study.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I would like to thank the good Lord for giving me strength and courage to compile this research report. Without God, this research would not have seen the light of the day!

Special thanks go to my supervisor, Rev. Erich Kasirye who was a good mentor and advisor during the compilation of this work. My appreciation also goes out to the Administration of Kampala International University for their support during this exercise.

Lastly and most importantly, to my family members and friends who have been close to me and supportive in this noble work. Particular thanks go to my friend, David Mwanthe and Jack Kithinji –and especially my baby, Brian Munene for supporting me in this endeavor.

May the Good Lord reward you abundantly.

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ABREVIATIONS

K.A.P:	Katakwi Action Aid Project
I.D.P.S:	Internally displaced Persons
K.A.U.F.O:	Katakwi Urafiki Foundation
T.I.P:	Teso Initiative For Peace
P.E.A.P:	Poverty Eradication Action Plan.
H.I.V:	Human Immune virus
U.J.C.C	Uganda Joint Christian Council
U.S.A.I.D	United State Agency For International Development

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Precursor- something that exists before some thing else and it is related to it or influences its development.

Efficacy: Formal effectiveness in producing the result that you intended

Actors: persons who perform in peace initiatives.

Co-existence: people live together in the same area.

Perceive: To understand or think about something in a particular way.

Sneak: to move some where quietly and secretly so that no one can see you or hear you.

Suggestive: Giving signs or evidence of some thing. Making you think or remember a particular thing.

Agents: collaborators. Person who does business for another.

Gambling: A situation in which a risk is taken on some thing that can give important benefits. An activity in which you risk money in the hope of winning more money if you are lucky or if you guess some thing correctly.

Haunted. Difficult to forget, frequently occurring to memory.

Rape: Any unlawful sexual intercourse or sexual connection by force or threat.

Rebuke: Reprove sharply or restrain by a command.

Elope: To run a way with a lover, usually to get married.

Defile: To make foul or dirty

Defilement: Befoul, contaminate or infect.

Devastate destroy

Compel: To drive or urge irresistibly.

Appalling: Uninteresting displeasing effect

Abduct: To carry away wrongfully as by force or frauds, kidnap

ABSTARCT

This study was intended to investigate Karamojong attacks and school drop out in the selected primary schools of Ngariam parish- Katakwi district. Quantitative and qualitative data was used to analyze and interpret the results of the study. Purposive sampling was used in the study to select the respondents. Frequency counts, relative frequency, tables, graphs were used to analyze data.

The finding indicate that Karamojong have changed their mode (methods) of attacks from traditional use of spears and shields to the use of automatic guns. The major actors in Karamojong attacks are karamojong cultural leaders, Karamojong war lords and those in the Bush. Karamojong attacks have affected schools and learners, caused death, hunger and displacement in the selected primary schools of Ngariam parish.

A researcher concluded that though Karamojong attacks have affected selected primary schools of Ngariam parish, government has intensified forceful disarmament of Karamojong and so every body should be encouraged in peace initiative for the future of Ngariam parish- Katakwi district.

0 Introduction

This chapter attempts to explain the background of the study, statement of the study, the purpose of the study, research questions, scope of the study, significance and limitations.

1 Back ground

Webster (1961) school drop out is a student who leaves school or college after attendance no longer compulsory, or before graduation or one who abandons any undertaking before completing it.

According to Rev. Canon Kaiso 2002, in 1940s the rate of school drop out was low because a few learners who went to missionary schools were motivated by the gifts and scholarships. School drop out increased when missionary teachers left and African teachers took over. The African teachers introduced corporal punishment in schools which made some learners drop out of school.

Parents are discouraged to send their children to school because they have encouraged them to marry so as to save the few remaining cattle from being rustled by the karamojong. This situation has led to early marriages and pregnancies such that it has created school drop out.

Meanwhile the period from 1986 to early 1990 witnessed the high rate of school going though some areas such as Gulu, Katakwi and others experienced insecurity due to many rebels and karamojong respectively. The situation of school drop out has changed as there have been other factors which contribute to school drop out such as death of both parents who could pay fees for their children. Due to lack of fees, most learners have dropped out of school as they could not raise fees for themselves.

The government has now come in to try to reduce the rate of school drop out by encouraging education for all through universal education.

The government has now come in to try to reduce the rate of school drop out by encouraging education for all through universal education.

1.2 Statement of the problem

School drop out is one of the problems in katakwi district. Most of the learners have left studies and are now on streets, enrollment is low and it keeps on reducing. School drop out has increased cases of defilement, theft and drug abuse.

The inspector of schools Mr. Ongwali 2008 reported that Ngariam parish has a highest rate of school drop out. Where as there are other factors that have caused school drop out such as defilement, death of both parents, early marriages and pregnancies, to some extent karamojong attacks are responsible for school drop out because they kill parents, abduct children, ambush learners and teachers, burn teachers houses and scholastic materials. It is because of that a researcher carried a study on the causes, dangers of school drop out and how it should be reduced.

1.3 Purpose of the study

The purpose of this study was to describe the impact of karamojong attacks on school drop out in the selected primary schools of Ngariam parish- katakwi district

1.4 Specific objectives

- To determine the nature of karamojong attacks.
- To determine the social -economic problems create by karamojong attacks
- To determine how karamojong attacks affect schools

.5 Research questions

- Vhat is the nature of karamojong attacks?
- Vhat are the social- economic problems created by karamojong attacks?
- low do the karamojong attacks affect schools?

1.6 Scope of the study

This study was conducted in Ngariam parish and it covered all the public schools which included Ngariam, Amoruongora and Alengo. This study took four months and it covered karamojong attacks and school drop out, the social -economic problems created by karamojong attacks and how these attacks affect schools.

1.7 Significance of the study

This study hopes to contribute to the ministry of education and sports by supplementing on what is already being done. It will provide knowledge to the organizations engaged in promoting education such as United Nations children's funds. It will also sensitize the general public so as to help them in reducing school drop out. More so, it will raise teachers and parent's consciousness by making them encourage learners to perceive their ability, capacity and potential in education.

1.8 Limitations of the study

In the process of carrying out this research study, a number of constrains were encountered and it included poor transport, insufficient funds and short time.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

This Chapter shows related literature on nature of karamojong attacks, social -economic problems created by karamojong attacks and how karamojong attacks affect schools and learners.

2.1 Conceptual frame work

Attacks are raids conducted by the karamojong on their neighbors such as Iteso, langi, Pokot, sabin and others while school drop out is a student who leaves school or college after attendance is no longer compulsory, or before graduation or one who abandons any under taking before completing it (Webster 1961).

Past attacks have made katakwi district experience un precedented killings, poverty and the emergence of a rebellion against the government of the day between 1986-1992. Where as insurgency has long ended, the effects of continuing attacks have made katakwi district one of the poorest in Uganda. Out of the total population of 267,304, about 88,623(33.2%) are currently in internally displaced persons camps (IDPS) with barely any enough social service.

The attackers have a believe that they are looking for their lost cattle. So all cattle are theirs and it is their right to follow and get back cattle where ever there are and they have created insecurity, death, poverty and school drop out in most schools of katakwi district. It was because of the above reasons that a researcher carried a research study on karamojong attacks and school drop out in katakwi district.

2.2 Nature of Karamojong attacks

Appleton (2001) observed that insecurity and violence against civilians and humanitarian organizations has heightened. This makes humanitarian access to internally displaced persons camps very difficult. Children suffer walking long distances every evening in search for safety from the abduction, women and girls suffer from sexual abuse.

Namutebi (2006) said people are ambushed by warriors armed with illegal automatic guns and these warriors always hide in the hills.

According to Walter (2002) he observed that women are eloped and those women later become guides and informers of attackers.

Odongkara (2006) stated that people live in fear of attacks and life in internally displaced camps is far from good as there is loss of confidence in life.

Nafula (2006) observed that people are displaced and have been settled in internally displaced persons camp . They have resorted using unsafe water from streams due to few boreholes. There is also poverty as most property has been looted and destroyed.

According to kirunda (2006) he said that attacks are done at night by warriors. Residence have sleepless nights, there is stealing of food, raping of women and defilement of young girls.

Operandi (2006) stated that there is state of fear all the time and tension is on people. The rights of people are generally being violated. For instance the right to life is being violated by raiders who steal, kill and destroy people and property. People live in temporary shelters only put up hurriedly after the raids and these shelters are easy to destroy by fire.

According to Fabian (2008) he states that there is food shortage as food is being looted by the raiders and this has caused malnutrition especially among young children.

Bramucci (2001) observed that attackers burnt entire villages, compelling thousands to move in to camps for internally displaced people (IDP). There is rapid spread of diseases. AIDS has taken a firm and devastating hold in the crowded conditions of IDP CAMPS, where make Shift huts are now surrounded by permanent graves. Beyond the limits of

towns and camps stretch fertile expanses of green land now spotted with fallow fields, and abandoned compounds. It was a place peaceful but now haunted by fear and tortured memory.

2.2 Social –Economic problems created by Karamojong Attacks

2.2.1 Social problems

Appleton (2001) observed that children are abducted; women and girls suffer from sexual abuse. So they walk long distances every evening in search of safety.

Nafula (2006) said there is food shortage and water for people in the camps and they have now resorted to using un clean water from streams.

Onyango (2006), observed that there are appalling conditions in internally displaced persons camps due to insecurity, there is separation and break down of families due to increase in family related violence as there is competition over scarce resources.

Komakech (2006) congestion in camps has led to the spread of diseases such as HIV/AIDS, cholera, Typhoid which has affected most children who have ended up drop out of school.

According to Walter (2002), there is poor implementation of universal primary education as teacher's houses and scholastic materials have been burnt by raiders. So the level of illiteracy is still high in the community.

Operandi (2006) women have no privacy since they live in compounds where many people are living. There is shortage of water which leaves women to move with young children on their backs for long distances to search for water. With persistence of attacks, the men have been killed leaving a lot of widows and many orphans who have dropped out of school since poor widows could not raise money for fees.

Bramucci (2001) said that there is spread of diseases in the crowded camps. Entire villages are burnt compelling thousands to move to internally displaced persons camps where AIDS has taken firm and devastating hold in the crowded camps.

Kirunda (2006) observed that people have sleepless nights, there is raping of women and defilement of young girls.

2.2.2 Economic problems

Operandi (2006), There is little infrastructure like schools and hospitals as most of them have been destroyed by attackers thus leaving the community without basics of life. Roles of men and women have changed. Traditionally men were charged with the responsibility of hunting, grazing cattle, while the women stayed home and took care of house hold responsibilities like building the huts, gardening (small scale), preparing meals and looking after children. The responsibilities are now shared hence burdening women.

Kirunda (2006), observed that hunger is one the challenges to victims of attacks. Food is looted and there is no enough food. There is persistent poverty as most of the property has been looted. Production is low as most able bodied youth have gone to urban towns to look for a good living.

Ekongot (2002) stated that many schools or classes have been turned into safe IDP camps. This has lowered education. There is increased unemployment as production activities are affected by attacks (like fishing, hunting). There is increased idleness/ redundancy due to fear of attacks leading to low production.

2.3 How Karamojong attacks affects schools and learners

Ekongot (2002) said many schools/ classes have been turned to safe IDP camps. These have discouraged children and have developed a negative attitude to education. Since they are idle, they have embarked on gambling, playing cards and lastly dropout of school. Due to insecurity some schools have been relocated to safer areas far from

learners, learners whose parents are poor to provide transport end up drop out of school as they fear to walk long distances with a risk of ambushes.

Operandi (2006) observed that men have been killed in the attacks leaving a lot of windows who are poor to raise fees for their children. So due to this their children drop out of school.

Kirunda (2006) observed that women and girls are raped and defiled. This brings unwanted or un expected pregnancies and when this happens to young girls, eventually they drop out of school.

Nafula (2006), there is persistent poverty as most of the property has been looted. Parents have nothing to sell in order to raise fees for their children and so children abandon studies and become drop outs.

Odongkara (2006) said that most learners have been displaced from their former schools. These learners attempt to join schools in out side districts. In most cases they are segregated, rebuked and they loose hope in studies hence drop out of school.

Namutebi 2006, ambushes are launched on teachers and learners who move long distances to schools. This has caused fear most especially to learners who may decide to stay at home with their parents for safety and as time goes on, they drop out of school.

Walter (2002), said cattle rustling has discouraged parents to send their children or earners to school because they have encouraged them to marry in order to save the few emaining cattle from being rustled by the karamojong. This situation has led to early narriages and pregnancies such that it has created school drop out.

Appleton 2001, abductions have made learners/ children suffer to walk long distances very evening in search of safety. Children who are abducted by attackers will eventually

not have access to education as some may be killed and others made women of attackers hence creating drop out of school children.

Komakech 2006, said spread of diseases such as HIV/AIDS, cholera, typhoid has affected most children in that they may not be able to continue with their studies due to ill health and this will cause them drop out of school. These diseases are common in camps where there is a lot of congestion due to attacks by the raiders.(Bramucci 2001)

Frank (1996), observed that there is economic impact of HIV/AIDS on learners whose parents are living with HIV/AIDS. The medical costs for such parents is high. Costs in terms of time lost from work is also large because people with aids are in and out of the hospital and are increasingly unable to work as time passes. The above impact is caused by the attacks which forced people into camps where AIDS is spreading rapidly. The money which could be used to pay learners fees is spent by such parents on treatment as such there will be no enough money for fees and for that case learners drop out of school because they can not raise their own fees.

USAID (1996) observed that regardless of whom with in the family falls sick, the impact of HIV/AIDS on social- economic status of the house hold will be felt. When AIDS related illness a rise with in the family employed house hold, members take time to nurse the sick member. Family income is threatened and savings are reduced to pay medical expenses. Surviving family members will face a decrease in family income upon the death of the primary income earner of the family. They will fail to raise fees for the children and eventually they drop out of school. This particularly has been experienced in camps where attackers have forced people to live and in fact there is a high number of drop out in camps due to harsh conditions like one mentioned above.

PE.AP (2003), Observed that the majority of the IDPS reside in camps. Due to large IDP numbers, the camps where they live generally lack the basic amenities such as proper shelter, safe water, clothing and sanitation. Many of the children have dropped out of school due to lack of educational necessities and school facilities.

UPPAP, (2002), insecurity is not only reducing the quality of life of the communities but also repeated child abuse and traumatising has led to school drop out because it sows seeds of hatred and revenge, which makes the potential for further conflict considerable.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This Chapter shows research design, research environment, target population, sampling, research instruments, research procedure and data analysis.

3.1 Research design

The study employed a descriptive research design. The design was selected because it would help to describe the relationship between Karamojong attacks and school drop out. The research described the nature of Karamojong attacks, the social and economic problems of Karamojong attacks and the extent to which these attacks cause school drop out in Ngariam Parish

3.2 Research environment

The study area was the whole of Ngariam parish. Ngariam Parish is located in Ngariam Sub-county. The area is one of the rural parishes and has three public schools. That is Ngariam, Amoruongora and Alengo. The area is affected by Karamojong attacks due to its North East extreme location from Katakwi District Headquarters.

3.3 Target population

The research targeted all head teachers, teachers, learners who were in the three selected primary schools of Ngariam parish. The schools were Ngariam, Amoruongora, and Alengo.

3.4 Sampling

Purposive sampling method was used to select respondents. This covered three head teachers, ten teachers, forty two learners, four support staff, and six members of the school management committees of the three selected primary schools of Ngariam Parish.

3.5. Research Instruments

The researcher used questionnaires to carry out the research study. A pilot study was carried out prior to the main study to assess the reliability and accuracy of the tools and the feasibility of the whole study. A questionnaire consisted of a set of questions to which a respondent answered in writing. A questionnaire asked for information which the respondents had. A questionnaire was used because of advantage of obtaining data within a short time. It also had an element of privacy and learners were able to express themselves freely hence it was a cheap and easy way to get data.

3.6. Data collection procedure

This was in three phases. Phase one was the preparation of research instruments, literature review and proposal refinement.

Phase two was field work (actual research) to include data collection, analysis and draft report preparation.

Phase three was draft report preparation to the representative sample of respondents for comments, final report preparation and dissemination of results. A researcher minimized the costs by using structured questionnaires and avoided postage by personally distributing and supervising the filling into a questionnaire by respondents. This was done by the help of school authority.

3.7 Data Analysis

An arithmetic mean or average was used to analyze the data. Variables were measured and recorded using a representative sample selected for the study and was presented using tables.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.0 Introduction

This chapter shows the data presentation, the analysis , interpretation and description of respondents, nature of Karamojong attacks, social-economic problems created by Karamojong attacks and how these attacks affect schools in the selected primary schools of Ngariam parish.

4.1 Description of respondents

This section shows description of respondents used in the study. Their categories, level of education and employment. The respondents used in the study were 65 in number and they were of different categories as shown in table 4.1 below.

Table 4.1 Respondance

Categories	N0. of respondents	percentage
Head teachers	3	5
Teachers	10	15
Learners	42	65
Support staff	4	6
Member of school nanagement committee	6	9
Total	65	100

According to table 4.1, the respondents who turned up in a large number were learners (65%) more than others. the support staff were fewer than other respondents (6%). As per table 4.1, the turn up was good this is because the respondents were willing and ready to participate in responding to the questionnaires and that they knew the rescarcher very well.

Concerning the level of education ,learners were more than those out of school (80%)while those out of school were very few (20%)

The table 4.2 Description of respondents by their educational level

Level of education	N0. of respondents	percentage
Non	0	0
Primary	42	65
Secondary	10	15
Tertiary	13	20
Total	65	100

According to table 4.2, majority of the respondents (65%) had primary education .they were more than other respondents while those out of school were few (20%) in number. This shows that primary going age is greater than out of school age.

4.2 Nature of the karamojong attacks

The research also wanted to know whether respondents were aware of the nature of karamojong attacks ,to which respondents had to react showing their awareness on each. Table 4.3 summarizes their responses.

Table 4.3 Nature of Karamojong attacks

Nature of attacks	Responses		Total
	Yes	No	
Use of automatic gins	25 (72%)	10 (28%)	35 (100%)
Cattle rustling	6 (60%)	4 (40%)	10(100%)
Displacement and killing of people	15 (75%)	5 (25%)	20(100%)

According to table 4.3, a majority seemed to be aware that the nature of Karamojong attacks is use of automatic guns. But (28%) are not aware of it. Results also show that (40%) of the respondents are not aware that cattle rustling is the nature of Karamojong

attacks. It also indicated that (75 %) are aware that the nature of Karamojong attack is displacement and killing of people.

Table 4.3 results therefore indicate that use of automatic guns; displacement and killing of people are the greatest practices of the Karamojong. However, it also implies that there are respondents who are aware that Karamojong rustle cattle and they do not use automatic guns (60%) and (28%) respectively. It also implies that there are some respondents who are not aware that there Karamojong displace and kill people (25%)

Major Karamojong attacks was also tested by checking the respondents on their awareness of major Karamojong attacks.

In this case, a researcher wanted to know more on the major Karamojong attacks. The nature of attacks were identified as the use of automatic guns, cattle rustling, displacement and killing of people e.t.c. The researcher for example sought respondents awareness of killing and displacement of people and they showed the result as in table 4.4

Table 4.4 major Karamojong attacks

Displacement and killing of people	Absolute frequency	Relative frequency
Yes	45	69
No	20	31
Total	65	100

About the major nature of attacks, a majority of the respondents (69%) stated that the major nature of attacks is displacement and killing of people. The rest (31%) stated that displacement and killing of people is not the major nature of attacks. This shows that there are other major attacks such as use of automatic guns and rustling cattle.

A researcher also sought to know weather there is a relationship between cattle rustling and school drop out.

The table 4.5 Shows the relationship between cattle rustling and school drop out

Response	N0.of respondents	Percentage
Yes	05	8
No	60	92
Total	65	100

Concerning about the relationship (92%) of the respondents showed that there is no relationship between cattle rustling and school drop out while (8%) showed that there is a relationship between cattle rustling and school drop out. This shows that there were some respondents who had not experience cattle rustling in their homes (area).

The study also sought to find out from the respondents if the government is a ware of nature of Karamojong attacks, he found out that (69%) of the respondents said government is aware of the nature of attacks while (31%) said the government is not aware of nature of attacks.

Table 4.6 Government awareness of nature of attacks

Response	N0.of respondents	Percentage
Yes	45	69
No.	20	31
Total	65	100

According to table 4.6, (69%) of the respondents know that government is aware of the nature of government attacks while (31%) said the government is not aware of attacks.

A researcher also wanted to know whether there are advocacy groups against nature of Karamojong attacks .Majority (85%)of the respondents know that there are advocacy groups while(15%)of the respondents did not know. The statistics is summarized in table .7 below

Table 4.7 Advocacy groups against nature of attacks by Karamojong

Response	N0. of respondents	Percentage
Yes	55	85
No	10	15
Total	65	100

According to table 4.7, advocacy groups should continue to mobilize campaign against the nature of Karamojong attacks and Pressure. Government to disarm the Karamojong.

4.3 Social economic problems created by Karamojong attacks

4.3.1 social problems created by ,karamojong attacks

The study also sought to find out from respondents if they have social problems created by Karamojong attacks. The researcher gave out different options which would help guide the respondents on social problems created by Karamojong on them. The respondents gave different responses. Most respondents stated that there are many orphans.

Table 4.8 Social problems created by Karamojong attacks

Response	N0.of respondents	Percentage
Many orphans	30	46
Teenage girls and women elopement	20	31
Separation and break down of families	15	23
Total	65	100

According to table 4.8, a majority of respondents (46%) stated that Karamojong attacks have created many orphans, (31%) of the respondents stated that teenage girls and women are eloped while (23%) of the respondents stated that there is separation and break down of families. concerning knowing the social problems of karamojog attacks on families, respondents gave different responses most of the respondents stated that there is increased theft.

Table 4.9 shows social problems of Karamojong attacks on families

Responses	N0.of respondents	Percentage
Increased theft	26	40
Increased spread of diseases	12	18
Redundancy in Camps	11	17
Increased poverty	16	25
Total	65	100

According to table 4.9, a good number of respondents (40%) stated that there is increased theft, (18%) of the respondents said that there is increased spread of diseases (17%) of the respondents said that there is redundancy in Camps while (25%) said increased poverty.

The study also sought to find out from the respondents if they identify social problems of karamojong attacks on children. Most respondents stated that there is increased filement. Other respondents gave different responses as shown in table 4.10 below:

Table 4.10 Shows social problems of Karamojong attacks on children

Response	N0. of respondents	Percentage
Defilement	34	52
Poor education	20	31
Early pregnancies and marriages	4	6
Children displacement to urban centers	7	11
Total	65	100

According to table 4.10 above a majority of respondents (52%) said that there is defilement (31%) of the respondents said that there is poor education while (6%) of the respondents said that there is early pregnancy and marriage and (11%) of the respondents said that there is displacement of children to urban centers.

The researcher also wanted to know more on social problems of Karamojong attacks on education. A majority of respondents stated that there is poor implementation of universal primary Education while other respondents gave different responses as shown in table 4.11 below.

Table 4.11 social problems of Karamojong attacks on education

Response	N0. of respondents	Percentage
Poor implementation of universal primary education	24	36
Primary school / classes have been closed	15	23
Children have developed a negative attitude to education	6	9
Parents are un able to pay for higher education	20	32
Total	65	100

According to table 4.11, many (36%) of the respondents stated that there is poor implementation of universal primary education (23%) of the respondents stated that school/classes have been closed while (9%) of the respondents stated that children have developed negative attitudes to education and (32%) of the respondents, stated that parents are un able to pay for higher education. There is thus a need to sensitize children on benefits of education.

The researcher further needed to find from the respondents whether there are social problems of Karamojong attacks on health. The respondents gave different responses as shown in the table 4.12 below.

Table 4.12 social problems of Karamojong attacks on health

Responses	N0.of respondents	Percentage
Poor nutrition and increased malnutrition	15	23
Increased deaths	23	35
Reduced access to health services	9	14
Inadequate sanitary facilities	18	28
Total	65	100

According to table 4.12 above, majority of respondents (35%) stated that there is increased death (28%) of the respondents stated that there are inadequate sanitary facilities while (23%) of the respondents stated that there is increased poor nutrition and malnutrition and (14%) of the respondents stated that there is reduced access to health services. This means that here is need to provide food and health services to the respondents.

The researcher also investigated if there are social problems of Karamojong attacks on morals. Most respondents stated that the youth no longer respect the elderly while others gave different responses as shown in table 4.13 below.

Table 4.13 social problems of Karamojong attacks on morals

Response	N0. of respondents	Percentage
Youth no longer respect elderly	28	43
Changed form of dressing	15	23
Emotional tendencies and behavior are on rise	14	22
Total	65	100

According to table 4.13 (43%) of the respondents said that youth no longer respect elderly (23%) said that there is a change in form of dressing (12%) of the respondents said there is neglect of praying while (22%) of the respondents said that emotional tendencies and behaviors are on increase. This shows that there is moral degeneration.

4.3.2 Economic problems of Karamojong attacks on people livelihood

A researcher went further to find out whether there are also economic problems of Karamojong attacks on people's livelihoods. The respondents gave different responses as shown in table 4.14 below.

Table 4.14 Shows economic problems of Karamojong attacks on people's livelihoods

Response	N0. of respondents	Percentage
Increased un employment	20	31
Able bodied youth have migrated to towns hence low economic activity	17	26
Hunting has been abandoned	5	8
Poverty prevailing	23	35
Total	65	100

According to table 4.14,(35%)of the respondents said that there is increased poverty, (31%) of the respondents said that there is increased un employment, while (26%) of the respondents said that able bodied youth have migrated to towns leading to low economic activity. This shows that there is general decrease in economic production.

A researcher went a head to investigate if there are economic problems of Karamojong attacks on incomes. Respondents gave different responses as shown in the table 4.15 below.

Table 4.15 Economic problems of Karamojong attacks on incomes

Response	N0. of response	Percentage
Increased idleness	35	54
Low circulation of money	10	15
Increased gambling and brewing	20	31
Total	65	100

According to table 4.15, most respondents (54%) stated that there is increased idleness, while (15%) of the respondents said that there is low circulation of money and (31%) of the respondents said that there is increased gambling and brewing. This shows that there is persistence of poverty.

A researcher also wanted to find out economic problems of Karamojong attacks on food security. The respondents gave different responses as shown in the table 4.16 below.

Table 4.16 Economic problems of Karamojong attacks on food security

Response	N0. of respondents	Percentage
Burning of food stores (granaries)	40	62
Lack of food	15	23
Less crop harvest	10	15
Total	65	100

According to table 4.17, a majority (47%) of the respondents stated that there's defilement, (23%) of the respondent stated that there are early pregnancies and marriages, while (22%) of the respondents stated that there is loss of confidence in life and psychological torture (18%) said that there is ambushing of leaders and learners. This shows that there is high rate of school drop out in the area of study.

4 Effects of Karamojong attacks on school and learners

4.4.1 Social effects of karamojong attacks

A researchers further more went a head to investigate whether there are social effects of karamonjong attacks on schools and learners the respondents gave different responses as shown in table 4.17 below.

Table 4.17 Social Effects of Karamojong attacks on schools and learners

Response	Number of respondents	Percentages
Defilement	31	47
Early pregnancies and marriages	15	23
Ambushing of teachers and learners	5	8
Loss of confidence in life and psychological torture	14	22
Total	65	100

According to table 4.17, majority (47%) of the respondents stated that there is defilement (23%) of the respondents stated that there are early pregnancies and marriages , while (22%) of the respondents stated that there is loss of confidence in life and psychological orture and (8%) said that there is ambushing of teachers and learners. This shows that here is high rate of school drop out in the area of study.

4.4.2 Economic effects of karamonjong attacks on schools and learners

A researcher continued to inquire if there are also economic effects of Karamojong ttacks on schools and learners. Respondents gave deferent responses as shown in table .18 below.

Table 4.18 Economic effects of Karamoja attacks on schools and learners

Response	No. of respondents	Percentage
Poor implementation of Universal primary education	27	42
Destruction of scholastic material	9	14
High rate of school drop out	14	21
Loss of confidence in education	15	23
Total	65	100

According to table 4.18 above, a majority of respondents (42%) said that there is poor implementation of Universal primary education, (14%) of the respondents said that there is destruction of scholastic materials, while (21%) of the respondents said that there is a high rate of school drop out and (23%) of the respondents said that there is loss of confidence in education by learners. This shows that the level of education is low and illiteracy is high in the area of study.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.0 Introduction

This Chapter shows the summary of findings, conclusion and recommendations.

5.1. Summary

The Karamojong use many forms of attacks such as cattle rustling, killing of people, use of automatic guns, displacement of people and all these have caused school drop out. A Questionnaire was used to collect the data. Much about Karamojong attacks and school drop out could have been researched if constraints like insufficient funds, poor transport, short time had not been uncounted. Much effort is being put by government and other non-governmental organizations to restore peace.

5.2. Conclusion

Attackers have changed the methods of attack from using previous spears and shields to using automatic guns. This has created social and economic problems which has retarded economic development especially education is greatly affected as insecurity has created school drop out.

5.3 Recommendation

There is need to restore security and peace, provision of start up loans, relief (food, clothes, beddings, hoes, pangas), formation of peace monitoring groups, donation of books to schools, government should speed up disarmament of armed warriors, everybody should be involved in peace issues and lastly more funds should be allocated to the department of education to improve on Universal Primary Education as this will reduce school drop out and encourage learners to continue with their studies

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APPENDICES

Appendix A transmittal letter

KAMPALA INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY
P.O. BOX 20000, KAMAPALA
UGANDA.
10 / 2 / 2009

THE COORDINATING CENTRE TUTOR,
NGARIAM COORDINATING CENTRE
P.O . BOX 52, KATAKWI,
UGANDA.

Dear sir / madam,

RE: REQUEST FOR PERMISSION

I am a distance learner doing research project in Kampala international University. I kindly request for permission to undertake a research in your schools. The research is about Karamojong attacks and school drop out in the selected primary school of Ngariam parish.

Your assistance to this request will be highly appreciated

Yours in advance

Yours faithfully,

EKOSILE EMMANUEL

APPENDIX B

QUESTIONNAIRE TO RESPONDENTS

Questionnaire to respondents

All information is confidential

Please answer all the questions confidently.

PART ONE; PERSONAL DETAILS

1. In which category of respondents are you?

Teacher

Head teacher

Learner

Support staff

School management committee

2. What is your level of education?

Non

Primary

Secondary

Tertiary

SECTION B

NATURE OF KARAMOJONG ATTACKS

3. Are the following the nature of Karamojong attacks?

Use of automatic gun Yes. ☐ No ☐

Cattle rustling Yes. ☐ No ☐

Displacement and killing of people Yes. ☐ No. ☐

4. Is displacement and killing of people a major nature of Karamojong attacks?

Yes ☐ No. ☐

5. Is there a relationship between cattle rustling and school drop out?

Yes ☐ No ☐

SECTION C

DIFFERENT ORGANISATIONS AND GOVERNMENT

6. Is the government aware of the nature of Karamojong attacks?

Yes ☐ No. ☐

7. Are there some advocacy groups against the nature of Karamojong attacks?

Yes ☐ No. ☐

SECTION D
SOCIAL INTERACTION

8. Are the following problems created by Karamojong attacks?

Many orphans Yes No.

Teenage girls and woman elopement Yes No.

Separation and break down of families Yes No.

9. Are the following problems created by Karamojong attacks on families?

Increased theft Yes No

Increased spread of diseases Yes No

Redundancy in camps Yes No.

Increased poverty Yes No.

10. Are the following social problems of Karamojong attacks on children?

Defilement Yes No.

Poor education Yes No.

Early pregnancies and marriages Yes No.

Children displacement to towns yes No

11. Which of the following are social problems created by Karamojong attacks on education?

Poor implementation of universal primary education Yes No

Many schools/ classes have been closed Yes No

Children have developed negative attitude to education

Yes No

Parents are un able to pay for higher education Yes ☐ No ☐

12. Are the following social problems created by Karamojong attacks on health?

Poor nutrition and increased malnutrition Yes ☐ No ☐

Increased deaths Yes ☐ No ☐

Reduced access to health services Yes ☐ No ☐

Inadequate sanitary facilities Yes ☐ No ☐

13. Are these the social problems created by Karamojong attacks on morals?

Youth no longer respect elderly Yes ☐ No ☐

Changed form of dressing Yes ☐ No ☐

Neglect of Praying Yes ☐ No ☐

Emotional tendencies and behaviors Yes ☐ No ☐

14. Which of the following are economic problems created by Karamojong attacks on peoples liveli hoods?

Increased unemployment Yes ☐ No ☐

Able bodied youth have migrated to towns hence low economic activity

Yes ☐ No ☐

Hunting has been abandoned Yes ☐ No ☐

Poverty prevailing Yes ☐ No ☐

15. Are the following the economic problems of Karamojong attack on incomes?

Increased idleness Yes ☐ No ☐

Low circulation of money Yes ☐ No ☐

Increased gambling and brewing Yes ☐ No ☐

16. Tick Yes/No if the following are economic problems of Karamojong attacks on food security

Burning of food stores(granaries) Yes ☐ No ☐

Lack of food Yes No
Less crop harvest Yes ☐ No ☐

17. Are the following the social effects of Karamojong attacks on schools and learners?

(Tick please)

Defilement Yes ☐ No ☐
Early pregnancies and marriage Yes ☐ No ☐
Ambushing of Teachers and learners Yes ☐ No ☐

Loss of confidence in life and psychological torture

Yes ☐ No ☐

18 Tick Yes/No if the following are economic effects of Karamojong attacks on schools and learners.

Poor implementation of Universal primary education

Yes ☐ No ☐
High rate of school drop out Yes ☐ No ☐
Loss of Confidence in education Yes ☐ No ☐