



**Wolaita Sodo University  
Graduate Studies Directorate**

# **BOOK OF THESIS ABSTRACTS**

## **Volume II**

**[2018-2019]**

January, 2021  
Wolaita Sodo  
Ethiopia

## Compiled and Edited by

Fanuel Laekemariam (PhD, Associate Professor)  
Director, Graduate Studies Directorate

&

Wondimeneh Taye (PhD)  
Associate Director, Graduate Studies Directorate

## Language Editor

Solomon Mekonnen (PhD, Associate Professor)

## Dedication

This book is dedicated to the late Dr. Alemayehu Adugna, former Social Sciences and Humanity College Dean, Wolaita Sodo University.

## Table of Contents

Preface.....	i
Message from the University President .....	ii
Message from the Vice President for Accademic Affairs .....	iii
Message from the Graduate Studies Director.....	iv
1. College of Agriculture.....	1
MSc in Rural Development and Planning.....	2
MSc in Gender and Development .....	14
MSc in Agronomy.....	18
MSc in Horticultue.....	26
Plant Breeding.....	29
MSc in Animal Nutrition.....	31
MSc in Watershed Management .....	39
2. College of Business and Economics .....	45
Accounting and Finance.....	46
Economics.....	79
Master’s in Business Administration (MBA).....	105
3. College of Health and Medicine.....	134
Public Health.....	135
MSc in IESO .....	172
4. College of Natural and Computational Science .....	178
MSc-Applied Microbiology .....	179
Biology (Zoology).....	195
Chemistry (Analytical Chemistry).....	199
Physics.....	213
Football Coaching .....	223
5. College of Social Science and Humanities.....	227
MA in Teaching English as Foreign Language (TEFL).....	228
Sociology.....	251
Socio-Economic Development and Planning.....	256
6. College of Education and Behavioral Science .....	277
Educational Leadership & Management .....	277
Counseling Psychology .....	277
7. School of Informatics .....	338
MSc in Information Technology .....	338
8. School of Law .....	344
LLM in Criminal Justice and Human Rights .....	344

## Preface

Wolaita Sodo University (WSU), which was established in 2007, is one of the 45 public universities in Ethiopia. In September 2011, the University started master's program in 4 fields of study (Public Health, Rural Development and Planning, Agricultural Knowledge Management and Communication, and Educational Leadership and Management) with 50 students (40 Male and 10 Female). In 2013, it started one PhD program "Livelihood and Poverty Reduction" with 4 male students.

Graduate studies in WSU are now getting broad and have a number of graduate programs in various fields of study. In 2021, the numbers of programs in graduate studies have reached 63 (55 Masters, 2 Specialty and 6 PhD). Students from different parts of the country have joined the programs. Research based academic study which help students to develop employment-relevant skills is delivered in all programs. The student population in all program modalities (Regular, weekend and summer) is close to 2677 (2589 (masters), 43 (PhD) and 45 (Specialty).

Research is core part of graduate studies. Demand driven research is always important. However, strategically, the graduate study programs seek to focus on research agendas where students can match skills and expertise to the specific challenges and needs of the locality and nation. In this regard, graduate programs in WSU are working to play a more active and crucial role in bolstering WSU's status towards as applied university. The number of research papers presented across a wide range of academic disciplines and being evaluated under strict assessment has been increasing. This book of abstracts compiled thesis ABSTRACTs of graduate students of WSU and presents the second volume (2018-2019). It is believed that the document is helpful to students, academic staffs, and relevant stakeholders. In addition, it also helps to avoid duplications of research efforts.

## Message from the University President



Takele Tadesse Adafrie (Prof.), President

I am very much pleased to put my words in this book of thesis abstracts of graduate students of Wolaita Sodo University (WSU). In 2020, the Ministry of Science and Higher Education of Ethiopia has categorized WSU as University of Applied Sciences. In light of this, the university is playing a critical role in supporting knowledge-driven economic growth strategies and the construction of democratic, socially cohesive societies in Ethiopia by training a qualified and adaptable labor force; generating new knowledge; and providing the capacity to access existing stores of global knowledge, disseminate it, and adapt it to local use. The university also aspires to be technologically driven centre of agricultural Excellence by 2030GC.

The university has continued to train professionals in various fields and levels including bachelor, masters, doctor of philosophy and speciality in the field of medicine. It has also offering wide range of community services and promotes the transfer of knowledge to the community. Graduate students have been conducting researches that are based upon the priority areas of WSU and the nation. I believe that this compilation of thesis abstracts of graduate students may highlight readers on: the contents covered, methodologies used, findings and suggestions forward in various fields of study and years. This book is above all an opportunity to post graduate students as it provides tested experience and helps them bridge the knowledge gaps, improving the research quality, and push for greater responsibilities.

On behalf of the University and myself, I would like to thank graduate students and their advisors for their contributions, and also the directorate of graduate studies for taking the responsibility in preparing the book of abstracts for publication.

With regards,  
Takele Tadesse (Prof.)  
President of Wolaita Sodo University

## Message from the Vice President for Accademic Affairs



Mulatu Dea (PhD), VPAA

It gives me a genuine pleasure to forward my message in this Thesis book of abstracts of Wolaita Sodo University (WSU). In 2020, Ministry of Science and Higher Education (MoSHE) categorized WSU under Universities of Applied Sciences with the mission to undertaking professional, practice-oriented teaching and research; focusing on bachelor, and master programs, and sometimes professional and work-based doctorate. At WSU, teaching learning activities in graduate study programs are supported by research work where students are basically required to conduct original research works. Meanwhile, this book highlights research works that have been covered by graduate students and belived to serve as important source of information.

On behalf of Vice President for Academic Affairs (VPAA) of WSU, I would like to extend my appreciation to graduate program students, to their advisors and to all involved for their contributions. Most importantly, the VPAA also expresses its sincere gratitude to directorate of graduate studies for taking the responsibility in preparing the book of abstracts for publication.

With regards,

Mulatu Dea (PhD)

Vice President for Academic Affairs

## Message from the Graduate Studies Director



Fanuel Laekemariam Aemero (PhD), Director of Graduate Studies Directorate

This book documented abstracts from thesis submitted as partial fulfilments of Master's degree in WSU from 2018-2019. It compiled research findings across a wide range of academic disciplines. Different individuals played a significant role in making this thesis book of abstracts possible. The support and encouragement provided from the Vice President for Academic Affairs are well recognized. On behalf of GSD, my sincere appreciation goes to Dr. Kuse Gudishe (former dean school of graduate studies), Senait Samuel (secretary), Kebebush Jalda (Former secretary of GSD), Mrs. Abenet Kebede, Mr. Desta Dana and Mr. Amsalu Keno (Library and Documentation Directorate), Zemach Lemecha (College of Agriculture(COA)), Yared Paulos (College of Social Science and Humanities (CSSH)), Tesfahun Tegegn (College of Business and Economics (CBE)), Mesfin Balgu (College of Education and Behavioral Sciences(CEBS)) and Shewangizaw Hamelo (College of Natural and Computational Sciences (CNCS)). In addition, Post Graduate Coordinators who participated during this document preparation are also acknowledged. This includes: Ermiyas Belete (College of Agriculture), Merkneh Mojira (College of Social Science and Humanities), Dr. Eyasu Wada (College of Natural and Computational Sciences), Mengistu Matino (College of Business and Economics), Million Desalegn (College of Education and Behavioral Studies), Paulos Bogale (School of Informatics), Enguday Meskele (School of Law), Abebe Sorsa (College of Health and Medicine) and Ermiyas Mekonen (Assistant Registrar for Graduate Studies).

I hope that this book would highlight the range of academic disciplines and research areas covered by graduate students of WSU and would become an important source of information for students, academic staffs, and relevant stakeholders for better engagement towards innovative research. In addition, it would also help to avoid duplication of efforts. We have tried our level best to incorporate all the abstracts; however, due to different reasons we may not be exhaustive. If it happens, the office requests an apology and will promise to incorporate in the coming book of abstracts. For those who are interested, full thesis can be accessed from graduate studies library or via the following link [Opac.wsu.edu.et](http://Opac.wsu.edu.et) (accessible within the university). For comments, please forward using the address indicated below.

Best regards,

Fanuel Laekemariam Aemero (PhD, Associate Professor)

Director, Graduate Studies Directorate

E: mail: [PG\\_Directorate@wsu.edu.et](mailto:PG_Directorate@wsu.edu.et); or [fanuel.laekemariam@wsu.edu.et](mailto:fanuel.laekemariam@wsu.edu.et)

# **1. College of Agriculture**

# **MSc in Rural Development and Planning**

**FARMERS' PERCEPTION ABOUT LAND DEGRADATION AND  
ADOPTION OF SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION PRACTICES: THE  
CASE OF KUCHA WOREDA, GAMO GOFA ZONE, SOUTHERN  
NATIONS NATIONALITIES PEOPLES REGIONAL STATE, ETHIOPIA**

**BY: TIKO TILANTE  
ADVISOR: YISHAK GECHO (PhD); JUNE, 2018**

**ABSTRACT**

*This study was undertaken in Kucha Woreda of Gamo Gofa Zone Southern Regional State. The objectives of the study were to assess farmers' perception towards soil and water conservation practices, to assess the status of adoption of modern soil and water conservation practices and to identify determinants of adoption of soil and water conservation practices in the study area. The multistage sampling techniques were employed to select sample respondents. First, Woreda was selected purposively from 15 woreda, and second stage, the Woreda was stratified based on agro ecology zone of farmers on SWC structures like highland, midland and lowland. Thirdly, one kebele was selected from each stratum by using random sampling due to distinct characteristics across stratum. Finally, 140 sampled respondents were selected from three selected kebeles by using systematic sampling technique based on PPS. Both primary and secondary data type were used in this study. Primary data were collected by using interview schedule from respondents, and three FGDs and key informants respectively. Secondary data were collected from the published and unpublished documents. Based on the study result, out of total 140 respondents, about 53.6%, 65% and 67.9% of sample households were agreed that population pressure, overgrazing and deforestation are the main causes for land degradation respectively. Similarly, 71.4% and 65% of household heads agreed that tree plant and crop rotation were some of the mitigation measures that used by farmers to reduce the adverse effect of land degradation respectively. In addition, Stone bund, soil bund, check dam and use of SWC in combination 85% were soil and water conservation measures practiced by farmers while 15 % of households did not use SWC measure in the study area. The study results showed that influence on adoption of SWC practices namely age, livestock holding, landownership, distance from homestead, access to credit, access to SWC information and farmers' perception to SWC had positively and significant influence to adopt soil and water conservation. Whereas family size, landholding size and non -farm activities have negative influence to adopt soil and water conservation measures. Therefore, in order to adopt SWC practices measures sustainably, the government and Non-governmental organizations must take into consideration the compatibility of SWC practices to the local agro-ecological situations.*

***Keywords: Adoption, Conservation, land degradation, Perception and Soil erosion***

# **ADOPTION OF SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION PRACTICES AMONG SMALLHOLDER FARMERS: THE CASE OF MESKAN WORDA, GURAGHE ZONE, SOUTHER ETHIOPIA**

**BY: ESKINDER MENGESHA**

**MAJOR ADVISOR: TEKLE LEZA (PhD); APRIL, 2018**

## **ABSTRACT**

*The objectives of the research were (1) to assess level of use of soil conservation measures by small holder farmers, (2) to identify the factors that influence small holder farmers to participate in soil conservation activities and (3) to identify most commonly used indigenous and improved soil conservation techniques. Multistage sampling procedure was employed for the realization of the research objectives. In the first stage the research area was selected purposively for geographic and economic advantage and convenience. In the second stage three sample kebeles were selected by stratifying based on agro ecology then purposively in consideration of their accessibility. In the third stage a total of 150 sample respondents were selected by simple random sampling based on probability proportional to size. Structured interview schedule was developed, pre-tested and used for collecting the essential data for the study from the sampled households. Focus group discussions and key informant interviews were also conducted to generate qualitative data. Descriptive statistics was used to describe the nature of data by indicating the significance of the relationship between dependent variable and independent variable. Binary logit model was used to determine the relative influence of independent variables on the dependent variable. The result of descriptive statistics revealed that out of the total sample respondents 63.3% were adopters and 36.7% of them were non-adopters. It also indicated that in the study area, livestock holding, family size, education, age, participation in training of soil and water conservation, farm income, social position, Number of economically active labor, land size, frequency of extension contact, perception of ownership of land and slope were found to be significantly affecting adoption of soil and water conservation technology by farmers. The model result revealed that education of head of household, farm income of the household, frequency of extension contact, number of economically active labor in the household and perception on ownership of land were found positively and significantly affect adoption of soil and water conservation structures. Sex of head of household and age of head of household were negatively and significantly related with adoption of soil and water conservation technology by farmers. Thus, consideration of those variables would help to improve adoption of physical soil and water conservation technology among farm households.*

# **DETERMINANTS OF RURAL-URBAN MIGRATION: THE CASE OF BOREDA WOREDA, SOUTHERN, ETHIOPIA**

**BY: TEWODROS TESHOME**  
**ADVISOR: RAHMETO NEGASH (PhD); FEB, 2018**

## **ABSTRACT**

*The problem of rural to urban migration is a relatively old and universal phenomenon. However, in recent years, it has become a cause of concern at the global, regional and national levels. This study entitled determinants of rural-urban migration was undertaken in Boreda Woreda of Gamo Gofa Zone Southern Regional State with the objective of assessing the determinants of rural to urban migration in the study area. The multistage sampling techniques were employed. In the first stage, Boreda Woreda was purposively selected from 15 Woreda and 2 town administrations of Gamo Gofa Zone because there was a high number of migrant in the Study Woreda. In the second stage, the Woreda was stratified into three based on distinct agro-ecology characteristics because to show rill average of study area migration level (to reduce biasness). In the third stage, one Kebele was selected from each stratum by using random sampling method due to similarity of agro-ecological characteristics across each stratum. Fourthly, sampling frame of households in the study area was prepared with the help of Kebele administrator because there was no sampling frame in the selected kebeles. Fifthly, sample households were stratified into two categories namely households with migrant family and non-migrate family at each Kebele. Finally, 177 sample households were selected by using systematic random sampling technique based on their population proportionality size (PPS). Both primary and secondary data type were used. Primary data were collected by using structured interview schedule from samples HHs and FGD respectively. Secondary data were collected from the Woreda Offices of Women affairs, Agriculture and natural resource office, and Police. Study result indicate that the demographic and socio economic characteristics like low level of educational attainments, meager income, shortage of agricultural land and low soil fertility in the study area were found to be important for rural-urban migration. Results of the study also revealed that 89.18% percent of migrants were found between the age categories of 16 to 65 years productive age groups the information was get from migrant family response. Migration was high in both sexes but the proportion of male was slightly higher than females. Also, the vast majority of migrants were single and 64.86% of them have elementary educational level (grade 1 to 4). The main push factor for rural-urban migration in the study area were less job opportunity, shortage of land, shortage of money, crop failure, less income, less wage rate and drought. And pull factors was good job opportunity, Better social services, attracted by dominant migratory group life change and better income. The finding of the study also indicates that main desirable/positive consequences of rural-urban migration in the study area was better job opportunity, migrant support their families in cash and kind and better income, migrant family has better house and share experience like new technology. And also undesirable/negative consequences were communicable disease like HIV, unwanted pregnancy and school dropout, accident at work place as well as on the road and no job guaranty. The study also revealed that the majority of participants have positive perceptions towards rural-urban migration because they believe that migrants would get different job opportunities at destinations and family migration into urban centers viewing as one of the livelihood strategies for migrants and alternative source of income for sending households in origin. Therefore, government, NGOs or other stakeholders should improve the lives of the rural poor households by diversify rural livelihood, provide infrastructures like road and general secondary school; create awareness among local communities about negative consequences/negative impacts of migration to minimize the current trends of rural-urban migration.*

**Keywords:** *Determinants of Migration, Rural Urban Migration, Status of Migration.*

# **ADOPTION OF TEFF ROW PLANTING AND ITS EFFECT ON GRAIN YIELD: THE CASE OF SODO ZURIA WOREDA, WOLAITA ZONE, SOUTHERN ETHIOPIA**

**BY FIREHUN FINTA MUKULO**  
**ADVISOR: M. SENAPATHY (PhD); APRIL, 2018**

## **ABSTRACT**

*The main objective of this study was to assess farmers' adoption level of teff row planting technology and the consequent improvement of yield and yield component achieved through the application of row planting technology on the process of teff production. Very recently with the provision of extension service to improve productivity of teff, row planting with the application of modern inputs have been introduced by Ministry of Agriculture and its partners. Different reports and the media have reported that teff productivity has been increased wide spreading across the country. Therefore, to assess the factors that affect teff row planting technology on teff production area and its challenges on Sodo Zuria Woreda is considered as a prior area for its major production of teff. The two kebeles Tome Gerbera and Kuto Soripela were considered important area with purposive sampling. From the two sample kebeles a total of 118 respondents were considered for random sampling with 70 adopters and 48 non-adopters. In this study data was collected using structured Interview Schedule from sample households. The Interview Schedule was pre-tested on 10 respondents in each kebele before the implementation of the survey and also in each focus group discussion, 10 members (old, young, male and female) of the society were selected at each kebele administrative and one focus group discussion was done. Based on the findings of this study 91% row planter farmers had got 16 up to 25 quintals teff grain yield per hectare whereas 85% those non-row planter farmers had got less than 10 quintals teff grain yield per hectare. Row planting technology improved the teff crop yield whereas its labor cost was very high compared to traditional method of planting. As survey result revealed, 62% of total Adopter farmers gained 450 up to 2500 birr from Straw yield produced through row planted. Also non-adopter farmers of total, 65% were gained less than 450 birr only. The quantity of teff grain yield and straw yield produced through row planting was very high than traditional broadcasted. Beside this, straw was considered as fodder for livestock, earning money and construction input. The adoption risk of the study area were small size land holding, absence of advanced teff crop seeding precision machines, high labor cost and less delivery of extension services of woman and poorest community members. Due to the mentioned factors, farmers in the study area prefer the application of traditional method of planting on account of its low labor cost and application simplicity even though the yield is reduced. Farmers who have large farm land size, large number of family size, and also male headed households were very well adopted the application of teff row planting technology due to high yielding capacity, advantageous for application of agricultural inputs and agronomic and cultural practices. The adoption of row planting method of teff sowing can be improved through farmers training in the demonstration centers and provision of row seeder precision machines and improved agricultural inputs.*

**Keywords:** Teff; row planting technology; adoption; non-adoption.

# **NONE FARM EMPLOYMENT OF SMALLHOLDER FARMERS: A STUDY IN HUMBO WOREDA OF WOLAITA ZONE, ETHIOPIA.**

**BY: BELAY GIZACHEW**  
**ADVISOR: TEKLE LEZA (PhD), APRIL, 2018**

## **ABSTRACT**

*Poverty in rural areas of Ethiopia has its root, in low productivity, landlessness and erratic weather dominant areas. Small and fragmented farm size coupled with low level of technology, soil degradation and poor infrastructure, have reduced the capacity of small holder farmers to undertake long term investment on the farm. Agriculture is unlikely to absorb all the new entrants in to the labor market. On-farm activities provide employment right in their own and also supplement agricultural incomes. Non-farm employment provides an important potential source of income for many landless and near-landless households in Ethiopia. Therefore, this study also describes the characteristics of non-farm activities in the area. This study is motivated by the belief that the constraints of the farm sector cannot be overcome by simply concentrating on the farm sector alone; inter-sectorial issues and farm and non-farm linkages need to be addressed as well. In the course of this study primary data were collected from 118 households out of which 70 were engaged in non-farm activities but the rest 48 sample households were engaged only in farm activities. In this study multi-stage sampling technique was employed. In the first stage Woreda was selected randomly. Households in the sample kebeles were stratified as non-farm practitioners and non-practitioners. From the stratified households sample respondents were selected using proportional-to-size probability method. Descriptive statistics such as mean, standard deviation and percentage were used to describe sample respondents in terms of some desirable variables. A binary logit model was also used to analyze the determinants of participation in non-farm activities. 14 Variables were included in the model of which 5 variables were found significant at different level. Education, credit use, cultivated land, Age and input use were found to be highly important variables influencing participation in non-farm activities. Therefore, these factors need to be taken into account in planning of rural non-farm activities by policy makers to come up with projects that can win acceptance by the community.*

**Keywords:** *Households, Logit Model, Non-farm Employment, Wolaita*

# **ADOPTION OF SUSTAINABLE LAND MANAGEMENT PRACTICES: THE CASE OF SODO ZURIA WOREDA, WOLAITA ZONE, SOUTHERN ETHIOPIA.**

**BY: GEZE GENSA  
ADVISOR: MESFINTEBEJE (ASST.PROF.)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*This study attempted to assess the adoption of sustainable land management practices on household's food security and income in Sodo Zuriya Woreda. Primary data were collected through household questionnaires, focus group discussions, key informants interviews and personal observations while secondary data were collected from relevant local authority reports and records. The study used cross-sectional study design, where data were collected at a single point in time using a survey method. A total of 122 households were asked through formal questioner. Descriptive statistics, and independent T-test were used to analyze the data. The household head age, household head sex, Family size, farm size in Hectar/Timad, extension agent contact frequency, access to credits, Access to market, susceptibility to erosion, land topography, income of household head ,education of household head and marital status were the predictor variables used to analyze factors affecting adoption of sustainable land management practices. model revealed that family size; farm size and income of household head, extension agent contact frequency, access to market, susceptibility to erosion, land topography, education of household head have significant positive impact on the adoption of sustainable land management practices (SLMP). Furthermore, model reveals that household head age, farmland ownership and household income have significant positive impact on improving household's food security and income. The computed independent T-test for the mean income difference was statistically highly significance between adopters and non-adopters, suggesting that adopters were in better-off position to improve their livelihood. The study concluded that both adoption and practicing of sustainable land management (SLM) should simultaneously be taken for sustainable community livelihood. They both significantly develop community livelihood. Despite the fact that sustainable land management is multifaceted and seemed to require formal knowledge or at least assistance from extension providers to farmers, that every respective government bodies should work on improving skills of extension staff specifically on improving land conservation practices and sustainable land management practices(SLMP).*

# **DETERMINANTS OF RURAL YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT: THE CASE OF SODO ZURIA WOREDA, WOLAITA ZONE, SOUTHERN ETHIOPIA**

**BY: MESFIN KASSA ANJULO**

**ADVISOR: MESFIN TEBEJE (ASSISTANT PROFESSOR)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*Recently,, the growth of youth unemployment is one of the critical socio-economic problems facing Ethiopia in general and the study area in particular. However, it is not known what factors exacerbating rural youth unemployment in the study area. In light of this problem, this study is conducted with objectives of identifying current status of youth employment, factors affecting rural youth unemployment, analyze perception of rural youth towards current employment status and to examine the consequences of rural youth unemployed in Sodo Zuria woreda of Wolaita Zone, Southern Nation Nationalities and Peoples Regional State. The study was based on qualitative and quantitative data. The samples were selected by using two-stage sampling procedure. Woreda were purposively selected and the primary data were collected from 124 youths (18-34 age group) selected by simple random sampling technique from the three kebeles namely Kuto Sorpela, Waraza Lasho and Dalbo Wogne which were also selected by simple random sampling technique from 24 kebles found in the woreda. Data were collected by using, interviews and focus group discussion .Descriptive and inferential statistics as well as binary logistic regression model were used to analyze the data. Among all the respondents, 22.6 percent were employed, while 77.4 percent were unemployed at the time of the study. The econometric model analysis showed that sex, access to agricultural land, family income, work experience, training and access to loan significantly determine youth unemployment at 1%and 5% significant level. Based on the findings of the study: encourage youth to improve their skill and provide long term and short term training to improve their attitude, empower females and increase their participation, promote intensive agriculture and increase productivity on the limited land available as well as rural area should not be restricted only in agricultural sector and rural area, Provide accommodative credit access, improve incomes of individual households and certain localities should be employed selectively.*

**RURAL HOUSEHOLDS INVOLVEMENT IN NON-FARM INCOME  
GENERATING ACTIVITIES “THE CASE OF KINDO KOYISHA  
WOREDA OF WOLAITA ZONE, SOUTHERN NATIONS,  
NATIONALITIES AND PEOPLES REGION, ETHIOPIA”**

**BY: TADESSE BODA BOKE**

**Advisor: BERHANU KUMA (Ph.D)**

**ABSTRACT**

Ethiopia is one of the poorest countries in sub Saharan region of Africa. Agriculture is the mainstay of the population and largest portion of the population depends on agriculture, as means of livelihoods. Poverty is severe among people in rural areas, where people depend on agriculture as source of livelihoods. This is mainly related to small and fragmented land holding by small holders, cannot support households food and other needs; land is highly degrade; agriculture is totally dependent on rainfall and lack of improved way of agricultural practice. There is also a sizable portion of rural households engage in non-farm Income scheme to complement their means of livelihoods and food security in relation to the push factor. This thesis was conducted to find out the major non-farm income generating activities and factors influencing the people's involvement in non-farm income generating scheme. The research was done in Kindo Koyisha Woreda of Wolayita zone in different sample kebeles of varied agro ecology. The Woreda was selected due to ease of access to information, as the author was familiar to the Woreda. Four kebeles out of 23 were selected based on cluster sampling, considering the agro ecological zones. The data was collected from 96 sample households from four sample kebeles. A semi structured interview question was used for data collection and, this was complemented with FGD, with community groups in those sample kebeles. Secondary data was collected and reviewed, for the purpose of analysis in complementation with, primary data. A descriptive statistics and an econometric analysis with a binary logistic regression model were used with a statistical program called SPSS (IBM 20). The finding of this study shows that, there is high level of engagement in non-farm income scheme in the study area and the benefits from engagement are low due to the challenges and bottlenecks. The study tried to see the people's level of engagement in non-farm income generating schemes and 18 factors affecting the people's involvement in non-farm income schemes. The level of engagement in nonfarm income scheme in the study area is 58%. It also shows that, people engage in non -farm income scheme mainly due to the push factors (Shortage and less productivity of land and livestock) agriculture. Among the variables of interest, level of education achievement; land size held by households; suitability of the land for agricultural production, including (fertility, workability, slope and gradient ); distance from major local market; status of access road, in terms of suitability for different mode of transportation; major source of credit that people use, as source of financial resources; number of family members (Size); membership of households to different local financial institutions; access to training in the area of business management skills and future expectation of people are important.

**Keywords:** Non-Farm Income Generating Schemes, Engaged ,non engaged, Rural, variables, Binary logit model, significant

# **ANALYSIS OF FACTORS AFFECTING THE GROWTH OF MSEs OWNED BY WOMEN: THE CASE OF WOLAITA SODO TOWN WOLAITA ZONE, SOUTHERN NATION NATIONALITIES AND PEOPLES' REGION, ETHIOPIA**

**By: YOHANNES LENCHA**  
**Advisor: NATRAJAN (PhD)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*This study analyzed the growth status of micro and small enterprises owned by women in three sub cities of Wolayta Sodo Town, and the factors that influenced the growth. The objective of the study was to determine the factors influencing the growth of women owned MSEs. The dependent variable in the study was growth, while the independent variables were demographic factors, socio economic factors, institutional factors and enterprise factors. A total of 94 sampled women respondents who owned micro and small enterprises were interviewed using an interview schedule developed with structured and unstructured questions. The 94 respondents represented the target population from three sub cities of Wolayta Sodo Town, selected by stratified random sampling procedures. The data was subjected to descriptive and econometric analyses. Binary logit model was employed to determine the factors determining the employment growth of women enterprises. Among 94 MSEs, 43 were found to be growing while 51 were non growing in terms of employment, The binary logit econometric model revealed that certain variables like education, startup capital, adequacy of time available or managing MSEs, access to credit, access to training, access to market and access to own premises have significant relationship with women MSE employment growth. There is startup capital difference between growing and non-growing MSEs. Among many differences between growing and non-growing enterprises, average startup capital for growing MSEs was 27200ETB whereas non-growing MSEs was 21440ETB. The study finally recommended that the policy makers and the Sodo town administration have to ensure easy access to credit, training, premises and other infrastructure so as to enable women enterprises to grow to contribute to economic growth of the town.*

*Keywords: Women micro and small enterprises, Growth, Ethiopia*

**EFFECTS OF CHILD LABOR ON SCHOOLING IN THE RURAL  
COMMUNITY IN THE CASE OF KEDIDA GAMELA WOREDA,  
KAMBATA TEMBARO ZONE, SNNPR, ETHIOPIA**

**By: BIRTUKAN ABAYE  
ADVISOR: YISHAK GECHO (PhD)**

**ABSTRACT**

*This study aimed to assess Effects of Child Labor on Schooling among the rural community in Kedida Gamela Woreda of Southern Ethiopia. For the purpose of this study the primary data was collected from sample respondents with the help of semi-structured questionnaire, group discussion and interview. Also the secondary data was collected through inspection of reports of some identified federal and regional government institutions and websites. From the survey woredas, four primary schools were selected randomly. For data collection purpose 120 students were selected purposively considering their age level. The collected data was analysed through both descriptive and econometric analysis. For descriptive analysis methods l mean, frequency and percentage were used and for econometric analysis binary logit model was employed. The main findings of the study show that increase in age of students have significant negative effect on child schooling. Education level of the household head having significant and positive effect on child school only specialization. However, biological relationship to the household head and household size has negative effect on child school only. The other determinants of full school attendance include average distance to the nearest school. From policy perspective, provision of productive and labor saving assets and investment in educational infrastructure should deserve essential place in the move to curb child labor and promote school attendance.*

**FACTORS AFFECTING RURAL WOMEN CREDIT UTILIZATION: IN  
THE CASE OF DAMOT GALE WOREDA OMO MICROFINANCE,  
WOLAITA ZONE OF SOUTHERN ETHIOPIA**

**BY: ISRAEL LERA  
ADVISOR: MESFIN TEBEJE (ASSI. PROFESSOR)**

**ABSTRACT**

*The objectives of the study were to identify the determinants of credit service utilization by rural women and to assess the prevailing challenges faced by Omo microfinance institution to provide the credit service in the study area. In this study, multi-stage sampling techniques were used to select 4 kebeles out of 31 kebeles of the study area and 150 sample households were randomly selected, of which 94 were credit users and 56 of them were non-users. Primary data were collected through structured interview schedule, key informant interviews and focus group discussions. Various documents were reviewed to collect the secondary data. To analyze the data, descriptive statistics such as percentage, and frequency distribution were used to describe the socio-economic characteristics of the sample households. In addition, chi-square tests were used to compare credit user and non-user sample groups with respect to the explanatory variables. A binary logit model was used to identify the determinants of credit service utilization. A total of fifteen explanatory variables were included in the model. Out of these, six were found to be statistically significant and most of the coefficients of these variables exhibited the expected signs with the hypothesis. These variables include total income, collateral type, training and technical advice, possession of fixed assets, risks fearing and timeliness of credit disbursement. In addition institutional capacity building problem, staff turnover problem, training and follow up problem ,problem of saving culture and problem of technology application were raised by focus group discussion participants and key informants as major challenges in Omo microfinance institution service provision. Therefore, Damot Gale Omo micro-finance institution should give attention to the above factors influencing credit utilization.*

# **MSc in Gender and Development**

**ANALYZING GENDER DIFFERENTIAL IN AGRICULTURAL  
PRODUCTION: THE CASE OF DAMOTE WOYEDE WOREDA,  
WOLAITA ZONE, SOUTHERN ETHIOPIA**

**BY: ALEMTSEHAYE KASSA  
ADVISOR: ENDRIAS GETA (PhD); APRIL, 2017**

**ABSTRACT**

*This study was undertaken in Wolaita zone Damote Woyede Woreda examining gender differential in agricultural production with regards to level of participation, decision making, labor division and its challenges at household level. The study has employed personal interviews, open and closed ended questionnaires, focus group discussions, and observation in addition to using available secondary documents. Thirty different experts from various offices and sixteen women development group representatives were involved as sources of data by using purposive sampling method. One hundred forty seven sample respondents were selected by using stratified sampling technique and, three out of twenty three Kebeles were selected by using purposive sampling technique in the study area. The data analysis process was made by making use of descriptive statistics such as frequency distribution tables, means, percentage and charts. As the result, the share of women who participated in agricultural production was, lower than the share of men who engaged in the production activity. In particular, the proportion of women headed households who participated in teff production was attributed to higher labour requirements for land preparation, weed management and other agronomic practices. Since, relatively higher rate of land preparation have been practiced by men farmers for cereal crops than for other field crops women collected a large number of labour for help. Beyond cultural challenges in the area, gender mainstreamed agriculture have not been come to practice in order to bring fairness in accessing productive resources for women farmers to increase their agricultural yields on their farms as possible as men in the study area. Even if, men the head of households were unable to attend farmer's agricultural seasonal training held in farmers training center, women were not expected to represent their husbands rather than one of the boys who have got his father's trust would attend the training representing the whole members of the households in the study area. Women in men-headed households were not considered as the members of the kebele farmers due to the household's land were mainly controlled by men. Those women in men-headed households, have limited access to extension services and, would not receive enough agricultural advice and have little decision-making power over household agricultural productive resources in the study area.*

# **CHALLENGES OF WOMEN WORKING IN BEAUTY ENTERPRISE: THE CASE OF WOLAITA SODO TOWN, SOUTHERN ETHIOPIA**

**BY: AMSAL BERHANU LANGANA  
ADVISOR: M. SENAPATHY (PhD); JUNE, 2018**

## **ABSTRACT**

*The Beauty Salon is an institution where professional hair dressing, make-up, and similar cosmetic treatments are carried out. The Beauty Salon is becoming popular in Ethiopia in particular and developed countries in general. The Beauty Salon sector has a great potential of job creating due to the increasing population, urbanization, middle- income citizen and improved business regulation. Hence, the main aim of this research study is to investigate the major challenges of the women employment in the Beauty Salon, an industry which grows more rapidly than the average of all occupations .A survey study was conducted among purposively selected sample group of 100 women employees working in the Beauty Salon. Besides, non-sample women groups were also participated in Focus Group Discussion. Then, quantitative and qualitative data have been collected using close-ended and open-ended questions respectively. The researcher has deployed qualitative and descriptive data analysis methods to identify factors that seriously challenging women employed in the Beauty Salon using the triangulation of both data. The response of the informants tells us the magnitude of employment challenges exerted by supply and facility factors, performance factor, customer relation factors, safety and quality services factors, and eco-efficient factors are 44%, 56%, 46%, 47% and 52% respectively. Based on the results of the study, the researcher has concluded that performance factors(56%) and eco-efficient and health factors(52%)are the major factors which has the biggest potential of challenging women employment in the Beauty Salon whereas safety and quality services, supply and facility factors and customer relation factors are the lesser challenging factors. Finally, the researcher also recommended for private enterprises and other concerned body the importance of considering skill and academic qualification while recruiting workers as well as respecting the constitutional right of employees to improve the inefficient performance of the women employees. Similarly, the researcher has recommended the importance of supplying basic infrastructure such as water, electricity, and sufficient work place, sewage and other waste disposal system to overcome the problem of providing eco-efficient and healthier services in the Beauty Salon sector.*

**Keywords:** Performance of activities, Self-Employment, Women Entrepreneur

# **GENDER DISPARITIES ON ACCESS AND UTILIZATION OF ICTS TOOLS**

**BY: FEVEN ABRAHAM  
ADVISOR: BERHANU NEGA (PhD); JUNE, 2018**

## **ABSTRACT**

*This study was conducted with the objective of gender disparities on access and utilization of ICTs tools in Sodo Zuria Woreda, Wolaita Zone, and SNNPR. It also identified the constraints to the usage of ICT for the purpose of sourcing agricultural information. To this end, a descriptive survey method was employed. The study used both qualitative and quantitative types of data collected from primary and secondary sources. The primary data were obtained using interview schedule for farmers and agricultural extension workers and interview with key informants, Woreda agricultural extension experts. Simple random and purposive sampling techniques were used to select sample respondents and stratified sampling technique was also used to three agro-ecological zones to provide a fair representativeness of the sample three kebeles. In an attempt to seek for appropriate solutions, the researcher reviewed a related literature. Descriptive and inferential statistical tools were employed for the data analysis. The results indicated that the women despite their dominance in agricultural activities were dominated in terms of access to and full participation in the use of ICTs. In terms of access to agricultural information through ICTs, it was evident that, people in the study area capture the advantages of increased number of ICTs to access agricultural information related to their farming business. Rural women require information on farming activities to boost up food production and enhance food security. On the other hand religious/cultural barriers, language barriers and cost of possessing and accessing ICTs were the main reasons for gender disparity in gaining access to ICTs. A part from the general constraints to the use of ICT such as, high cost of personal computer, inadequate electricity supply and poor internet access, poor training and technological knowhow were also identified as specific constraints faced by the farmers and DAs. Furthermore, low economic status and distant location of ICT facilities constituted additional constraints to the DAs in acquiring access to ICT. The study therefore recommended the need for easier access by all agricultural extension officers to ICT. Besides, training workshops should be organized for Extension officers in the area of ICT and computer appreciation.*

## **MSc in Agronomy**

**RESPONSE OF COMMON BEAN (*Phaseolus vulgaris* L.) TO ROW  
SPACING AND WEEDING FREQUENCIES AT WOLAITA SODO,  
SOUTHERN ETHIOPIA**

**BY: ASNAKECH ASFAW KERGA  
MAJOR ADVISOR: DAWIT DALGA (PhD)  
CO-ADVISOR: GOBEZE LOHA (PhD); JUNE, 2018**

**ABSTRACT**

*Growth and yield of common bean is influenced by different factors among which weed infestation and lack of appropriate row spacing are the major ones. Proper weed management and optimum row spacing are vital to improve productivity of common bean. Therefore, a field experiment was conducted at Wolaita Sodo, Southern Ethiopia during the 2017 cropping season to evaluate the influences of different row spacing and hand weeding frequencies on growth and yield of common bean. The treatments consisted of three row spacing (30, 40 and 50 cm) and five weeding frequencies (once hand weeding at 2 week after crop emergence, twice hand weeding at 2 and 4 week after crop emergence, three times hand weeding at 2, 4 and 6 weeks after crop emergence, weed free check and weedy check) which were laid out in randomized complete block design in factorial arrangement with three replications. Phenology, growth, yield components, yield and weed parameters data were collected. The result showed that weeding frequencies had significant ( $p \leq 0.05$ ) effect on phenology, growth, yield components, yield and weed parameters while row spacing had significant effect on leaf area, leaf area index, pod number, grain yield, total above ground biomass and yield loss. Interaction effect of row spacing and weeding frequencies was significant ( $p \leq 0.05$ ) only on weed population. The highest net benefit was observed from the effect of three time hand weeding and 40cm row spacing. So, from the result of this study it can be concluded that three times hand weeding after 2 4 and 6 weeks of crop emergence and row spacing of 40cm gave the maximum economic benefit. However, the study should be repeated over season and location to arrive at conclusive recommendation.*

**Keyword:** Grain yield, Hand weeding, Row spacing, Weed

**EFFECT OF WEED MANAGEMENT ON YIELD COMPONENTS  
AND YIELD OF BREAD WHEAT (*Triticum aestivum* L.) AT WOLAITA  
SODO, SOUTHERN ETHIOPIA**

**BY: BEKELE BELETE BASSA  
MAJOR ADVISOR: DAWIT DALGA (PhD)  
CO-ADVISOR: ZEMACH SORSA (ASS. PROF.); JUNE, 2018**

**ABSTRACT**

*Weeds infestation is one of the major threats to crop yield. Thus, a field experiment was carried out during 2017 cropping season at Wolaita Sodo Agricultural and Techniques Vocational Education Training (ATVET) farm to evaluate the effect of weed management on yield components and yield of bread wheat and feasibility of weed management. The treatments were ( 2, 4-D EE 1ha<sup>-1</sup>, 2, 4-D EE ¼ ha<sup>-1</sup> + ¼ lha<sup>-1</sup> pallas, 2, 4-D ½ EE lha<sup>-1</sup> + ¼ lha<sup>-1</sup> pallas, pallas ½ lha<sup>-1</sup>, 2, 4-DEE (1lha<sup>-1</sup>) + ½ lha<sup>-1</sup> pallas, once hand weeding after four weeks of crop emergence, once hand weeding after six weeks of crop emergence, weedy check, weed free, twice hand weeding at four week + six weeks after crop emergence) and laid out in a randomized complete block design (RCBD) with three replications. Both crop and weed parameters such as days to maturity, plant height, numbers of effective tillers per m<sup>2</sup>, numbers of spikelets per spike above ground biomass, weed population and weed dry weight were recorded and stastically analyzed. The result showed except days to heading phonological, growth and yield components reacted response to weed management methods. The analysis of variance revealed that weed management showed greatest biomass and grain yield at the treatment of weed free. Besides these, the maximum economic return was recorded from the 2, 4-D EE ¼ ha<sup>-1</sup> + ¼ lha<sup>-1</sup> pallas, treatment. From this result it could be concluded that 2, 4-D EE ¼ ha<sup>-1</sup> + ¼ lha<sup>-1</sup> pallas, has better herbicide efficacy. However, this study conducted in one location for single season and further study has to be advisable to come up with remarkable recommendation.*

**Keywords:** Economic feasibility, *Triticum aestivum*, Weed, Weed management, Yield

**EFFECT OF NITROGEN RATE AND INTRA-ROW SPACING ON  
LEAF YIELD, YIELD COMPONENTS AND QUALITY OF TOBACCO  
(*Nicotinic tabacum L.*) UNDER IRRIGATION AT BOLOSORE,  
SOUTHERN ETHIOPIA**

**BY: ZELEKE MANTESA BEYENE  
MAJOR ADVISOR: DAWIT DALGA (PhD)  
CO-ADVISOR: DEREJE SHANKA (PhD); JUNE, 2018**

**ABSTRACT**

*Tobacco is an important cash crops and it is sources of income for small holder farmers and commercial farms in Ethiopia. However, its production is constrained mainly by a number of factors of N-fertilizer and intra-row spacing is major factors. Thus, a field experiment was conducted at Boloso Sore Woreda at Wolaita Zone during 2016 cropping season under irrigation condition to study the effect of different levels of N rate and intra-row spacing on yield, yield components and quality of tobacco. The experiment was laid out in factorial arrangement comprising four nitrogen rates (0, 40, 60 and 80 kg/ha Na) and four intra-row spacing (40, 45, 50 and 55cm) in Randomized Complete Block design replicated three times. The crop parameters such as leaf area, number of leaves, plant height, fresh leaf yield, dry leaf yield, nicotine content, nitrogen content, sugar content on the leaf of tobacco plant and partial budget analysis were collected and analyzed. The results showed that, the highest green leaf yield (25636.4 kg/ha), dry leaf yield (3662.34 kg/ha) and total biomass of 57662.9 kg/ha were recorded from plants grown on plots receiving 80 kg/ha N and with intra row spacing 50cm. The least value of above mentioned parameters were obtained from plots grown on plots receiving nil N application with 45cm intra-row spacing. Also as indicated in study, all quality parameters such as, nicotine content, N content and sugar contents were laid down in acceptable zone. Furthermore, partial budget analysis revealed that the highest net return (84252.66 birr/ha) was obtained from plants grown on plots supplied with 80 kg N/ha along with 50cm intra-row spacing. Thus, it could be concluded that combined application of 80 kg N and 50cm intra-row spacing is economically feasible for the study area. However, to arrive at conclusive recommendations, repeating the experiment at different season and location is needed.*

**Keywords:** *Fertilizer, intra-row spacing Nicotine content, Nitrogen content, Sugar content and Yield.*

# **PRODUCTIVITY AND NUTRIENT USE EFFICIENCY OF WHEAT AS AFFECTED BY PHOSPHORUS AND POTASSIUM FERTILIZER RATES AT DAMOT SORE WOREDA, SOUTHERN ETHIOPIA**

**BY: MESELE ABERA BASSA**  
**MAJOR ADVISOR: FANUEL LAEKEMARIAM (PHD)**  
**CO-ADVISOR: GOBEZE LOHA (PHD)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*Wheat is the most important cereal and staple food crop in Ethiopia. The soil nutrient depletion and inadequate use of fertilizers are the main constraints affecting production and productivity. Thus, the field experiment was conducted during 2018 cropping season on Damot Sore, Wolaita Zone, Southern Ethiopia to study the effect of phosphorous (P) and potassium (K) fertilizer rates on growth, yield and nutrient use efficiency of wheat. The experiment was composed of four rates of P (0, 10, 20 and 30 kg/ha P) and three rates of K (0, 30 and 60 kg/ha K) in the form of triple super phosphate (TSP) and murate of potash (KCl) respectively. The experiment was laid out in factorial experiment in randomized complete block design with three replications. Data on days to heading, physiological maturity, plant height, leaf area, yield and yield components were recorded. In addition, nutrient use efficiency evaluation and partial budget analysis was performed. Analysis of variance for most of the parameters except productive tiller production and harvest index revealed significant differences ( $P < 0.05$ ) due to interaction effects of P and K rates. Crop phenology was enhanced with increasing rates of P and K fertilizers. On the other hand, growth parameters, yield and yield components were enhanced with increasing rate of P and K but the increment on K rate was not consistent. The highest grain yield (4270 kg /ha) was obtained from 30 kg/ha P and 30 kg/ha K, which was 6 fold higher than the control (610 kg/ha). In addition, the highest uptake of N and K were recorded from 30 kg/ha P and 30 kg/ha K compared to unfertilized plots except the total uptake of P which was the highest at 30 kg/ha P and 60 kg/ha K compared to the control. Furthermore, the result of agronomic, physiological, apparent recovery and total nutrient use efficiency of wheat indicated declining trend with increasing rates of P and K fertilizers. The economic analysis also revealed highest marginal rate of return (1024.37%) was from 20 kg/ha P and 30 kg/ha K. Therefore, 20 kg/ha P and 30 kg/ha K is suggested as economic optimum rate for wheat growing farmers of the study area. Yet, in order to generate sound recommendation for further investigation over locations and seasons is suggested.*

**Keywords: Fertilizer, Growth, Phosphorus, Potassium, Yield**

**EFFECTS OF BLENDED FERTILIZER AND VARIETIES ON YIELD OF MAIZE (*Zea mays* L.) UNDER SUPPLEMENTAL IRRIGATION AT HADERO IN SOUTHERN ETHIOPIA**

**BY: DETEBO OREBO**

**ADVISOR: DEREJE SHANKA (PhD)**

**DAWIT DALGA (PhD)**

**ABSTRACT**

*Maize is one of the staple cereal crops in the country as well as in the study area. However, the productivity of the crop is very low as compared to the average national productivity, which is mainly attributed to poor soil fertility and use of low yielding varieties. Hence a field experiment was conducted at Hadero, Southern Ethiopia under supplemental irrigation in 2017/2018 cropping season with the aim of investigating the effects of different rates of blended NPSB fertilizer on the performance of maize varieties in terms of growth, yield and yield components. Treatments involving three varieties of maize (30G19, BH-546 and BH-547) and six rates of NPSB fertilizer (0, 50, 75, 100, 125 and 150 kg ha<sup>-1</sup>) were tested in RCBD using factorial arrangement with three replications. Data on crop phenological, growth, and yield components and yield parameters were collected. The result showed that blended NPSB rate and varieties of maize highly significantly ( $P < 0.01$ ) affected days to physiological maturity, leaf area, leaf area index, hundred kernels weight (HKW) and dry biomass yield (DBY), and also the main effect of blended NPSB rate was highly significantly ( $P < 0.01$ ) influenced on grain yield (GY). The interaction effects of NPSB rates and varieties were significantly influenced days to tasseling, days to silking and harvest index (HI) of maize. The hybrid variety BH-546 had highest cob length (21.52 cm) and DBY (43660 kg ha<sup>-1</sup>). As the NPSB rate increased from 0 to 150 kg ha<sup>-1</sup>, HKW, DBY and GY increased consistently from 29.62 to 36.62 g, 31409 to 43689 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> and 4458.9 to 7704.9 kg ha<sup>-1</sup>, respectively. Grain yield showed highly significant and positive correlation with cob length, leaf number, HKW, DBY and HI. Economic analysis also indicated that higher net benefits from NPSB fertilizerrate was 58345.40Birr ha<sup>-1</sup>. Also maximized economic profitability was gained from rate of 150 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> NPSB. Thus, from the results of the present study, the NPSB rate of 150 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> with the hybrid maize variety BH-546 could be recommended for the study area. However, since the experiment was conducted for one year and one location, it should be repeated across years and location to give a conclusive recommendation.*

**Keywords:** Blended Fertilizer, Economic feasibility, Grain Yield, Growth, Maize Varieties

**RESPONSE OF IMPROVED POTATO (*Solanum tuberosum* L. VARIETIES  
TO PHOSPHORUS APPLICATION RATES AT KOKATE, SOUTHER  
ETHIOPIA**

**BY: ENKUSELAS YOHANNES  
ADVISOR: DEREJE SHANKA (PhD)  
DAWIT DALGA (PhD)**

**ABSTRACT**

*Potato is very important food and cash crop in Ethiopia, especially in the high and mid altitude areas. On the other hand, phosphorus is claimed to be the second most often limiting plant nutrient. Sustaining soil and soil fertility in intensive cropping systems for higher yields and better quality of crops could be achieved through optimum levels of fertilizer application and using improved varieties. In this content, a field experiment was conducted during 2017 cropping season at Kokate Farmer Training Center (FTC) southern region to determine the optimum P fertilizer rate for potato production. Treatments consisted in three varieties of irish potato (Belete, Gudane and Digemegn) and five rates P fertilizer rates (0, 20, 40, 60 and 80 kg/ha P) combined in factorial and laid out in a randomized complete block design (RCBD) with three replications. Phenologic, growth, yield components and yield responded differently to main and interaction effects of varieties and P rates. The longest days to flowering and physiological maturity were recorded for variety Gudane at P rate of 80 kg/ha. The tallest plant height was recorded for variety Digemegn and the shortest plant height was obtained from variety Belete. In line with this, the greatest number of stems per hill was recorded for variety Gudane and the least number of stems per hill was achieved from variety Belete. The highest marketable tuber yield was recorded for variety Belete at P rate of 60 kg/ha and the lowest marketable tuber yield was obtained from variety Belete at rate of 0 kg/ha. On other hand, the highest total tuber yield was obtained from variety Belete at P rate of 60 and the lowest total tuber yield was seen for variety Belete at P rate of 0 kg/ha. Economic analysis also confirmed that the highest net benefit was obtained from variety Belete at P rate of 60 kg/ha. This result revealed that variety Belete gave better yield at P rate of 60 kg/ha with superior performance of over others.*

**Keywords:** Potato Varieties, Phosphorus fertilizer, Soil fertility, Tuber yield.

**EFFECT OF SEED RATE ON YIELD AND YIELD COMPONENTS OF  
BREAD WHEAT (*Triticum aestivum* L.) VARIETIES AT GEZE–GOFA  
WOREDA, GAMO GOFA ZONE, SOUTHERN ETHIOPIA**

**BY: DANIEL DAGAFE  
ADVISOR: DEREJE SHANKA (Ph.D)  
ZEMACH SORSA (ASST. PROF.)**

**ABSTRACT**

*Wheat is one of the most popular cereal crops, with manifold merits in the economy of the farming communities in the highlands and semi-highlands of Ethiopia. However, the productivity of the crop in the study area is adversely affected by lack of improved agronomic practice such as appropriate seed rate. Thus, a field experiment was conducted during 2017 main cropping season in Gamo-Gofa Zone at Geze-Gofa Woreda with the objectives of evaluating the effect of variable seed rates on yield and yield components of wheat varieties. The experimental treatments consisted of factorial combination of three wheat varieties (Danda'a, Hidasea and kakaba) and five seed rates (75, 100, 125, 150 and 175 kg ha<sup>-1</sup>). The treatments were laid out in a randomized complete block design with three replications. The following data were recorded: days to heading, days to physiological maturity, plant height, spike length per plant, number of spikelet's per spike, number of tillers per plant, number of effective tillers per plant, 1000 kernel weight, biomass yield, grain yield, and harvest index. The results of this experiment showed that there were significant ( $P<0.05$ ) difference in all measured parameters. The main effect of varieties and seed rates significantly ( $P<0.05$ ) differed for days to physiological maturity, plant height, number of spikelet's per spike, number of tillers per plant, 1000 kernel weight and biological yield. Furthermore, varieties by seed rate interactions revealed significant ( $P<0.05$ ) differences on days to heading, spike length per plant, number of effective tillers per plant, grain yield and harvest index. The maximum grain yield (5580 kg ha<sup>-1</sup>) was obtained from variety 'Hidasea' at seed rate of 150 kg ha<sup>-1</sup>. Thus, variety 'Hidasea' at seed rate of 150 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> could be suggested for the study area. However, to arrive at conclusive recommendation, the study should be repeated across location and over season.*

**Keywords:** Grain yield, optimum seed rate, varieties, yield attributes

## **MSc in Horticulture**

# **RESPONSE OF CARROT (*Daucus carota* L.) TO ROW SPACING AND CULTIVAR AT WOLAITA SODO, SOUTHERN ETHIOPIA**

**BY: ZEKIYA FITRET**

**MAJOR ADVISOR: HAILU GEBRU (PhD)**

**CO-ADVISOR: ABRHAM SHUMBULO (PhD); APRIL, 2018**

## **ABSTRACT**

*Little work has been conducted to evaluate the effect of inter-row spacing and carrot cultivars on growth and yield in Wolaita zone where limitation of cultivation land is a serious problem. The current research was carried out at the experimental site of Department of Horticulture, Wolaita Sodo University during the period from mid-July to mid October 2017, to assess the effect of inter-row spacing on root yield and yield related traits of carrot varieties. Five inter-row spacing (10, 20, 30, 40 and 50 cm and two varieties (Nantes and Haramaya I) in factorial arrangement evaluated in randomized complete block design (RCBD) with three replications. The results revealed that day to emergence, leaf length, plant height, root length, water content and total soluble solids were significantly affected by cultivar. Leaf fresh weight, root fresh weight, root dry weight, core weigh, core length, root yield, disease incidence, disease severity were significantly influenced by the interaction effect of cultivar and spacing. Day to maturity, leaf number, marketable yield, core diameter, fresh root to shoot ratio, root diameter and leaf dry weight were significantly different due to the main effects of spacing and cultivar. The maximum marketable root yield of 8.7 and 15.2 t ha<sup>-1</sup> was obtained from Nantes and plants at inter-row spacing of 10 cm, respectively. Therefore, Nantes cultivar with the spacing of 10 cm x 10 cm was obtained to be promising combination. However, as this experiment was done in one season and at single location, it is recommended to conduct the experiment across locations and seasons for better recommendation.*

**Keywords:** Growth, *Haramaya I*, Marketable yield and *Nantes*.

# **YIELD, STORABILITY AND CHIPS QUALITY OF POTATO (*Solanum tuberosum* L.) AS INFLUENCED BY CULTIVAR AND LEVELS OF NITROGEN IN WOLAITA, SOUTHERN ETHIOPIA**

**BY MILKIAS KURKA**  
**ADVISOR: HAILU GEBRU (PhD)**  
**ABRRHAM SHUMBULO (PhD)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*Although potato is recognized as food security crop in Ethiopia, site specific cultivars were not well identified together with their proper level of nitrogen fertilizer. Thus, the experiment was conducted to determine the effect of cultivar and level of nitrogen fertilizer on the yield, storability and chips quality of potato during the main cropping season of 2017/2018 in Wolaita Sodo University. Factorial combination of 3 levels of cultivars (Bellele, Gudene and one local check) and 4 levels of nitrogen (N) (0, 55.5, 111 and 166.5 kg N ha<sup>-1</sup> were assigned to Randomized Complete Block Design at the field as well as at warehouse and laboratory with 3 replications in all cases. Data collected on growth, yield and quality were subjected to analysis of variance using Statistical Analysis Software version 9.0 and means of all parameters were separated by using Least Significance test at 0.05 level of significance. Results revealed that among growth parameters, days to 50% flowering and maturity were significantly influenced by the interaction effect. As level of N increases from 0 to 166.5 kg ha<sup>-1</sup>, days to physiological maturity extended. Maximum marketable yield (34.15 t ha<sup>-1</sup>) was recorded from cultivar Bellele with 166.5 kg N ha<sup>-1</sup>; while the least (7.48 t ha<sup>-1</sup>) was obtained from local check with 0 kg N ha<sup>-1</sup>. From the tuber quality parameters point of view, Bellele gave the highest (23.28%) and (1.094 g cm<sup>-1</sup>) dry matter and specific gravity followed by Gudene (22.44 %) and (1.090 g cm<sup>-1</sup>); whereas the lowest (17.65%) and (1.070 g cm<sup>-1</sup>) was recorded from local. Regarding tuber physical attributes, local showed yellow while both improved cultivars showed creamy flesh color. From sensorial chips quality evaluation, Bellele and Gudene scored better. Concerning tuber storability, 25.16 and 21.53% weight losses were recorded for local at 166.5 and 111 kg N ha<sup>-1</sup>; and 13.57% loss for Bellele at 0 kg N ha<sup>-1</sup> on 90<sup>th</sup> day after storage. Local check produced as long as 14.53 mm sprout lengths; while Gudene and Bellele produces as short as 1.70 and 1.55 mm, respectively, on 90<sup>th</sup> day after storage. In conclusion, Bellele with 55.5 kg N ha<sup>-1</sup> became better regarding not only yield but also storability and chips quality than Gudene and local. This screening is, thus, helpful to the ongoing efforts to select the best cultivars and levels of N fertilizers for yield, storability and chips quality of potato in study area.*

**Keywords:** Bellele, Physicochemical quality, Sensorial quality, Storability

# **Plant Breeding**

**STUDY OF GENETIC VARIABILITY AND HERITABILITY OF  
COMMON BEAN (*Phaseolus vulgaris* L.) GENOTYPES AT AREKA,  
SOUTHERN ETHIOPIA**

**By: SIMON YOHANNES  
ADVISOR: GOBEZE LOHA (PhD)  
MESFIN KEBEDE (PhD)  
ABSTRACT**

*Understanding genetic variability, heritability and their associations with grain yield is of paramount importance to plant breeding scheme. In this context, a field experiment was conducted during 2016/2017 cropping season at Areka Agricultural Research Center with the objective of evaluating common bean genotypes for their genetic variability, heritability and the association of yield with yield-related traits. Treatments consisting of 33 common bean genotypes were laid out in a randomized complete block design with three replications. Analysis of variance revealed that genotypes were significantly varied for majority of traits with exception of plant height, number of nodes on the main stem and internode length. Genotype SAB 632 flowered and matured early as compared to other genotype while other genotypes took relatively longer days to flowering and physiological maturity. The result indicated that the longest stem diameter exhibited by SEC 20, the greatest leaf area and LAI by Deme. With respect to yield and yield components, the highest number of pods per plant and seeds per pod recorded by SEC 20, the highest HSW by Deme, the greatest biological and grain yield by SEC 20. With respect to diseases reactions, most of the genotypes were found to be resistant to angular leaf spot and bean rust. The genetic components PCV and GCV were higher for leaf area and HSW while broad sense heritability was higher for HSW. Genetic advance ranged from 10.37 for harvest index to 74.52% for HSW. Genotypic correlation coefficient values ranged from -0.74 to 0.99. Inter-cluster distance ranged from 21.32 between cluster II and I to 165.70 between clusters IV and III. Genotypes with maximum inter-cluster distances are genetically more divergent. The study needs to be repeated for confirming the current appreciable outcomes in terms of variations and expected to get best performing varieties among the promising lines like SEC 20 for further breeding program to exploit their genetic potential.*

**Keyword:** *Common bean, Genetic Variability, Genotypes, heritability, genetic advance*

## **MSc in Animal Nutrition**

**ASSESSMENTS AND EVALUATION OF *Pentas Schimperina*  
UTILIZATION PRACTICES AS LIVESTOCK FEED IN MAREKA  
DISTRICT, SNNPRS, ETHIOPIA**

**BY TILAHUN WORETAW YIGZAW  
ADVISOR: NETSANET BEYERO (PhD)**

**ABSTRACT**

*The objectives of the study were to assess utilization practices and to analysis the chemical composition, in vitro digestibility, in Sacco degradability and biomass yield of *Pentas schimperina*. Purposive sampling technique was used to select two agro-ecology (midland and highland) and five representatives (two from midland and three from highland) kebeles based on the coverage of *Pentas Schimperina*. A total of 100 respondents, 58 from three high land kebeles and 42 from two mid land kebeles were purposely selected for interview that had at least one livestock. Secondary data source, field observation and semi-structured questionnaire interview were employed to generate data. The descriptive data were analyzed by percentages, means and standard errors of mean. The means of survey quantitative and laboratory analytical data were subjected to one-way analysis of variance (One-way ANOVA) and General linear model (Two factorial methods) for using SPSS version 20 software with difference significant declared at  $p < 0.05$ , respectively. Representative samples of *Pentas schimperiana* were taken once during dry and rainy season from two agro-ecological zones of the study area by transect methods. The samples were subjected to chemical composition and in Sacco degradability analysis at 0, 6, 12, 24, 48, 72 and 96 hr incubation time. *Pentas schimperina* leaves and twigs used as animal feed, traditional medicinal value and source of income as indicated by 100, 59.4 and 44.6% of respondents respectively. The utilization of *Pentas schimperiana* was higher during the dry season. The lower ( $p < 0.05$ ) CP (11.56%) and IVDMD (65.31%) and higher ( $p < 0.05$ ) CP (17.39%) and IVDMD (87.41%) were observed in midland and highland, respectively. The higher ( $p < 0.05$ ) ADF (16.60%), ADL (11.56%) and NDF (25.35%) and lower ( $p < 0.05$ ) ADF (8.20%), ADL (6.10%) and NDF (14.94%) were observed in midland and highland, respectively. The studies showed that *Pentas schimperina* had minimum of 52.83% percentage dry matter degradability at 48 hours and CP (11.56%) and maximum of ADF (16.60%), ADL (11.56%), NDF (25.35%) and tannin (0.165%) as such are recommended for supplementing of low quality feeds.*

**Keywords:** *Chemical composition, digestibility/ degradability, *Pentas schimperina**

**ASSESSMENT AND EVALUATION OF *Acacia* PODS UTILIZATION  
PRACTICES AND THEIR NUTRITIONAL VALUES IN BORANA  
ZONE, MIO WOREDA, SOUTHERN ETHIOPIA**

**BY: BORU KANU TATACHE  
ADVISOR: KASSA SHAWLE (PHD) AND AHMED HASSEN (PHD)**

**ABSTRACT**

*Livestock are still the major vehicle to support pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihoods in terms of food security and income generation in Mio Woreda of Borana Zone. However, feed shortage in both quality and quantity is negatively affecting the livestock performance. Therefore, the objective of this research was to assess the existing management, utilization practices, importance, density, chemical composition and in-sacco degradability of Acacia species pods in Mio Woreda. Five representative kebeles were purposively selected and from each kebeles 15 pastoralist were also purposively selected with the assumption that they had sufficient knowledge about the area to collect surveying data. Seven Acacia species pods were collected from randomly selected 15 Acacia trees for each species from each kebeles and thoroughly mixed by their species and evaluated for chemical composition and In-vitro dry matter digestibility (IVDMD). Out of 7, depending on pastoralist perception 4 top ranked Acacia species were also evaluated for in-sacco degradability. The major livestock feed resources available in the study area were natural pasture, indigenous browse species, crop residues and hay. The purpose of keeping livestock in the study area varied based on the species of livestock kept. The primary purpose of keeping cattle and camel was for milk, while it was for meat and income generation in case of small ruminants. Shortage of feed was the first production constraint for cattle followed by shortage of grazing lands and its low productivity. Moreover, the major constraints for small ruminant were health problem followed by predators. According to the respondents, pods, twigs and flowers were utilized by livestock as a source of feed. However, leaves were the most available feed resources in study area. The Acacia species were grown on grazing land, crop land, in the house compounds or grown as shelter belts between crop plots. The highest ( $p < 0.05$ ) relative density (30%), relative cover (43.3%) and important value (100%) were observed in *A. tortilis* than the rest Acacia species. Among the seven Acacia species, *A. senegal*, (21.9%), *A. bussei* (21.3%), *A. nilotica* (20.9%) and *A. tortilis* (19.5%) consists of higher CP content. *A. nilotica* (84.9%) followed by *A. tortilis* (72.6%) showed the highest ( $p < 0.0001$ ) IVDMD values and the least was recorded in *A. etabacia* (46.3%). Superior in-sacco dry matter degradability at 0, 6, 12, 24, 48, 72 and 96 hours of incubation time also observed for *A. nilotica* pod. *A. nilotica* and *A. tortilis* also showed significantly higher ( $p < 0.05$ ) CP degradability at 6, 12, 24, 48 and 72 hours of incubation time. In general Acacia species pod could be used to improve animal performance through improving the nutritive value of low quality feed resources. Further study is suggested to assess the nutritive value of other parts of the Acacia such as leaves, which are consumed by livestock but not considered in this study. It is also recommended to conduct anti-nutritional factors on the most promising Acacia species.*

**Keywords:** *Acacia* density; *A. melifera*; *A. nilotica*; *A. Senegal*; *A. tortilis*; DM degradability; Pastoralist

# **EFFECTS OF SUPPLEMENTING AIR DRIED *Celtis africana* LEAF AND WHEAT BRAN ON GROWTH PERFORMANCE AND DIGESTIBILITY OF WOYITO GUJI GOATS FED NATURAL GRASS HAY AS BASAL DIET**

**BY: DANGALATU ASSAFA BASSAYE  
ADVISOR: KASSA SHAWLE (PHD) AND MERGA BAYSSA (PHD)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*The experiment was conducted using twenty-five yearling intact local goats with a mean live weight of  $13.73 \pm 1.9$  kg (mean  $\pm$  SD). The aim of the experiment was to evaluate the effect of supplementing *Celtis africana* leaf (CAL), wheat bran (WB) and their mixture on digestibility, dry matter intake and body weight change of goats fed natural grass hay as basal diet. The experiment consisted of 90 days of feeding trial and 7 days of digestibility trial. The five treatments included ad libitum feeding of grass hay alone ( $T_1$ ), 300g wheat bran ( $T_2$ ), 100g CAL +200g wheat bran ( $T_3$ ), 200g CAL+100g WB ( $T_4$ ) and 300g CAL ( $T_5$ ). Water and salt were available free choice. The experimental goats were grouped into five blocks of five animals based on their initial live weight and randomly assigned to the five treatments. The crude protein (CP) content of Grass hay, CAL and WB were 7, 16.75 and 14.727%, respectively. There was significant difference ( $p < 0.05$ ) in grass hay dry matter intake (DMI) among treatments. Goats in the un-supplemented group ( $T_1$ ) consumed higher ( $p < 0.001$ ) basal DMI ((637.19 g/day) as compared to supplemented groups. Total CP intake was greatest for  $T_4$  and  $T_5$  followed by  $T_3 > T_2$  and lowest for  $T_1$  ( $p < 0.0001$ ). Digestibility of CP was higher in  $T_4$  and  $T_3$  followed by  $T_5$  and  $T_2$  and lower for  $T_1$  animals ( $p < 0.001$ ). Supplementation highly increased ( $P < 0.001$ ) final body weight (FBW), feed conversion efficiency (FCE) and average daily gain (ADG). Goats supplemented with  $T_4$  had significantly higher ( $P < 0.0001$ ) FBW (17.80 kg), FCE (0.059) and ADG (41.11g/day) as compared to the un-supplemented treatment, which had 14.20 kg FBW and 0g/day FCE, respectively. Thus, the result of this study suggested that supplementation of Grass hay with air dried CAL + WB mix in the ratio of 2;1 was potentially profitable and economically feasible under actual farmers' condition and could be considered for further study in future.*

**Keywords:** Average daily gain; Body weight change; Digestibility; Intake;

# IDENTIFICATION OF MAJOR FEED RESOURCES AND THEIR NUTRITIONAL AND ANTI-NUTRITIONAL COMPONENTS IN MOYALE DISTRICT OF BORANA ZONE, SOUTHERN ETHIOPIA

**BY: HASSANUR HASSAN KALLA**  
**ADVISOR: NETSANET BEYERO (PhD)**  
**MERGA BAYSSA (PhD)**

## ABSTRACT

*The study was conducted with the objectives of assessing major livestock feed resources, estimating annual feed production and feed balance, the chemical composition and anti-nutritional factor (condensed tannins) of major feed resources in Moyale district of Borana zone, southern Ethiopia. A survey was conducted using 96 sample households (HH). Data were collected using group discussions, structured questionnaire, secondary data and personal observations. Samples of five browse, five grass, two legumes forage species, two crop residues, one agro-industrial by-product and one mixture of natural pasture were collected to evaluate their chemical composition and anti-nutritional factor. Natural pasture was the dominant feed resources during the wet season. Crop residue and browse forage species play a significant role during the dry season. Based on chemical composition from browse species, the highest crude protein (CP) was measured in *Acacia melifera* (19.08% CP), but the lowest was observed in *Grewia tembensis* (15.5% CP). The highest acid detergent lignin (ADL) content was measured in *Dichrostachys cinerea* (19.26% ADL) and *Commiphora africana* (17.46%), the lowest was observed in *Grewia tembensis* (7.86% ADL), *Acacia brevispica* (10.29%) and *Acacia melifera* (9.03%). The highest condensed tannins (CT) content was measured in *Dichrostachys cinerea* (24.71% CT) and the lowest was observed in *Commiphora africana* (1.32% CT) *Grewia tembensis* (1.66%), *Acacia melifera* (3.64%) and *Acacia brevispica* (3.39%). Similarly, in grass species, the highest CP was observed in mixture of natural pasture (11.28% CP), but the lowest was measured in *Panicum maximum* (7.34% CP) and *Eragrostis capitulifera* (7.85% CP). The major livestock production constraints in the study area were drought (mean rank 0.28) followed by feed shortage (0.22) and water scarcity (0.17). In conclusion, the main feed resources are natural pasture and crop residues, seasonal feed shortage and inefficient utilization is the major problems affecting livestock productivity. Poor conservation practices and lack of knowledge are among the critical constraints for inefficient utilization of available feed resources. In the short term strengthening extension, demonstration and training on effective utilization of available feed resources could play an important role in the improvement of livestock productivity in the area. Follow up evaluation of available feed resources evaluate degradability of feed and other phenolic compound in animal experiments whether the potential could be translated into animal performance on promising browse and grass species are priority areas of future research.*

**Keywords:** - Chemical composition, condensed tannins, feed balance, feed resources

# **EFFECT OF SUPPLEMENTING COFFEE LEAF (*coffee arabica*) POWDER AS FEED ADDITIVE ON GROWTH PERFORMANCE, CARCASS CHARACTERISTICS AND MEAT QUALITY OF BROILER CHICKEN**

**BY: WONDWOSEN DEJENE KEBEDE**

**ADVISOR: KASSA SHAWLE (PhD)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*This study was conducted to evaluate the effect of coffee leaf (coffee Arabica) powder on growth performance, carcass characteristics and meat quality of broiler chickens conducted for a period of 42 days. A total of 192 day old Cobb-500 broiler chicks were randomly distributed into four treatments with three replicates. Coffee leaf powder (CLP) was included in the commercial ration at a rate of  $T_0$  (without CLP),  $T_1$  (1% CLP),  $T_2$  (2% CLP) and  $T_3$  (3% CLP). Growth performance, mortality rate, carcass characteristics, meat quality parameters and economic advantages were observed. The broilers were fed isocaloric and isonitrogenous feeds as per recommendation to meet the energy and protein requirements. The highest cumulative average body weight at the end of sixth week was observed in  $T_1$  (2940g) which was significantly higher ( $P < 0.0003$ ) than the rest treatment groups. The average feed consumption in the entire experimental period was higher ( $P < 0.0001$ ) for  $T_1$  (5051 g) followed by the control group  $T_0$  (4923g) and the least intake was recorded for  $T_3$  (4717 g). Average feed conversion ratios were no significant in all the treatments in the finisher and entire experimental periods. The birds in 1% CLP ( $T_1$ ) group had higher ( $P < 0.0001$ ) slaughter and eviscerated weight ( $P < 0.0001$ ). Dressing percentage, eviscerated percentage, thigh + drumstick, breast and heart percentages were similar in all the treatments. The highest ( $p < 0.0001$ ) abdominal fat percentage was observed in the control group than CLP supplemented groups. Liver weight was found significantly higher ( $P < 0.0048$ ) in  $T_3$  (2.67%) than the rest groups. Sex differences were significant in slaughter weight ( $P < 0.001$ ) and eviscerated percentage ( $P < 0.0137$ ) with greater values for males than females. Significantly lower shear force percentage was recorded in CLP supplemented groups ( $P < 0.0194$ ) and the highest was in 3% CLP supplemented groups (14.9 %). The net profit received per bird was highest in  $T_1$  (Br. 116) and lowest in  $T_3$  (Br. 96.2) group. The highest marginal return, production efficiency factor and European broiler index were also observed in  $T_1$  (1% CLP). It is recommended that, addition of 1% CLP in the diet of broilers improve the performance of broilers as well as net profit.*

**Keywords:** *Broiler performance; Cobb-500; Cooking lose; feed conversion ratio; shear force*

# ASSESSMENT OF VILLAGE CHICKEN FEED RESOURCES, FEEDING PRACTICES AND MONITORING THEIR PRODUCTIVITY IN TOCHA WOREDA, DAWURO ZONE, SOUTHERN ETHIOPIA

**BY: ASAMENECH TEFERA**  
**MAJOR ADVISOR: KASSA SHAWL (PhD)**  
**CO-ADVISOR: DERIBE GEMIYO (PhD); JUNE, 2018**

## ABSTRACT

*This study was conducted with the objectives of assessing feed resources, feeding practices and performance of chicken under village management conditions in Tocha, Dawuro Zone. Three Kebeles (Wara, Kech and Gbira) were selected from low land, mid-altitude and highland respectively. The selection was made purposively based on chicken rearing. For formal survey, households in the study area were stratified into chicken holders and non-holders, whereas chicken holders were further stratified into gender of household heads. After listing all chicken holders, a total of 90 households were selected using proportional to size random sampling method. Focus group discussion was done with teams composed of 12-15 members and five key informants selected from each Kebele. Based on road accessibility, interest to participate and cooperate to set eggs for hatching, 27 households were selected purposively for house to house monitoring. Moreover, carcass characteristics was evaluated using a total of 18 chickens (9 males and 9 females) in similar age (about 20 weeks), were purchased from farmer's and slaughtered at farmers door. The crop content of the chicken were removed and sent to Hawassa University Animal Nutrition Laboratory to determine DM, CP, CF, EE and Ash content. The results indicated that grains include maize, wheat, barley, sorghum and soybean, green forages, household leftovers and kitchen wastes, cereal debris, Kocho, yam, cassava root and crops leftovers and insects from the surrounding were identified as locally available feed resources. Village chicken in the study area attained sexual maturity for male, female and laying first egg on average 30.2, 30.0 and 32.0 week respectively. Feed shortage, disease and predators are major constraints identified in the study area that impedes production and productivity of chicken. The average nutrient content of chicken crop was 96.2% DM, 5.78% CP, 2.9% EE, 19.5%CF, 18% Ash content & 1628% ME available to each chicken daily. Breast and liver between sex and slaughter, eviscerated and thigh weight among kebeles were significantly different ( $p < 0.05$ ), the rest eviscerated and carcass weight were not significantly different among agro-ecology and sex. Kech kebele was higher in slaughter weight ( $1076 \pm 66.7$  gm), eviscerated weight ( $855 \pm 80$  gm), breast weight ( $226 \pm 0.31$  gm) and thigh and drumstick weight ( $376 \pm 8.14$  gm) than other studied kebele. So, farmers are recommended to implement appropriate feeding (changing feeding styles, supplementing CP (5.78%) and ME (1628) which were by far lower than the recommended level), proper housing and disease prevention for better production and attain the required weight at sexual maturity.*

**Keywords:** Dawuro, Gbira, Kech, Kocho, Wara, Yam, locally available, scavenge-able

# AGRONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS, YIELD AND NUTRITIONAL QUALITY OF SWEET LUPINE (*Lupineus spp.*) GROWN IN MID ALTITUDES OF LEMO DISTRICT, HADIYA ZONE, SOUTHERN ETHIOPIA

BY: FIKADU TESSEMA RIGA

MAJOR ADVISOR: KASSA SHAWL (PhD)

CO-ADVISOR: MELKAMU BEZABIH (PhD); MARCH, 2018

## ABSTRACT

The study was conducted to determine agronomic characteristics, yield and nutritional quality of sweet lupine (*Lupineus spp.*) grown in mid altitudes of Lemo District, Hadiya Zone, Southern Ethiopia. The agronomic characteristics, yield and nutritive value of sweet lupine in terms of quantity and quality was conducted using a factorial experiment arranged in a randomized complete block design (RCBD) with three replications. The treatments for the study were two sweet lupine varieties (Vitabore (V1) and Sanabore (V2), two levels of location (Upper gana and Jewe kebeles), six levels of Planting spacing (30 cm x 7 cm (S1), 40 cm x 7 cm (S2), 30 cm x 15 cm (S3), 40 cm x 15 cm (S4) 30 cm x 20 cm (S5) and 40 cm x 20 cm (S6) and two stages of flowering (50% and 100% flowering). Agronomic attributes, yield, chemical composition, digestibility and correlation among parameters were studied. Two way interaction of location (L) and planting spacing (S) (LxS) and location (L) and stage of flowering (SF)(LxSF) highly affected ( $P < 0.01$ ) green forage yield and forage dry matter yield. Sweet lupine varieties in Upper gana kebele gave the highest green forage yield (39.58 t/ha) and forage dry matter (4.84 t/ha) at 30 cm x 7cm planting spacing and stage of 100% flowering (37.37 t/ha) and (4.85 t/ha) respectively. Grain yield (GYD) (t/ha) was highly affected ( $P < 0.01$ ) by location. Sweet lupine gave the maximum grain (2.98 t/ha) yield in Upper gana kebele against the minimum grain (2.15 t/ha) yield at Jewe kebele. Two way interaction of location (L) and variety (V) (LxV) highly affected ( $P < 0.01$ ) the dry matter (DM) and acid detergent fiber (ADF) content of sweet lupine forage. Whereas the two way interaction of location (L) and stage of flowering (SF) (LxSF) highly affected ( $P < 0.01$ ) the organic matter (OM), ADF and total ash content of sweet lupine forage. Vitabor in Jewe kebele gave higher forage DM content (15.63%) while sanabor had higher forage ADF content (38.86 %) in Upper gana kebele. Sweet lupine forage in Jewe kebele gave the highest OM (87.01%) and acid detergent fiber (37.50 %) content at stage of 100 % flowering respectively. The highest forage total ash content (16.64 %) was obtained in Upper gana kebele at stage of 50% flowering. The effect of location (L), stage of flowering (SF) and planting spacing (S) on sweet lupine forage crude protein (CP) content was highly significant ( $P < 0.01$ ). Sweet lupine forage in Upper gana kebele gave the highest CP content (23.11%) while sweet lupine at 50% flowering had the highest forage CP content (23.03%). The highest forage CP content was recorded in sweet lupine which was planted at 40 cm x 20 cm (23.67%). The highest metabolizable energy content was obtained in Jewe kebele (9.31MJ/kg) at a stage of 100% flowering (9.44MJ/kg). Sweet lupine forage gave the maximum IVOMD (68.15%) in Upper gana kebele planting at a spacing of 40 cm x 20 cm (IVOMD 69.10%). The highest CP (29.11%) content and IVOMD (80.49%) of sweet lupine grain were recorded in Upper gana kebele. The overall result of this study suggested that green forage yield and forage dry matter yield affected by location, planting spacing and stage of flowering whereas the chemical composition of sweet lupine forage deteriorated with location and variety interaction (DM and ADF), location and stage of flowering interaction (OM, ADF and total ash), location (CP, ME and IVOMD), planting spacing (CP and IVOMD) and stage of flowering (CP and ME). On the other hand, sweet lupine grain yield, grain CP and IVOMD affected by location. The large differences in yield and nutritive values observed among sweet lupine varieties, growth environment, planting spacing, stage of flowering and their interactions entail consideration of these factors for appropriate utilization of sweet lupine as feed resource for livestock.

**Keywords:** Agronomic attributes, Chemical composition, planting spacing, Sweet lupine variety, Yield,

# **MSc in Watershed Management**

# EVALUATING THE EFFECTS OF SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION PRACTICES ON CULTIVATED LANDS OF BASHE MICRO WATERSHED, WOLAITA ZONE, SOUTHERN ETHIOPIA

**By: TEFAYE TANTO DOKO**  
**Advisor: FANUEL LAEKEMARIAM (PhD)**

## ABSTRACT

*Land degradation in the form of soil erosion is one of the major threats in Ethiopia affecting crop productivity. To overcome the problem and improve productivity, soil and water conservation (SWC) practices are widely implemented. Thus, this research investigated the effects of SWC practices on soil properties, crop productivity and farmer perceptions on cultivated lands. Surface soil and wheat crop samples were collected and analyzed for selected parameters. From cultivated lands treated with five SWC practices. The treatments included non-conserved land, Fanyajuu soil conservation (two and five years old); and fanyajuu conservation integrated with biological practices (two and five years old). Perception in the watershed was also assessed by taking 71 randomly selected farmers. The result of soil analysis showed lower bulk density (BD), higher (soil pH, organic carbon and available P) from conserved cultivated lands than adjacent non-conserved cultivated land. Conserved cultivated lands were significantly increased ( $p < 0.05$ ) plant height, tiller formation, spike length, thousand seed weight, biomass and grain yield of wheat. Integrated effects of SWC practices for five years increased grain yield by 72.8% than control. Out of total respondents, 84.5% perceived that soil erosion as a major challenge limiting crop production; and 70.6% observed that implementation of SWC practices reduces runoff and soil erosion thus it increases crop yield and finally 71.4% respondents witnessed yield grain advantage after doing SWC practices on their cultivated lands. It is concluded that SWC practices have positive impacts on soil and crop productivity, however, the effect is more pronounced under integrated SWC practices and longer duration after construction.*

**Keywords:** Crop yield, Farmer perception, Soil conservation, Soil property.

# EVALUATION OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF SELECTED PHYSICAL SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION SCHEMES: THE CASE OF KACHA BIRRA WOREDA, KEMBATA TEMBARO ZONE, SOUTH ETHIOPIA

**BY: DESALEGN ASHEBO**  
**ADVISOR: EFREM GULFO (Assistant Professor)**

## ABSTRACT

*Community Participation is widely recognized as a key element of any development strategy, including Sustainable Soil and Water Conservation practices and management. Effective protection and conservation of SWC can be realized only when the communities participate and decide on the benefits of the practices and actively involved in the planning, implementation and all management processes. The objective of this study was aimed to evaluate the effectiveness of community participation and implementation of selected physical soil and water conservation schemes. The study was conducted in Kacha-Birra woreda, Kembata Tembaro Zone. Both primary and secondary data were employed. 110 household heads were selected as sample respondents through systematic random sampling from both agro ecologies: highlands and midlands. The quantitative data was analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics like chi square test ( $\chi^2$ ). Ordinal logistic regression model was used to investigate the determinants that influence the participation in SWC practices. SPSS version 20 software was used to analyze the quantitative data and qualitative data was analyzed using conceptual generalization. The findings of the study indicated that demographic variables such as age, sex, household size, educational level ( $X^2=7.15$  and  $p=0.00$ ,  $X^2=10.91$  and  $p=0.03$ ,  $X^2=6.34$  and  $p=0.044$  and  $X^2=17.25$  and  $p=0.00$ ) and institutional variables such as training and frequent access of extension services ( $X^2=14.27$  and  $p=0.00$  and  $X^2=9.11$  and  $p=0.039$ ) and economic variables such as land holding size  $X^2=13.2$  and  $p=0.0128$ ) were significantly associated with participation status in soil and water conservation practices at 1% and 5% probability level. The result showed gaps between structures constructed and standard dimensions of the schemes. Further researches should focus on the participation levels of communities in problem identification, planning, implementation and evaluation of the practices.*

**Keywords:** Community Participation, Ordinal Logistic Regression, Soil and Water Conservation Practices.

# MANAGEMENT AND SOCIOECONOMIC DETERMINANTS OF WOODY SPECIES DIVERSITY IN HOME GARDEN AGROFORESTRY PRACTICES: IN CASE OF TEMBARO WOREDA, KEMBATA TEMBARO ZONE, SNNPR, ETHIOPIA

By: TAYE HANDARO DADEBO  
Advisor: YISHAK GECHO (PhD)

## ABSTRACT

*In Ethiopia, homegarden agroforestry has been practiced by local people through their indigenous knowledge. Indigenous knowledge is acquired by local people, through long time experiences, informal experiments, and intimate understanding of the environment in a given culture. It is based on experience passed from one generation to the next, but nevertheless, it changes, adapts and assimilates new ideas. Strengthening the advantages offered by the woody species, while reducing the disadvantages is the key to manage homegarden agroforestry. This study was conducted to assess (i) assess woody species composition, diversity and their importance in home garden agroforestry practices (ii) identify farmers' traditional management practices of woody species in home gardens agroforestry at the study area. And assess the socioeconomic factors influencing the woody home garden agroforestry. Ten percent of the sample households were randomly selected from each wealth category. Moreover, simple random sampling within wealth categories was used to select a total of 100 samples HHs for interview. The Shannon, Simpson and evenness diversity indices ( $1.8 \pm 0.16$ ,  $0.76 \pm 0.063$  and  $0.75 \pm 0.043$ , respectively) were analyzed for woody species in HAF. Woody species density per quadrat at S/Ambukuna site ( $14.46 \pm 5.13$ ) was significantly ( $p < 0.05$ ) higher than Sigazo site ( $12.67 \pm 5.24$ ). The mean basal area of woody species at S/Ambukuna was slightly higher ( $2.49 \pm 1.34 \text{ ha}^{-1}$ ) than at Sigazo ( $2.1 \pm 1.32 \text{ ha}^{-1}$ ), the difference was not statistically significant. At the study sites, farmers retained and/planted woody species in their home garden agroforestry for different purpose, such as fuel wood, improving soil fertility, fodder, timber, shade, construction, etc. Preference rank of woody species at S/Ambukuna showed as *Cordia africana* > *Persea Americana* > *Erythrina abyssinica* > *Mangifera indica* > *Girevillea robusta* Sigazo whereas at *Cordia africana* > *Girevillea robusta* > *Erythrina abyssinica* > *Persea americana* > *Cupressus lusitanica*. The important socioeconomic determinants influencing woody species richness, density and diversity includes family size, farm size, wealth, education level, and access to extension services. The diversity of woody species in home garden agroforestry plays a great role in protection and production functions. This needs retention and planting of desirable species which are easily established and withstand environmental stress.*

**Keywords:** Home garden agroforestry, diversity indices, woody species, importance value index, frequency

# **IMPACTS OF LEVEL SOIL BUND AND FANYA JUU ON SELECTED SOIL PHYSICO-CHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF DAMOTA WATERSHED IN DAMOTA GALE WOREDA, SOUTHERN ETHIOPIA**

**BY: MESERET ASHA KABA  
ADVISOR: DAWIT DALGA (PhD)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*Erosion due to water runoff in Ethiopia is a serious constraints and causes for soil fertility depletion and results low production of Agriculture. However, it is possible to tackle such problem by using fanya juu and level soil bund and knowing its status. Nevertheless, the performance of fanya juu and level soil bund has not been well studied in the study area. Therefore, this study was conducted in Damota watershed, in southern Ethiopia to evaluate the impact of fanya juu and level soil bund structures on selected soil physico-chemical properties and to assess the farmer perception on SWC practice. Crop lands treated by fanya juu and level soil bund structures were compared with adjacent non-conserved crop land (control). Semi-structure questionnaires were randomly administrated to 61 farmers to collect survey data. Three slope gradients (3-15%, 15-25% and 25-35%) and replicated three times. A total of 27 soil samples were collected from both conserved and non-conserved crop lands. The soil analysis was carried out at Wolaita Sodo soil testing laboratory. The collected data from soil parameter and survey were analyzed by using SAS and SPSS software. The results revealed that the highest mean values of Soil pH (6.16), OC (1.81%), TN (0.19%), Av. P.(6.44ppm), recorded from fanya juu treated farms. Whereas, the highest Bd and clay content 1.38 and 30%, respectively was observed on adjacent non-conserved (control) croplands. Therefore, it could be concluded that Fanya jun practices were better than level soil bund and non-control in restoring and preserving the soil nutrients and improves the productivity.*

**Keywords:** *Level Soil bund; fanya juu; and physico -chemicalproperties.*

# EVALUATION OF SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION MEASURES ON PHYSICO-CHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF TWO WATERSHED IN HUMBO WOREDA, SOUTHERN ETHIOPIA

**By: MESERET MELILO**  
**ADVISOR: DAWIT DALGA (PhD)**

## ABSTRACT

*Land degradation in Ethiopia is a serious constraints and causes for soil fertility depletion and results low production of Agriculture. However, it is possible to tackle such problem by using different SWC measures. Nevertheless, the performance of soil and water conservation structures has not been well studied in the study area. Therefore, this study was conducted in Humbo Hamusse and Hamessa watershed, southern Ethiopia to evaluate the effect of soil and water conservation structures in selected soil physiochemical properties and to assess the farmer perception on SWC practice. Cultivated fields treated with soil bund, Fanya juu and Trench structures were compared with non-conserved cultivated land (control). A total of 16 soil samples were collected from the top 20 cm soil depth replicated four times. The collected data from soil parameter and survey were analyzed by using SAS and SPSS software. The results of the experimental study showed that textural fractions of sand, clay and silt showed no significant variation ( $p < 0.05$ ) with the conserved and non-conserved treatments. soil organic carbons (SOC), total nitrogen (N), Avail P, Exchangeable K and Bulk density (Bd) were significantly ( $p \leq 0.05$ ) affected by the soil conservation measures. Soil organic carbon and total N were higher while bulk density was lower in soils of the conserved fields compared to fields without conservation structure. Similarly, all the treatments in the study area were showed non-significant difference among the mean values of exchangeable  $Ca^{++}$ ,  $K^+$ ,  $Mg^{++}$ ,  $Na^+$  and sum of exchangeable bases. Most of the interviewees (82.5%) had positive opinion on the impact of SWC measures on soil fertility and crop production increment. Soil properties were in good conditions in the conserved areas with higher SOC, N and lower BD which were indicators of a fertile soil compared to the non-conserved plots. Therefore, it could be concluded that Fanya juu SWC practice was better in low land area and Trench SWC practice was better in mid-high land of the studied catchments.*

**Keywords:** *Fanya juu , Soil and water conservation, Soil bund, , soil physiochemical properties, perception , Trench*

## **2. College of Business and Economics**

## **Accounting and Finance**

# CHALLENGES OF INTEREST FREE BANKING SERVICE PROCEDURE

**BY: ALEMITU ATILE**

**MAJOR ADVISOR: DR. RAMA MOHAN**

## **ABSTRACT**

*The recent development of starting Islamic banking/Interest free banking/ service in one window in connection with conventional banking service made to examine the procedural challenges of Interest free banking service in commercial bank of Ethiopia Wolaita Sodo District. The study was conducted based on data collected from staffs of the twenty nine branches through questionnaires. To achieve the objectives of the study respondents were drawn from only 29 branches since they started the service early. Data was collected through questionnaire by using stratified sampling from a sample of 536 and 313 were properly filled and returned. Besides, Semi-structured interview were used to guide for the qualitative data collection tools. The data collected from the questionnaire were analyzed using SPSS version 20 statistical tools such as percentages and mean followed by interpretation. The study focuses that awareness, manpower, legal framework, societal belief, resource requirements as some of the challenges while economic growth, attraction of investors, and fostering investment are the likely prospects of the banks. The study concludes that Islamic banking service will bring additional capacity in the economy in connection with additional resource for banks, investment opportunity, reaching unbanked customers and employment opportunities in the country through effective mobilization and allocation of capital. Based on the above conclusions it is recommended that banks need to create awareness for public acceptance and training of staffs, employ good marketing techniques, governing body need to establish clear set of legal framework, and compliance with sharia issues should be adhered.*

**Keywords:** Interest, Interest free, procedural challenges, windows service and conventional banking

# **EXISTING SHARE TRANSFER MECHANISM IN ETHIOPIA: CHALLENGES AND BENEFITS (CASE STUDY IN PRIVATE COMMERCIAL BANKS)**

**BY: BAHIRU GEBEYEHU NADEWU  
MAJOR ADVISOR: DR. RAMA MOHAN (PROFESSOR)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*The overall aim of this paper was to assess the existing share transfer mechanism in private commercial banking companies in the absence of secondary stock market in Ethiopia along with its challenges and benefits. The information was obtained from 12 purposively sampled private banking companies by adopting descriptive research design. Semi structured questionnaires were administered to 153 respondents from which 43 were all share department expertise and 110 were conveniently selected shareholders from those banks and interviews also administered for share department directors of those banks. The questionnaires covered the key aspects of what options are there to transfer shares in the absence of secondary stock market in Ethiopia and related challenges and benefits. The main conclusions of the paper were: despite the absence of secondary stock market in Ethiopia shares can be transferred between investors through different ways includes by purchase through the help of share department employees of the companies, by descendants if the transfer is sequestration, and through court order at the time of debt settlement, divorce, death. Difficult to know market value of shares, less marketability, inaccessibility of information about share trade were the major challenges with the existing share transfer mechanism that existed in private banking companies in the absence of stock market in Ethiopia. Generally, the findings suggest that shares of the private banking companies can transferred between investors in the absence of stock market in Ethiopia. Some recommendations were given. The banks should be opened in formal office to act as an agent for share transfer purpose for their shareholders. In doing so, the banks can enhance the transferability of shares.*

**Keywords:** Secondary stock market, Share, Transferability, Private banking companies

**DETERMINANTS OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF  
MICROFINANCE INSTITUTION IN ETHIOPIA: A CASE STUDY OF  
DAMOTA BRANCH OMO MICRO FINANCE INSTITUTION IN  
WOLAITA SODO CITY**

**BY: BERHANU WAJA  
MAJOR ADVISOR: DR. DURGA RAO**

**ABSTRACT**

*Financial sector plays vital role in the economic development. It is generally agreed that a strong and healthy performing business institution is a prerequisite for sustainable economic growth. Financial sector mainly includes banking system and MFI in country Ethiopia. Therefore, MFI promises to reduce poverty level. To achieve this amazing objective MFI have developed strong enough financial performance. Thus to answer research title: determinants of financial performance of MFI in Ethiopia especially in study area; at what extent and by what factors mostly financial performance determined from the period of 2013 to 2017. The study was based on primary data from staff respondents and five years' time series secondary data obtained from annual reports and used descriptive statistics plus tools of multiple regression model in order to describe the relationship between variables. Regarding explanatory variables, capital structure ratio, capital adequacy ratio, operational efficiency ratio, firm size ratio, numbers of borrowers and maturity of firm affects the financial performance of MFI. The finding of study shows that external macroeconomic and internal microeconomic factors determine the financial performances of MFI were identified according to respondents' side. The outcome of the study identified the positive and negative relationship of variables and its impacts up on financial performance which measures return on assets. As a finding of study, capital adequacy ratio, operational efficiency ratio, firm size ratio, numbers of borrowers and age ratio of MFI have inverse relationship up on profit measurement of ROA. Both firm size and age of microfinance institution affect institutional financial performance significantly. Finally, researcher recommended for further research that should include and concentrated by coming researcher.*

**Keywords:** *financial performance, Microfinance institution, sustainability, operational efficiency, total size of asset, Return on asset*

**THE IMPACT OF WORKING CAPITAL MANAGEMENT ON MANUFACTURING FIRMS PROFITABILITY WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO SOME SELECTED MANUFACTURING FIRMS IN ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA**

**BY: DAGMAWI KEBEBEW ALEM  
MAJOR ADVISOR: DR. HUSSEIN JARSSO**

**ABSTRACT**

*Working capital management refers to the management of current assets and current liabilities. Firms may have appropriate level of working capital that helps them to maximize their profitability. The objective of this study was to investigate the impact of working capital management on manufacturing firms' profitability. In light of the above objective the study employed quantitative research approach to test research hypotheses. Sample of forty (40) companies were purposively selected using purposive sampling and the sample firms' financial statement was collected for the period of five years from 2011 to 2015 and a total of 200 observations were made. In this study the firms profitability was measured by return on asset and working capital measures of cash conversion cycle, average collection period, inventory conversion period and account payable payment period were used as independent variables to measure working capital management efficiency additionally some control variables such as current ratio, debt ratio, firm size, current asset to total asset ratio and current liabilities to total asset ratio used in this study. The values of those variables were calculated from the combination of different balance sheet and income statement items and data was analyzed on quantitative basis using descriptive correlation and regression analysis (pooled ordinary least square) method. Results found from the analysis shows that there is statistically significant negative relationship between profitability and all working capital management measures of cash conversion cycle, average collection period, inventory conversion period and accounts payable payment period. Generally, accelerated cash collections, speedy inventory turnover, early payments to suppliers, and minimizing the time interval between those operational activities will increase the corporate profitability of food and beverage, plastic, metal, chemical and textile manufacturing firms. Thus, by efficiently managing their working capital components managers of those firms could increase their corporate profitability.*

**Keywords:** *working capital, working capital management, profitability, cash conversion cycle, liquidity.*

**FACTORS AFFECTING THE ACCESS TO MICROFINANCE CREDIT OF  
MICROFINANCE INSTITUTION IN WOLAITA ZONE: A CASE OF OMO  
MICROFINANCE INSTITUTION IN SODO AND AREKA TOWN**

**BY: MEKONNEN MELESE  
ADVISOR: DR. DURGA RAO P.V**

**ABSTRACT**

*The purpose of this study was to assess the factors affecting the access to Microfinance credit by borrowers in Wolaita zone. The study was guided by four objectives which were: To examine how collateral security, Interest rate charge, Literacy level and Application procedures affects the access to microfinance credit. The study adopted descriptive research design. The population of the study consisted of 2300 borrowers in Wolaita Zone, Areka and Soddo Town. The study used Stratified sampling techniques to make the study population into four strata and then applied proportion allocation method to select sample from each strata. So, 340 respondents were selected. Data was collected by using questionnaires. Descriptive and inferential statistics used to analyze data included frequency and percentages distribution tables and correlation, multiple regressions respectively. The study findings indicated that borrowers were influenced by many factors such as they have not any form of collateral security in their ownership; there was also short loan repayment period, high interest rate, high loan processing cost, low level of academics qualification and insufficient business related training and all these factors affecting the borrowers access to microfinance credit. All null hypotheses were rejected since p value less than 0.05. Out of four variables Collateral security and Literacy level were positive and statistically significant relationship between accesses to microfinance credit. The rest two variables Interest rate charge and Application procedures were negative and statistically significant relationship between accesses to microfinance credit. Based on the findings, conclusions, recommendations and recommendations for policy formulation were drawn. Recommendations for further research were also established so as to fill the gaps that might have been left out in the research.*

**Keywords:** *Accessibility, Credit rationing, Collateral Security, financial literacy, Microfinance.*

# **IMPACT OF BUDGET CONTROL TECHNIQUES ON PERFORMANCE OF GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS IN WOLAITA SODO CITY ADMINISTRATION, SNNPRS, ETHIOPIA**

**BY: AMAN BEKELE**

**MAJOR ADVISOR: DEMISSIE DEA (PhD)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*The objective of this paper was to investigate the impact of budget control techniques and establish relationship between them (planning activities, budget information system, budget purposes, budget proposal activities, monitoring & control) and performances of government organizations in Wolaita Sodo city administration. It also aimed to identify to what extents of each variable influence performances. Both primary and secondary data collection methods were employed in order to achieve the objective. Using descriptive analysis method the paper examined budget control techniques within the selected 17 government organizations by focusing trends of various techniques within five years (2012/13-2016/17). The valued sample size was 65 from the population of 138 administrative members and planning experts of 17 government organizations. The finding indicated that weak positive relationship of three variables (planning, budget information system, and budget proposals), weak negative relationship of one variable (budget purposes) and moderate positive relationship of one variable (monitoring & control). The observed levels of performance through the existing budget control techniques were insufficient to foster the living standards of urban population in the city and to reduce poverty. Some of the factors that are responsible for such insufficiency include: insufficient planning, the weak expenditure budget proposal process, non-implementation of approved budget to its intended purpose, insufficient function of budget information system, weak internal budget control system, inadequate capacity building of members of council, non-availability of planning experts in most organizations and non-participatory budget planning process. Here the paper recommends that the city administration and each organization have to improve and curve the mentioned weaknesses so as to improve the living standards of SODO city and should have to follow cost-benefit-analysis rule when recruiting and hiring the personnel, who are delivering various services to the customers in their respective organizations.*

**Keywords:** *Performances, budget control, budget control techniques*

# **FACTORS AFFECTING CREDIT AND LIQUIDITY RISKS OF ETHIOPIAN PRIVATE COMMERCIAL BANKS**

**BY: MARIA SEYUM FETENE**  
**MAJOR ADVISOR: DR DURGA RAO (PhD)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*Banks confront with many financial risks, such as credit risk, liquidity risk, interest rate risk and foreign exchange risk; which makes banking industry the most risky business and vulnerable to different economic and noneconomic changes. However, most financial risk studies in Ethiopian private banks are discussing the matter without identifying financial risk determinants. So, the purpose of this study was to identify determinants of financial risks both credit & liquidity risk on private commercial banks in Ethiopia covering a period of five years (from 20103 to 2017) on ten randomly selected private banks using quantitative research approach. Bank specific and macroeconomic variables were tested for the association with the dependent variables credit and liquidity risk using fixed effect panel model regression using Eview 8 software for analysis. Variables having P-value less than 0.05 were statistically having significant association. Operating inefficiency had significant positive impact on credit risk of Ethiopian private banks, whereas loan growth found significant negative impact on credit risk. The macroeconomic variables, which were economic growth and inflation, have significant positive effect on credit risk. Gross domestic product and lending interest rate and bank specific variables Bank size and Bank Age found to be significant determinants of liquidity risk of Ethiopian private commercial banks. Therefore, Loan growth, Operating inefficiency, Bank size, Bank age, Inflation, Lending interest rate and Economic growth were significant determinants of financial risk of Ethiopian private banks.\*

*Keywords: Financial risk, credit risk, Liquidity risk, fixed effect panel model, Ethiopian Private Banks*

# **INSTITUTIONAL SUSTAINABILITY AND FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF MICROFINANCE INSTITUTIONS OPERATING IN BODITI TOWN, WOLAITA ZONE: THE CASE OF OMO MICROFINANCE INSTITUTION AND VISION FUN**

**BY: FARIS AWOL AMID**  
**MAJOR ADVISOR: A. RAMA MOHAN (PhD)**  
**ABSTRACT**

*Microfinance institutions have been playing an important role for the provision of financial services to the low income people. Institutional sustainability and well-built financial performance are essential for MFIs to guarantee the existence of continual provision of financial services to the poor. The growth and expansion of microfinance programs and increasing attention to microfinance as a poverty reduction strategy have given rise to a number of questions. What are the factors affecting the institutional sustainability of VF and OMFIs? What are the factors affecting the financial performance of VF and OMFIs? What are the effects of financial performance on institutional sustainability? What are the key problems for institutional sustainability in VF and OMFIs? The cases of VF and OMFIs which are operating in Boditi town were used to respond to the above research questions. The overall objective of the study was to examine institutional sustainability and financial performance of VFMI and OMFI operating in Boditi town, and to draw conclusions and give recommendations for the improvement of the institutional sustainability and financial performance of the sampled MFIs. The study used descriptive research design to identify factors affecting the institutional sustainability and financial performance of sampled MFIs, and quantitative and qualitative data collection methods and also purposive sampling technique were used. In light of this, the study was attempted to look at the financial performance of sampled MFIs as a case from Portfolio quality, sustainability, efficiency and productivity perspectives. Data for the study were from primary and secondary sources and different ratios and indicators were used to measure the institutional sustainability and financial performance of sampled MFIs. Five year's data from 2012 to 2016 were used to see the trend of financial performance. The results of the study revealed that VF and OMFIs were achieved relatively better portfolio quality. VF and OMFIs have operationally self-sufficient, but they are not financially self-sufficient. The operating cost were high in both sampled MFIs within five years and not satisfactory, but result shows that the financial efficiency of OMFI is favorable than VFMI. The productivity of VF and OMFIs were slightly good. Furthermore, the importance of having effective human resource development strategy and offering variety of new products and services has been recommended.*

# **DETERMINANTS OF CAPITAL STRUCTURE AND ITS IMPACT ON THE PERFORMANCE OF SOME SELECTED ETHIOPIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES**

**BY: FEKADU NABA  
MAJOR ADVISOR: DR. DURGA RAO**

## **ABSTRACT**

*An appropriate capital structure is a critical decision for any business organization to be taken by business organization for maximization of shareholders wealth and sustained growth. The main objectives this study were examining the determinants of capital structure and its impact on the performance of some selected Ethiopian insurance companies. Thus, the major focus of this study was to investigate empirically firm specific factors such as, firm leverage, growth opportunities, size, risk, tangibility and liquidity were impacts on performance in Ethiopian insurance company. To achieve the research objectives panel analysis was used. . In this study, the researcher used only secondary data. Document review has been used for collecting data from 2012-2017annual reports. The statistical tests were used includes: descriptive statistics, correlation, specific linear assumption and fixed effect regression estimation model, a relationship was established between firm specific factors and performance, measures return on asset (ROA) of the firms over a period of Six years. The results show that firm leverage, Size, tangibility and business risk were significant impact on performance of Ethiopian insurance companies. From the findings the researcher recommended that the sample of Ethiopian insurance company use more equity than debt in financing their business activities, this because if the value of business can be enhanced with debt capital, it is dangerous for the firm. Each Ethiopian insurance company establishes with the aid of professional financial managers, that particular debt-equity mix that maximizes its value and minimizes its weighted average cost of capital.*

**Keywords:** *capital structure, performance, Ethiopian insurance company, Returns on asset*

# **ASSESSMENT OF FINANCIAL REPORTING QUALITIES OF ETHIOPIAN COMMERCIAL BANKS: A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON PRIVATE AND PUBLIC BANKS**

**BY: SITOTA GETACHEW**  
**MAJOR ADVISOR: RAMA MOHAN (PhD)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*The main purpose of this study was to assess financial reporting qualities of commercial banks of Ethiopia that incorporated both private and public sectors (17 commercial banks). Mixed research approach was used and quantitative (using questionnaires) and qualitative data (using interview) data's were taken by using purposive and judgmental sampling design respectively. A questionnaire with five Likert scale for the survey which is mainly used for quantitative part and semi-structured interview guide for the qualitative were used as data collection tools. SPSS version 20 for windows was employed to perform statistical analysis and findings were displayed using tables and pie-charts. In order to investigate the findings, the study tried to assess the qualities of those targeted banks financial report depending on fundamental (relevance and faithfulness) and enhancing (understandability, comparability and timeliness) qualitative characteristics of accounting information. Accordingly, survey results showed that the qualities of financial report of privates sector banks is relatively moderate than the public sectors banks. Recognizing the weakness of both sector banks financial report qualities, the researcher would like to recommend that it is better if private and public sector banks of Ethiopia shall recognize the above mentioned characteristics of accounting information system for improving their qualities of financial report.*

**Keywords:** *Comparability, Faithfulness, Relevance, Understandability, Timeliness*

**A STUDY ON INTERNAL AUDIT PRACTICES IN THREE SELECTED  
ETHIOPIAN GOVERNMENTAL UNIVERSITIES OF SOUTH NATION  
NATIONALITIES AND PEOPLE'S REGION**

**BY: KERIYA TAHA MOHAMMED  
MAJOR ADVISOR: A. RAMA MOHAN (PhD)  
ABSTRACT**

*The main purpose of this study is to assess the practices of internal audit in the selected Governmental higher educational institutions in southern, Ethiopia. This investigation is focused on three universities of selected Governmental higher educational institutions in southern Ethiopia. The management teams, finance officers and the internal auditors of the selected institutions are the source for the required data to the researcher through the questionnaires administered. The study is conducted by using descriptive study design. It is a quantitative dominant research methodology. By applying purposive sampling technique, a sample size of 58 respondents from three sample higher educational institution; namely, Woliata Sodo, Wachamo, and Hawassa were selected. Quantitative and qualitative data were collected through questionnaire, key informant interview and focus group discussion and analyzed and presented using tables by making percentage analyses. The result of this study indicates that the management supports and perception, the existence of adequate and competent internal audit staffs were significant problems. Up on this finding the higher educational institutions should recommend maintaining and improving their effective contribution for the internal audit effectiveness in their office, by using the supports from their offices management team appropriately?*

**Keywords:** *Internal Audit, Ethiopian Public sector offices, internal audit Effectiveness, determinants of internal audit effectiveness.*

# **THE IMPACT OF ELECTRONIC TAX REGISTER ON VAT INCOME (A CASE STUDY OF WOLAITA SODO CITY ADMINISTRATION, SNNPR, ETHIOPIA)**

**BY: MIHIRETU ELIAS CHURKO**  
**Major Advisor: HUSSEIN JARSO (PhD)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*Both developed and developing countries of the world including Ethiopia are using ETRs to increase tax income through VAT. Wolaita Sodo city, one of Ethiopian cities, using ETRs but, there were no published documents on the impact of ETR machine on VAT income. Therefore, this study aimed to assess the effectiveness of Electronic Tax Registers in the processing of Value Added income in Case of Wolaita Sodo city administration. To achieve this objective, a total of 274 VAT registered ETR users were interviewed and 3key informants and 3FGDs were conducted. Mixed methods of cross-sectional study were employed. Quantitative approach assessed the proportion of business organizations that increased/decreased VAT income and associated factors. The qualitative key informants and focus groups explored deep insights of causes of increased/decreased VAT income and other perceptions of participants. The proportion of VAT registered ETR users with increased VAT income were 151(55.1%) out of 100%. Based on the findings of this study monthly income, the perception and motivation of the participants were significantly associated with VAT income. Thus, those who earned highest monthly income reduced the VAT income by 2.33 times more, compared to others (AOR=2.33 at 95% CI (1.02, 5.30)). The groups with good perception increased the VAT income by 67% compared to their counter parts (AOR=0.67at 95% CI (0.42, 0.83)). Among tax payers those who had no motivation were decreased the VAT income by 3.43 times more, compared to motivated groups (AOR=3.43 at 95% CI (1.82, 6.15)). Both lack of motivation and bad perception were prominently forwarded by the key informants and focus group discussants as these factors strongly determined VAT income. There was tax evasion which was practiced in the meanwhile of the machine failure and jump of recite while recording but instead making the customers to pay equal VAT added amount. Moreover, lack of ETR machine provision and maintenance expert were another factors affected VAT income as perceived by qualitative study participants. The VAT income of the study area was decreased by 45% which could be achievable to 100% if there is effective ETR use. Recognizing the result of the study, it is advisable if emphasis should be given to highest income groups, focused training, motivation and alleviation of bad perceptions for machine and maintenance expert provision were recommended.*

**Keywords:** VAT income, ETR machine, Ethiopia, Wolaita Sodo city administration, taxpayers.

# IMPACT OF TAX EVASION ON REVENUE COLLECTION PERFORMANCE IN CATEGORY A&B TAX PAYERS

**BY: MULU G/MIKAEL**  
**MAJOR ADVISOR: DEMISSIE DEA (PhD)**

## ABSTRACT

*The study was planned to identify the impact of tax evasion on revenue collection performance on category A&B tax payers: a study on WWolaita Sodo town administration revenues authority. Due to the nature of the research Causal Research Design was applied. The study used primary data collected from Wolaita sodo town administration revenues authority tax payers through self-designed structured questionnaires with 5-point likert's scale. The data analysis was included descriptive and inferential statistics. The expected contribution of the study is to help the revenues collection policy makers of Wolaita sodo town administration revenues authority for adequate functioning of the revenues collection performances. According to the study, factors of tax evasion that could affect the revenues collection performances such as Tax Morale, Compliance Costs, Revenue Collection Process, Capacity in Tax Administration and Source of Revenues were found to be the facilitating factors of tax evasion those affecting revenues collection performance. Based on this study, the required recommendations to solve tax evasion facilitating factors of revenues collection performance were forwarded. These include, maintaining good tax Morales, applying fair compliance costs, conducting better revenues collection processes, building adequate administration and introducing technology to identify exact source of revenues to the general public & value of policy makers.*

**Keywords:-** Tax evasion, compliance cost, revenues administration, revenue collection performance

# **CHALLENGING FACTORS TO COLLECT VALUE ADDED TAX USING CASH REGISTER MACHINES A STUDY ON WOLAITA SODO TOWN ADMINISTRATION**

**BY: MERKINHE MELEKU YIGEZU  
MAJOR ADVISOR: DR. RAMA MOHAN (Professor)**

## **ABSTRACT**

The study was conducted to assess challenging factors to collect VAT using cash register machines in the case of Wolaita Sodo Town Administration. The paper has identified challenging factors related to VAT collection using cash register machines from the point of view of VAT payers' knowledge, VAT evasion, VAT audit and operation and maintenance cost. The study has both primary and secondary sources of data. Using stratified sampling methods 274 value added VAT payers were selected from total functional population of 870 with 94.5% return rate that means 259 respondents were returned questionnaires and the remaining 4.5% or 15 respondents were not returned questionnaires. The collected data through questionnaires were summarized and analyzed using both descriptive statistics to measure central tendency, and inferential statistics to investigate the predictors' effect on VAT revenue, through regression analysis and Pearson product moment correlations to determine each independent variable's impact on the dependent variable. The findings of this research were VAT collection using cash register machines has a positive effect on VAT revenue and other independent variables have a significant effect on VAT except independent variable evasion. Since knowledge of the VAT payer is significant to eradicate VAT evasion and can improve the efficiency of the authority but ERCA doesn't work with regard to making adequate awareness. This can be possible if ERCA gives training to VAT payers. Besides that strong audit follow-up is a very significant component to increase VAT revenue and to decrease VAT evasions. So, ERCA requires audit follow-up on a VAT registered organization (business owners). ERCA is improved to designed good and fast systems that can reduce the operation and maintenance cost of users of the machine to make corrections for their errors without wasting time and additional cost.

**Keywords,** Value Added Tax, Cash Register Machine, Knowledge, Vat Evasion, Vat Audit And Costs

# **FACTORS AFFECTING TAX COMPLIANCE PRACTICE AMONG CATEGORY “A” TAX PAYERS: A STUDY ON WOLAITA SODO TOWN ADMINISTRATION REVENUES AUTHORITY**

**BY: TADELE DANSA  
MAJOR ADVISOR - DR. DURGA RAO (PhD)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*Tax administration was a body responsible for implementing and evaluating the determinants of tax compliance practices of Wolaita Sodo town administration revenue authority. The opinion of tax payers was the main technical function for this research. It was planned to be conducted through Causal Research Design collecting on primary data collected from Wolaita Sodo Town Administration revenue authority category “A” tax payers through self-designed structured questionnaires with 5-point Likert’s scale. The data analysis will include descriptive and inferential statistics. The expected contribution of the study is to help the tax policy makers of Wolaita Sodo Town administration revenue authority for smooth and adequate functioning of the tax administration. According to the study, factors such as equity or fairness, organizational strength of tax authority, awareness level of tax payers, tax payers’ attitude towards the government were found to be the determinant factors affecting taxpayers’ tax compliance and demographics. Based on this study, the required recommendations to solve noncompliance of taxation practice in the Wolaita Sodo Town Administration revenue authority should be forwarded. These include, on designing various policies in order to enhance compliance, Achieve the missions of self-assessed tax system, Sufficient training and operational facilities, maintaining tax fairness and equity, building capacity of the tax authority, conducting extensive awareness creation programs, and providing social services to the general public.*

**Keywords:** *Tax payers, tax authority, tax policy*

# **EFFECTS OF INTERNAL AUDIT PRACTICES ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE: IN THE CASE OF COMMERCIAL BANKS IN ETHIOPIA AT HEAD OFFICE**

**BY: TAMIRU FANTA HERRANO**

**Major Advisor: DR. A. RAMA MOHAN (PROFESSOR)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*The major objective of this study was to assess the effects of internal audit practices on corporate governance in the case of commercial banks that are found in Ethiopia. To achieve this objective from the total 18 commercial banks, 10 were purposely selected based on their age and data were collected using questionnaire and interview from internal auditors, and audit controller and vice-presidents who are working in the head office of these banks respectively. From the total of 157 questionnaires that were distributed to all internal auditors, 127 were returned and interview was conducted to 7 vice-presidents and 6 audit controllers. The descriptive and regression analysis of the collected data show that the rates of implementation to audit recommendation by management, attributes of internal audit practices (or the policy for hiring and training, experience and professional certification of internal auditors), and use of internal auditor's working papers by external auditors in the banks were low. For this study purpose, the researcher used SPSS Version 20.0 to analyze the collected data. According to the findings of this study, Independence and Objective of Internal Audit (IOIA), and Reporting and Implementation of Recommendations (RIR) independent variables have significant effect on the corporate governance. The results of this study revealed that Ethiopian commercial banks' policy for hiring and training, level of experience as internal auditors, and professional certification of internal auditors were low. In order to increase the professional experience of the auditors, the board of directors of the Ethiopian commercial banks at head office level should give due attention to the quality of the internal auditor, and the management must hire qualified internal audit/ audit controllers of the Ethiopian commercial banks at the head office level, and in order to make the corporate governance better, the commercial banks of Ethiopia it is better to follow the auditing standards developed by board of general accounting and auditing standard (GAAS).*

**Keywords:** *Internal audit; internal audit practices; quality internal audit function; corporate governance; commercial banks Ethiopia*

# **DETERMINANTS OF FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION COST OF PRIVATE COMMERCIAL BANKS IN ETHIOPIA**

**BY: TAREKEGN TAFESE**  
**MAJOR ADVISOR: DR DURGA RAO P.V.**

## **ABSTRACT**

*This thesis investigates the determinants of financial intermediation cost (FIC) of Ethiopian private commercial banks during the period from 2010 to 2016GC. The study was based on the hypothesis that financial intermediation cost in Ethiopian private bank is determined by bank specific, industry specific and macro-economic related factors. Several theories and empirical outcomes were propounded to explain the determinants of financial intermediation cost proxied by net interest margin. The variables were chosen based on findings from both empirical and theoretical literature. A quantitative research approach and explanatory design were adopted in carrying out this research. Available data were sourced from annual reports and statement of accounts of the selected private banks and National Bank of Ethiopia (NBE) using purposive sampling technique. Based mainly on descriptive and inferential statistics methods used to the study employed panel data estimation techniques to analyze the influence of bank, industry and macroeconomic factors on FIC. Both descriptive statistical summary and multiple linear regression analysis methods are employed to explore the effect of the determinants financial intermediation cost in private commercial banks in Ethiopia. Specifically the estimation results show that bank size, opportunity cost reserve and economic growth are the main determinants of cost of financial intermediation (CFI). The study recommends banks to improve on their bank size in order to maximize net interest margin (NIM) and higher opportunity cost of reserve. As recommendation, NBE instills competition within banks and policy makers to promote favorable economic situation. Further studies were recommended in the areas by considering additional variables and considering newly emerging banks.*

**Keywords:** *Ethiopian private commercial banks, Financial Intermediation Cost, Net Interest Margin, ex-post, ex-ante.*

# **ADOPTION OF ELECTRONIC BANKING SYSTEM IN ETHIOPIA BANKING INDUSTRY: BARRIERS AND DRIVERS**

**BY: ZINABWA ABERA**  
**MAJOR ADVISOR: DEMESSIE DEA (PhD)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*The study investigate the adoption of E-banking in the Ethiopian banking industry regarding the barriers which can affect organizations from taking advantage of E-banking system and anticipated benefits derived by adopting the system. The study was carried on the data collected from five banks in Ethiopia especially in Wolaita sodo city; four private banks (Dashen bank, Awash International bank and Wegagen bank and NIB International Bank) and one state owned bank (Commercial Bank of Ethiopia). Purposive sampling method was applied to draw the sample from the target one. A mixed research approach was used to answer the research questions that appear through the review of existing literature and the experiences of the researcher in respect of the E-banking system in Ethiopia. The study statistically analyzes data received from the survey questionnaire and interview. The result of the study indicated that, the major barriers Ethiopian banking industry faces in the adoption of Electronic banking are, frequent power interruption, customer low levels of computer literacy, lack of sufficient government support affect customer willingness, lack of uniform platform by bank for adoption and growth of E-banking technology in Ethiopia, lack of skill manpower exist in branch level, limitation in network infrastructure. Lack of enough coordination, interaction and cooperation between banks and other decision making/like ETC and EELPA/ centers in e-banking context and lack of legal framework for e-banking for implementation and growth of E-banking technology in Ethiopia and the benefits are E-banking to improve customer service and satisfaction, E-banking wish to satisfy rapid change of customer need and preference, E-banking to improve the relationship with customer and E-banking to cover wide geographical area for the development of E-banking technology, increases productivity of the Bank, decrease the work load of makers, reduces paper work and HR requirement and enhance productivity in the banking industry as a driver of adopting and developing E-banking system in Ethiopia. The study recommends a sequence measurement which could be taken by all private and state own banks staff and management body creates collaboration with the respective government organ for the development of E-banking Technology by investing on ICT infrastructure ,set clear direction and focused on technological innovation for the Globalization of the country.*

**Keywords:** -, Adoption, Barriers, Banking Industry, Drivers, E-banking technology.

# **IMPACT OF NON-PERFORMING LOAN ON FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF MICROFINANCE INSTITUTIONS: THE CASE OF OMO MICRO FINANCE INSTITUTION SODO DISTRICT**

**BY: AHUNIM SIRAWBIZU**  
**MAJOR ADVISOR: ANKAMREDDI RAMA MOHAN (PhD)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*The main objective of this study was to find out impact of non-performing loan on financial performance (ROA) of OMFI Sodo District. Time series data of the period covering 2013-2017 were collected from Sodo district and 5 selected branches under the district. For data analysis and presentation descriptive statistics and inferential method was used. Moreover, multiple regression models were employed to analyze the impact of non-performing loan on financial performance (ROA). According to regression output, of six explanatory variables included in the regression model two variables such as LR and MLR were found to be positively and significantly affect ROA whereas, NPL and LLP were correlated with ROA negatively and significantly. The remaining two variables such as LRR and NIM have positive correlation but insignificant effect on ROA. The above variables explain the variation of the dependent variable by 97 percent. Therefore, MFIs should give special attention for these variables based on the order of importance of the variables in managing financial performance.*

**Keywords:** *Microfinance, Non-performing Loan, Financial Performance, Return on Asset, Linear Regression*

# **EFFECT OF INTERNAL CONTROL ON FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF MICRO FIANANCE INSTITUTIONS IN ETHIOPIA: THE CASE OF OMO MICRO FINANCE INSTITUTION IN WOLAITA ZONE**

**BY: BIRUK ZARA CHANKO**  
**MAJOR ADVISOR: DURGA RAO (PhD)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*Internal Control Systems play a vital role in every institution as it assist in achievement of their financial performance. The main objective of the study is to investigate the effect of internal control and financial performance of Omo micro finance institution in Wolaita zone. Specifically the study is guided by the following objectives; to investigate the relationship between internal control environment, internal audit function, risk management, internal control activities, and financial performance. The study adopted descriptive research design using both quantitative and qualitative approach. The target population is the eight registered deposit taking and lending Omo micro finance institutions in Wolaita Zone. Multiple regression models were used to test whether internal control environment, internal audit function, risk management and internal control activity have any influence on financial performance. It was found that internal control systems had a positive significant relationship with financial performance. Based on the research findings it can be concluded that internal control system is a positive significant predictor of financial performance. Based on the findings of the study, it is concluded that the institutions have an effective internal control as supported by the study findings of policies regarding acceptable business practices, conflicts of interest, and codes of conduct which are adequately communicated and clear separation of roles, supervision, training, and commitment of management. The study recommends that the management of Omo micro finance institutions should exert collective efforts in identifying the ideal mix of effective and efficient internal control that matches their business needs and invest.*

**Keywords:** Control environment, internal audit, internal control effect, Micro-finance institutions and financial performance.

**LOAN REPAYMENT PERFORMANCE OF VISION FUND  
MICROFINANCE INSTITUTIONS CLIENTS: A CASE STUDY IN  
WOLAITA ZONE, ETHIOPIA**

**BY: MOGES MEKONNEN AGA  
MAJOR ADVISOR: DR.DURGA RAO P.V.**

**ABSTRACT**

*Micro finance involves the provision of micro-credit, savings, and other services to the poor that are excluded by the commercial banks for collateral and other reasons. Microfinance is relatively new to Ethiopia and has average of ten years' service. Currently, six vision microfinance institutions were running in Wolaita Zone to serve needy people. Among them, three vision fund MFI were selected. Therefore, this thesis was concerned with loan repayment performance of the study area. Loan repayment performance is one of the most significant risks from a MFIs perspective among various kinds of risks because loan repayment has severe negative repercussions on the success of microfinance institutions. The study was based on primary and secondary data from the one town and two Woreda vision fund Microfinance Institutions and primary data were collected from 384 clients and analyzed Binary Logistic model. The data were used to describe socio-economic, demographic and institutional characteristics of the respondents. Binary Logit model were used to measure the potential power of categorical and dummy variables respectively in differentiating loan repayment performance. From fifteen explanatory variables; Six variables significantly affected the study: Namely, family size, entrepreneurship and business development services, equb, loan diversion; farm size and attitude were statistically significant factors in loan repayment performance of vision fund microfinance institutions clients. For those independent variables that significantly affected loan performance, it was my recommendation that the VFMI should provide sustainable and adequate trainings for clients as well as nearby supervision, monitoring for clients to increase the performance of loan repayment.*

**Keywords:** Vision Fund Microfinance Institution Clients, loan repayment performance, Binary Logit model.

# **FACTORS AFFECTING THE GROWTH OF SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES: CASE OF WOLAITA ZONE, SNNPR**

**BY: TIZITA TALEMOS**  
**MAJOR ADVISOR: DEMISSE D. (PhD)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*The study attempted to investigate factors affecting the growth of small and medium enterprises in the case of Wolaita zone, SNNPR. The data was analyzed using descriptive statistics and regression analysis through a well prepared questionnaire and interviews taking a sample of 97 respondents. The descriptive result shows that Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) have serious difficulty in gaining access to finance from financial institutions, particularly from banks and Micro Finance Institutions. Inadequate collateral, difficulty of processes, fear of inability to repay, and high borrowing cost were frequently mentioned reasons. Thus, SMEs were used banks and MFIs as one source of financing for working capital as the main sources were from their own saving and retained earnings as well as from their relatives. Apart from banks, MFIs played a significant role in SMEs development process. MFIs still provided inadequate financial access to finance SMEs working capital. The panel fixed effect regression analysis result shows debt, employment, age of enterprise and capital are positively affecting the growth of small and medium enterprise in the study area, but debt, age of enterprises and capital are significantly affect growth of enterprise for financial institutions contributing to small and medium enterprises growth.. Lastly, variables like age of enterprises, employment and current capital as well as internationalization were significant variables to determine the growth of small and medium enterprises at large in the study area.*

# **IMPACT OF WORKING CAPITAL MANAGEMENT ON PROFITABILITY OF DAMOTA WOLITA FARMAERS` COOPERATIVE UNION**

**BY: BELAYNESH ABOMA**

**ADVISOR: MESELE SHIFERAW (ASSISTANT PROFESSOR)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*The impact of working capital on firm profitability aims at maintaining an optimal balance between each of the working capital components, that is, cash ratio, cash conversion cycle, debt ratio, sales growth, account collection period, and account payment periods are fundamental parts of the overall corporate strategy to create value and is an important source of competitive advantage in businesses (Deloof, 2003). The main objective of the study was to establish the relationship between working capital management and profitability in Damota Woliata Farmers` Cooperative Union. The research used both descriptive and quantitative research design. The entire population used in this study was meant for WDFCU for the period of five years from 2013 to 2017. The quantitative research approach was employed to arrive at the findings of the study. From the regression models, the study found out that debt ratio and account collection periods a had negative relationship with Return on Asset, which means that WDFCU profitability can be decreased by increased debt ratio and account payable periods. Cash Conversion cycle and cash ratio, sales growth and Account payment periods showed significant and positive relation with Return on Asset showing that profitability can be increased with higher sizes of them. The study recommends that the DWFCU need to have better cash conversion cycle by improving collection of accounts receivable, moving inventory faster and paying its supplier longer, not to affect its profitability. It suggested that when profitability is going to be decreased with increased average collection periods. Therefore, the manager would be encouraged to keep its customers` credit periods shorter in order to increase the profitability. And DWFCU should also have lower payment period, to increase its profitability.*

**Keywords:** Working capital, Working capital management, Profitability, Cash Conversation cycle, Current Ratio, Debt Ratio, Sales Growth, Average collection period, Average payment period and return on asset.

**FACTORS AFFECTING DEPOSIT MOBILIZATION OF PRIVATE  
COMMERCIAL BANKS IN ETHIOPIA (THE CASE OF OROMIA  
INTERNATIONAL BANK S.C.)**

**BY: BIZUAYEHU GENEMO  
MAJOR ADVISOR: ANDUALEM (PhD)**

**ABSTRACT**

*The general objective of this research is to assess factors affecting deposit mobilization of private commercial banks in Ethiopia, the case of Oromia International Bank. Specifically the study is guided by the following objectives to find out the effect of saving interest rate on the total deposit of Oromia international bank, to examine the effect of Branch Expansion and profitability of Oromia international bank, to determine the effect of awareness of the society, convenience of bank's office, branch expansion and service quality on total deposit of Oromia international bank, to examine the effect of capital adequacy and Bank's liquidity of Oromia international bank. The study adopted descriptive research method particularly survey design approach was adopted for the study. The survey was conducted with staff individuals working in Oromia International Bank s.c at different positions using questionnaire. In addition, the study used unstructured review of documents and records held by other commercial banks and NBE. The study identifies that OIB is registering a continuous deposit growth for the last few years. Individuals, business organizations and NGOs are the major source of deposit for OIB. The findings of the study show that OIB and other private banks are operating in a dynamic and highly competitive environment and there is high possibility of catch-up and by-pass among these banks. Also, private commercial banks should prepare for the inevitable stiff competition that will arise from local and with the eminent future entrant of foreign banks. By doing so, they can solve the paradox of the liquidity problem and the unbanked resources.*

**Keywords:** *Deposit mobilization, Liquidity, interest rate, branch expansion, awareness of society.*

# **EVALUATION OF DEPOSIT MOBILIZATION STRATEGIES AND THEIR EFFECT ON PERFORMANCE OF COMMERCIAL BANK OF ETHIOPIA: IN CASE OF WOLAITA SODO DISTRICT**

**BY: ENDALE ESTIFANOS ABATE**  
**ADVISOR: MILLION ASSEFA (Assistant Professor)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*This study is about evaluation of deposit mobilization strategies and their performance in commercial bank of Ethiopia in the case of Wolaita Sodo district. The specific objectives of this study are to evaluate the effect of marketing activities, prize- linked saving promotion, introduction of new saving products, and banking technology on deposit mobilization of CBE Wolaita Sodo district. The study adopted mixed approach design. The study used primary data by using questionnaires from employees of the district and got secondary data from annual financial performance of the district. The findings indicate that the majority of respondents agreed on highly and frequently use of marketing activities, prize- linked saving, banking technology, and introduction of new saving products on the deposit mobilization performance of commercial bank of Ethiopia Wolaita Sodo district. The findings also indicate that new saving products mobilize 3% of the total deposit mobilized and marketing activities mobilize 27% of the total deposit mobilized in the district. The statistical correlation revealed that Pearson's is strongly positive and significant relationship between marketing activities and total deposit mobilization. The correlation of new saving products and total deposit mobilization also strongly positive correlation. The study recommends the management of the district should design other innovative marketing strategies which can increase the level of low cost deposits and should put in place strategies that focus on unbanked population. The district should also use sufficient promotional materials such as brochures, posters and execute intensive post-PLS promotion using winners and prizes. The study also recommends branches under the district strengthening and streamlining door to door deposit collection. Branches under the district should continuously improve their services in order to continue controlling the large deposit mobilization advantages and retain a predictable path of deposits levels.*

*Keywords: Deposit, Mobilization Strategies, and Saving*

**ASSESSMENT OF FACTORS AFFECTING SAVING PRACTICES OF MEMBERS OF RURAL&URBAN SAVING AND CREDIT COOPERATIVES (THE CASE OF KUCHA WOREDA, GAMO GOFA ZONE, SNNPRS, ETHIOPIA ).**

**BY: TEFERA TANGA  
MAJOR ADVISOR: DR. HUSSIEN JARSO**

**ABSTRACT**

*The study was conducted to assess factors affecting saving practices of members of saving and credit cooperatives (SACCOs) in Gamo Gofa zone kucha woreda of SNNP region, Ethiopia. The study was achieved on selected 392 respondents. The selection of members was done using a simple random sampling method based on a convenient sampling method due to time and budget constraints. Semi structured questionnaire was administered by interviewing each respondent and filling the questionnaire. A response rate of 100% (392 respondents) was achieved. Data was analyzed using multiple linear regression model to test relationships between the dependent and independent variables included in the study. The dependent variable is saving practice of SACCOs members and the independent variables are annual income, training participation, credit received from the SACCOs, age of the respondent, dependency ratio, family size, education status, savings before joining the SACCO, and contribution of family members of their livelihood. The members of SACCOs save if they are provided with trainings and credit as per their need and their income level and education status also affect their saving level. Therefore, the following major recommendations were made: government, NGOs and other stakeholders should work on strengthening the capacities of SACCOs to enable them provide customized trainings for their members, appropriate credit services like increasing the amount of credit they provide through linkage with other financial institutions and arrangement of injection of outside money and activities which can increase the level and diversification of income of their members in order to mobilize savings effectively and efficiently.*

**Keywords:** Saving practices, SACCOs, Members

**FACTORS AFFECTING REVENUE COLLECTION EFFICIENCY AND ADMINISTRATION: THE CASE STUDY OF WOLAITA ZONE REVENUE AUTHORITY MAIN OFFICE, SNNPRS, ETHIOPIA**

**BY: TEKLE LERA**

**ADVISOR: MESELE KEBEDE (Assist. Prof.)**

**ABSTRACT**

*The purpose of this study is to identify the factors affecting tax collection efficiency and administration in Wolaita zone revenue main authority. The study deployed both descriptive types of the cross sectional survey and inferential statistics. Moreover, the study employed quantitative and qualitative type of data for study. The data were collected from two sources; these are primary data and secondary sources. The primary data were collected through both structured and unstructured questioners. The secondary data were collected from both published and unpublished sources. The sampling methods which were used to determine sample size from the total population are probability simple random sampling method for tax payers and census method for employees. Out of 280 questioners distributed to tax payers and 110 questioners to employees, fully questioners are answered and collected back appropriately. The data collected through questioners were analyzed by using statistical package for social science (SPSS) version 20. Regarding to statistical tools, Descriptive statistics (i.e. Mean, percentage and table) and inferential statistics (i.e. correlation, regression, ANOVA, Model summary, diagnostic test) were employed in course of data analysis. The regression result revealed that some of the factors that considered affecting efficient tax collection and administration source of revenue, awareness of tax payers, accounting system, non-policy compliance, tax evasion, corruption, educational level of tax payer, government service and tax administration level have positively correlated while attitude of tax payer correlated negatively with response variable. Lastly, it is recommended that the revenue authority or any other concerned bodies make sure of whether they are dealing effectively, once again, in how to tackle or at least to less this adverse factor affect in order to bring effective tax collection and administration.*

**Keywords:** *Factors, Tax payers, Wolaita Zone, Revenue Authority, Effective tax collection and administration*

# **FACTORS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO TAX COMPLIANCE: THE CASE OF WOLAITA SODO TOWN, SNNPR, ETHIOPIA**

**BY: TEFATSION MEMIRU**  
**MAJOR ADVISOR: HUSSEIN JARSO (PhD)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*Tax compliance is growing global concerns for tax authorities and public policy makers as tax evasion seriously threatens the capacity of government to raise public revenue. Know a time; the main issue faced by all tax authorities is that it has never been easy to persuade all taxpayers to comply with the regulations of a tax system. The objective of this study is to examine factors that contribute to tax compliance: the case of Wolaita Sodo town, SNNPR, Ethiopia. To achieve this objective, a quantitative research approach is used. Both experimental and survey methods of data collection are used in the study. SPSS version 20.0 used to analyze collected data. Experimental data was collected through questionnaire twice. One at the beginning before respondents attend tax course and second at the completion of the experiment. After the respondents of the experiment design are exposed to the treatment i.e. tax education, there is better knowledge regarding the general responsibilities and rights of taxpayers. The study found that significant association between tax compliance with tax payer education level, information about tax, tax penalty, tax education, knowledge about deductible expense taxable income. Also, the results indicated that tax compliance was influenced by tax education. Hence, empowering tax educations to tax payers as well as concerned bodies are a must.*

*Keywords: Awareness, Tax compliance, Tax education*

# DETERMINANTS OF CAPITAL ADEQUACY RATIO OF ETHIOPIAN PRIVATE COMMERCIAL BANKS

**BY: WUBALEM MESHESHA**

**ADVISOR: MESELE SHIFERAW (Assistant professor)**

## ABSTRACT

*Capital adequacy implies the conventional assessment of the minimal level of capital, according to certain parameters, which reflect the dimension of banking activity and of related risks, capable to provide a correlation between the supposed obtained benefits and potential loss caused by a certain risk level. Since Capital adequacy ratio (CAR) is the ratio that is set by the regulatory authority in the banking sector, and this ratio can be used to test the health of the banking system. Thus, this study examines the effect of bank specific (Bank Size ,Deposit to Asset Ratio, Loan to Asset Ratio, Loan to Deposit Ratio, Return on Asset, Return on Equity ,Loan Loss Provision) and macroeconomic determinants (Gross Domestic Product and Inflation) on capital adequacy ratio of Ethiopian Private Commercial Banks. In order to investigate these issues a quantitative method research approach is utilized, by using documentary analysis. More specifically, the study uses five years (2011/12 – 2015/16) data for fourteen private commercial banks in Ethiopia. The study used multiple linear regression models to determine the relative importance of each independent variable using OLS to estimate the relationship between CAR its determinants by STATA 13 econometric software. The findings show that bank size, return on equity ,loan to asset ratio at 5% significant and negatively affects capital adequacy ratio whereas return on asset ,loan loss provision are at 1% and 5% significant respectively, and it also affects capital adequacy ratio positively. Hence, it is recommended that to be sure that banks have adequacy reserve, so that commercial banks and national bank of Ethiopia should give attention to the risk associated with bank size, caring bank loan and deposit initiating to increase their return on their return on their asset and to manage their equity return.*

**Keywords:** *Capital adequacy ratio, Ethiopian Private Commercial Banks, Panel data analysis*

# **FACTORS AFFECTING THE PROFITABILITY OF INSURANCE COMPANIES IN ETHIOPIA**

**BY: ZINABU ZEWADE**

**MAJOR ADVISOR: MR. TARIKU (Assistant Professor)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*The main objective of this study was to investigate factors affecting the profitability of insurance companies operating in Ethiopia. In order to achieve this objective and to test the research hypothesis, causal research design was used. Only secondary data were used for this study purpose. Secondary data was collected from the financial statement of the insurance companies particularly from the income statement and balance sheet for the period of (2008-2017). Quantitative research approach was used. The findings of this study indicated that reinsurance dependence, solvency ratio, premium growth, company size, growth rate of GDP of this study are positively correlated with profitability of insurance company in Ethiopia but under writing risk, inflation rate and interest rate are negatively correlated with profitability of insurance company in Ethiopia. Based on the findings of this study, the premium growth and gross domestic product have the highest impact on the profitability of the insurance company in Ethiopia. Out of the independent variables, solvency ratio and company size have the lowest impact on the profitability of the insurance company in Ethiopia. The finding of this study shows that reinsurance dependence, company size and interest rate have no significant effect on profitability of the insurance company of Ethiopia. However, under writing, premium growth, solvency ratio, growth rate of GDP, inflation rate, and interest rate have significant effect on profitability of the insurance company of Ethiopia.*

**Keywords:** Profitability, Underwriting risks, Premium growth, Company size, Solvency margin, Leverage ratio, Gross Domestic Product, Inflation Rate, and Interest Rate.

# ANALYSIS OF WATER PRICING EFFECT ON CONSUMERS WELFARE IN WOLAITA SODO TOWN

**By: HANA HAILEMARIAM**  
**ADVISOR: TADELE TAFESE (PhD)**

## Abstract

*Water price increment is aggravating problem of declining per capita consumption of water so as the hardest hit is on welfare of society who are already vulnerable in countries like Ethiopia. In this regard, this study was carried out with the main objective of the study to investigate water pricing effects on consumers' welfare in Wolaita Sodo city. Primary data came from 136 randomly selected household heads. Secondary data were collected from the city water service office and review of relevant literatures. A descriptive statistics used to address household socio-economic status on welfare of household'. As inferential statistics, correlation analysis, and multiple linear regression model were used to determine the factors affecting welfare of households' in the household. Total water consumption over number of household was regressed against socio-economic variable variables and institutional variables. Results from the analysis indicated that income (when income of household increase by one birr consumption of water increase by 0.011;  $p < 0.039$ ) and, access to water (household who had access of water consumption of water is greater by 1.176 than those who hadn't water access;  $p < 0.001$ ) ; however price of water (when the price of water increase by one birr consumption of water decrease by 0.662;  $p < 0.025$ ), family size (when the family size increase by one unit consumption of water decrease by 0.327;  $p < 0.021$ ), and distance to water source (when the distance to the water source increase by one Km consumption of water decrease by 0.560;  $p < 0.00$ ). Income of the household and access of water were increasing consumption of water but price of water, family size and distance to water source were decreasing consumption of water. Therefore, investing adequate water services access and fair price are inevitable alternatives to increase households' welfare and to reduce/overcome the future harsh impact of price increment in the city.*

**Keywords:** *Welfare, water price, water consumption, multiple regressions, sodo city administrative*

# **FACTORS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO TAX COMPLIANCE: THE CASE OF WOLAITA SODO TOWN, SNNPR, ETHIOPIA**

**BY: TEFATSION MEMIRU**

**Advisor: HUSSEIN JARSO (PhD)**

## **Abstract**

*Tax compliance is growing global concerns for tax authorities and public policy makers as tax evasion seriously threatens the capacity of government to raise public revenue. Know a time; the main issue faced by all tax authorities is that it has never been easy to persuade all taxpayers to comply with the regulations of a tax system. The objective of this study is to examine factors that contribute to tax compliance: the case of Wolaita Sodo town, SNNPR, Ethiopia. To achieve this objective, a quantitative research approach is used. Both experimental and survey methods of data collection are used in the study. Binary logistic regression used to analyze collected data. Experimental data was collected through questionnaire twice. The study found that significant association between tax compliance with tax payer education level, information about tax, tax penalty, tax education, knowledge about deductible expense taxable income. Also, the results indicated that tax compliance was influenced by tax education. Hence, empowering tax educations to tax payers as well as concerned bodies is a must.*

**Keywords:** *Awareness, Tax compliance, Tax education*

# **Economics**

# **DETERMINANTS OF MICRO AND SMALL ENTERPRISE FIRMS GROWTH: A CASE STUDY IN GAMO GOFFA ZONE SAWLA TOWN**

**BY: NEGALIGNE TESFAYE**  
**MAJOR: ADVISOR: FARAZ AHMAD (PhD)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*The welfare of a society depends on economic growth in general and growth of industries in particular. The analysis of previous empirical works on firms growth is due attention to testing the Gibrat's Law of static method. However, one branch of the literature analyses the possible correlation between past and future firm growth process. Hence, Dynamic panel data method and additional relevant explanatory variables were used to fill the gaps of previous empirical works. The objective of the study was to investigate the determinants of Micro and Small Enterprises firm's growth in Gamo Goffa Zone Sawla Town using panel data from 2015 to 2018. In this study, effort has been made to identify the determinants of Micro and Small n Enterprises firm's growth in Gamo Goffa Zone Sawla Town using system GMM estimation. The estimated results for the determinants of firm's growth revealed that profit, size and solvency are positive and statistically significant determinants of firms growth, while persistence of growth, capital intensity, age and productivity have negatively affect Micro and Small Enterprises firm's growth. Persistence of growth is significant; lag of growth affects current growth negatively for the whole surviving firms, Gibrat's stochastic growth theory is rejected. For the age cohort, variables with significant effect include persistence of growth, capital intensity, age and productivity. Moreover it is found that, profit and solvency are significant only for Micro and Small Enterprise firm's growth, respectively .From policy perspective, strong support should be given for young manufacturing firms which are key for job creation. Hence without renewed focus on promoting firm growth, especially MSEs through improving access to warehouses, relaxing credit constraints, and improving the macroeconomic and regulatory environment, the potential for MSEs to create more jobs will be severely compromised. Thesis finally discusses these results in detail and draws some recommendations.*

**Keywords:** Microenterprises; determinants; Panel data model; firm size and growth; Sawla town

# **THE ROLE OF MICRO AND SMALL ENTERPRISES ON POVERTY REDUCTION: (A CASE STUDY OF DEMBA GOFFA WOREDA, SOUTHERN REGION OF ETHIOPIA)**

**BY: BEREKET BALCHA**  
**MAJOR ADVISOR: FARAZ AHMED (PhD)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*This research aims to investigate the role of MSEs on poverty reduction with a special emphasizes on manufacturing, construction, service, merchandize, and urban agricultural sectors in Damba Goffa Woreda, South Region. For the sake of achieving the objectives of this study, questionnaires were analyzed using descriptive and logistic regression models of analyses giving the value (1) indicating the presence of poverty (poor) and (0) for not presence poverty (non-poor). The study was conducted both a probability and non-probability sampling techniques used. Meanwhile, the researcher information gathered through questionnaire from a sample of 188 micro and small enterprise beneficiaries in five kebeles of MSEs and interview were conducted with the beneficiaries of MSEs as well as focus group dissection in the study area. The respondents were selected by using stratified random sampling technique. Besides, the interview questions were analyzed using descriptive narrations and econometric model of analysis. The findings further indicate that, there exists some of the variables are positive significant relationship was found between dependent and independent variables and vice versa. According to the survey data analysis the variable age, sex, education, access of business information, MSEs sectors and perceptions of beneficiaries to the market have all a positive and significant correlation with the dependent variable at 1%, 5% and 10% percent level of significance. Keeping other factors remains constant, the given variables increase by some amount in the log odds of above poverty line of the enterprise members. From the total of 188 beneficiaries survey 78 (41.5%) beneficiaries were below the poverty line (poor) was Birr 3,694.08 and 110 (58.5%) of the beneficiaries were above the poverty line (non-poor) Birr 3,694.08. Finally, based on findings, recommendations to government bodies, to operators of MSEs and suggestions for other researchers are forwarded.*

**Keywords:** Micro and Small business; poverty, MSEs sectors, reduction.

# **CHALLENGES AND PROSPECTS OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT AND JOB CREATION FOR YOUTH UNEMPLOYED: THE CASE OF KINDOKOYSHA WOREDA, WOLAITA, ETHIOPIA**

**BY: GEZAHEGN GEBEYEHU  
MAJOR ADVISOR: FARAZ AHMAD (PhD)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*In spite of the key role played by the youth in economic development, there has been little effort to look at entrepreneurship from the perspective of the youth. There is still a general lack of in-depth research and concrete data on youth entrepreneurship, especially as it relates to the key constraints that impede young people from starting and maintaining a successful business in a developing country context. This study seeks to address this research gap. The study investigates the barriers to youth enterprise creation in Kindo koysha. The objectives of this study were to investigate the obstacles that young people encounter when setting-up their businesses; the current obstacles that prevent the expansion of their entrepreneurial ventures; as well as the prospects for youth entrepreneurship development in this community. Quantitative research approach was used to collect and analyze data for the study with the help of self-administered questionnaires. A sample of 90 young entrepreneurs in Kindo koysha participated in the study. It was found that during the start-up and ongoing stages of their businesses, the young entrepreneurs were confronted by a myriad of obstacles. The most critical of these were related to the lack of access to finance, negative social and cultural attitude to entrepreneurship and lack of management experience. However, despite the numerous obstacles these young entrepreneurs encounter they have been able to create jobs for themselves and others in various economic sectors of Kindo koysha. Incentives and measures to improve and promote youth entrepreneurship were recommended.*

**Keywords:** Youth, Entrepreneurship, Challenges, Prospects, Youth entrepreneurship Development.

**EFFECT OF SMALL SCALE IRRIGATION ON IMPROVING  
HOUSEHOLD INCOME: THE CASE OF HEMBECHO IRRIGATION  
SCHEMES IN BOLOSO SORE WOREDA, WOLAITA ZONE,  
ETHIOPIA**

**BY: TEMESGEN FANTA LAMBEBO  
MAJOR ADVISOR: TEKLE LEZA (PhD)**

**ABSTRACT**

*Small scale irrigation is an important strategy in reducing risks associated with rainfall variability and increasing income of rural farm -households. The objective of this study is to analyze and compare the effect of irrigation on income between the different types of smallholder irrigated and non-irrigated farms in the Boloso Sore woreda of Wolaita Zone, Ethiopia. The data was collected form 171 household heads (composed of 77 irrigation users and 94 non-users) using both purposive and stratified random sampling methods. Both descriptive and econometric data analysis techniques were applied. In the econometric analysis the impact of small scale irrigation on household income is analyzed using the Heckman two-stage procedures. The descriptive study showed users were found to be more income than non-users of irrigation. In addition there exists significant difference in the annual income between users and non-users of irrigation. The result of econometric model revealed that in the first stage of the Heckman two-sage procedure the variables that are found to determine participation in irrigation are: household size, education, land size, access of credit, access of extension, tropical land unit, dependence ratio, and oxen. In the selection /outcome/ equation of the model, farmers level of education, access of extensions, Access of information, input use), distance from residence to market, tropical livestock unit. And the Inverse Mills ratio was found to determine household income. The findings imply that, in a country like Ethiopia, including the study area, small-scale irrigation development is crucial in improving the livelihoods of the rural farm households. However, mere access to irrigation may not result in the intended outcomes. Without provision of the necessary supporting equipment' and materials, adequate supply of improved input technologies and proper skills in the management of small-scale irrigation schemes, the benefits from irrigation become low. Thus, special attention should be given to community irrigation schemes in the study area, so that they can fully benefit from the resources available to them and improve their performance and income.*

**Keywords:** Heckman Two Step procedure Model, Small Scale Irrigation, Household income, Hembecho, Ethiopia

# **FACTORS AFFECTING INCOME ENHANCEMENT OF WOMEN SELF HELP GROUP MEMBERS: THE CASE OF AREKA TOWN WOLAITA ZONE OF SOUTHERN ETHIOPIA**

**BY: ASRAT GOA**

**Advisor: SISAY DEBEBE (PhD)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*Government and different non-government organizations' strategy have been made important roll to avoid the effect of poverty in Ethiopia by undertaking different developmental work among vulnerable people. The women self-help group development strategy was one of those efforts are community owned and managed associations for mobilizing savings and advancing credit for the benefit of the members. The aim of the study was to assess the income enhancement among women members of SHGs started by Trapeza Development Association and to find out factors that affecting women income enhancement in Areka town of Southern Ethiopia. Multiple linear regression models were used to attain the objectives of the study different methods of data analysis i.e. descriptive analysis and econometric analysis to differentiate the effect of explanatory variables on the dependent variable with percentages and tables were presented. All from explanatory variables, age, education, SHG savings amount, total investment and loan to have positive relationship with income improvement of women. Family size was negatively related to the women self-group income enhancement in the study area due to theses responsible bodies should provide regular awareness creation for birth control to the SHG members. Enhancing education of women on income generating activities, provision of loan at minimum interest rate, etc were the important interventions that SHG is promoting institutions, particularly Trapeza Development Association; need to undertake to enhance the income of women SHG members.*

**Keywords:** *Self Help Groups, income enhancement, vulnerable Women*

# **EFFECT OF DEPRECIATION OF BIRR ON MAJOR EXPORT COMMODITIES OF ETHIOPIA**

**BY: ABENIZER ELIAS HANJALO**  
**ADVISOR: DAWIT HAYESO (PhD)**

## **Abstract**

*This study analyzes the effect of depreciation on the Ethiopian major export commodities using annual time series data for the period 1980/81-2017/18. To determine the relation between the dependent and the independent variables, both descriptive and econometric analyses were used in the study. Long run and short run impact of birr depreciation on major export commodities was assessed using VAR and vector error correction methods. The study found that the impact of real effective exchange rate on major export commodities works through the aggregate demand channel in the short-run and the aggregate supply channel in the long-run. It indicated that depreciation of the domestic currency promotes exports only in the short run. In the long-run, it discourages export. The study also found that the government, through infrastructure development and creating conducive environment for foreign direct investment may play a key role in increasing exports. Expansion of road and foreign direct investment are also found to be highly significant than real effective exchange rate in explaining improvement of export performance in Ethiopia. Other variables like trade openness and real gross domestic product had positive and significant impact in explaining export in the long-run. The study showed that a country with long term vision should not devalue its currency to increase export earnings in the long run. The result is consistent with monetarist view that depreciation will not affect relative price of commodities in the long run and has no impact on increasing export performance. However, it can improve the road infrastructure to increase or attract foreign direct investment to increase export performance.*

**Keywords:-** Ethiopia, major Export Performance, infrastructural development, Openness, Real effective exchange rate, RGDP of home country, Foreign direct investment, Vector Error Correction model

# THE EFFECT OF PUBLIC DEBT ON ETHIOPIAN ECONOMIC GROWTH

**By: DANIEL KEFELEW**  
**Advisor: MITIKU AYELE (PhD.)**

## ABSTRACT

*The study is aimed at examining the effect of public debt on Ethiopian economic growth. The study uses annual time series data for the period covering between 1987 and 2018. The data used for this study were mainly sourced from the National Bank of Ethiopia. In doing this, the study employed Auto Regressive distributive lag model (ARDLM) to co integration(bound test) to reflect the long run relationship and error correction model is to consider the short run dynamic of the variables as well as the speed of adjustment towards the long run equilibrium. The study employed Augmented Dickey-Fuller technique in testing the unit root property of the series and Granger causality test of causation with real GDP growth as a function of domestic public debt, external public debt and public debt servicing. The results of the empirical analysis revealed that in the long run domestic public debt has significant positive effects on economic growth and it conveys chain investment effect on the domestic economy while external public debt has a significant negative effect on economic growth and it seen as inimical to the economic progress of a country. Therefore there is an evidence for the debt overhang and conventional view of public debt in Ethiopia. On the other hand public debt servicing has a significant negative effect on economic growth and there is an evidence for the crowding out effect in the country. Furthermore, in the long run, labor force has significant negative effect which is most of the labor force is unskilled and with limited opportunity of making it productive. Hence, several policy implications emerge from the study. The study recommended that the government should minimize debt profile through efficient debt management system and also formulate policies aimed at encouraging domestic savings to be effective in rising economic growth. The need for borrowing is due to gap between domestic savings and investment; therefore, bridging the gap can be a likely solution to Ethiopian's debt accumulation.*

**Keywords:** Economic Growth, Domestic public debt, External public debt, Time Series, Ethiopia

# DETERMINANTS OF PRIVATE INVESTMENT IN ETHIOPIA

**By: MISGANU PETROS WOLKA**  
**Advisor: MEBRATU ALEMU (PhD)**

## ABSTRACT

*In Ethiopia, various economic, political and policy reforms which are expected to stimulate the role of private sector investment in the economy have been made over the last couple of decades. Though some improvements have been registered as a result of such reforms the performance of private sector investment has remained very low thus far. Hence, this study was conducted with the main objective of investigating the determinants of private investment in Ethiopia using a 37-years' time series data from 1980/81-2017/18 G.C. VECM was applied to estimate the long run and short run relation after the data were transformed into log form as there is more than one co-integrating equation among variables under consideration. The regression results show that real GDP, trade openness, real gross domestic saving and real domestic bank credit have significant positive effect whereas real effective exchange rate, instable macroeconomic environment; in the presence of inflationary pressure and real interest rate have significant negative effect on private investment in short run and long run. Real public physical and social infrastructure investments are found to be complimentary/crowding in effect on real private investment in the long run and short run. The government should design appropriate and informed monetary as well as fiscal and trade policy to make favorable conditions to the growth and well-functioning of private investment. Hence, to promote the performance of private sector in the country, it is essential to take measures that can improve real income of people, promoting the saving capacity as well as access to the credit and make public investment in basic infrastructures and institutions that are crucial to attract private investment. Besides, ensuring stable investment environment (such as consistent investment policies and requirements/regulatory frameworks/and macro-economic and political stability), and addressing bureaucratic inefficiencies and poor governance problems are necessary to build lasting confidence of private investors.*

**Keywords:** *Real private investment, Determinants, Real public infrastructure investment, Economic growth, Time series, Vector error correction model (VECM).*

# THE EFFECT OF HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT ON ECONOMIC GROWTH IN ETHIOPIA: EVIDENCE FROM ARDL TO CO-INTEGRATION

**By: ABERA BOGALE ABATU**  
**Advisor: MEBRATU ALEMU (PhD)**

## ABSTRACT

*The study is aiming to investigate the long run and short run effect of human capital on economic growth in Ethiopia (using real GDP per capita, as a proxy for economic growth) over the period of 1974/75-2017/2018. Both descriptive and econometric methods of data analysis are employed to analyze the collected secondary data. The ARDL Approach to Co-integration and Error Correction Model are applied in order to investigate the long-run and short run effect of Human capital on Economic growth. The finding of the Bounds test shows that there is a stable long run relationship between real GDP per capita, education human capital(education expenditure and school enrollment), health human capital(health expenditure), labor force, gross capital formation, government expenditure and official development assistance. The estimated long run model reveals that economic growth (real GDP per capita) is influenced positively by human capital in the form of education (proxied by the ratio of public expenditure on education to real GDP), health human capital (proxied by the ratio of public expenditure on health to real GDP). A one percent change in education expenditure and health expenditure resulted in about 0.391 (39.1%) and 0.126(12.6%) percent rise in real GDP per capita respectively. This shows education and health has significant long run effect on the Ethiopian economy. In the short run, the coefficient of error correction term is -0.40 suggesting about 40 percent annual adjustment towards long run equilibrium. The estimated coefficients of the short-run model indicate that gross capital formation is the main contributor to real GDP per capita change followed by health expenditure .Hence, policy makers and /or the government should strive to create institutional capacity that increase education and improved basic health service by strengthening the infrastructure of educational and health institutions that produce quality manpower.*

**Keywords:** Ethiopia, Economic Growth, Human Capital, Education, Health, ARDL Co-Integration, Times Series

# **DETERMINANTS OF RURAL-URBAN MIGRATION: THE CASE OF WOLAITA SODO TOWN**

**BY: TESHAGER TADELE  
MAJOR ADVISOR: MOHAMMED AKRAM (PhD)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*The problem of rural to urban migration is a relatively old and universal phenomenon. However, in recent years, it has become a cause of concern at the global, regional and national levels. This study entitled determinants of rural-urban migrations was undertaken in Sodo town of Wolayita zone Southern Regional state with the objective of assessing the determinants of rural-urban migration in the study areas. The multistage sampling techniques were employed. In the first stage, Sodo town was purposively selected from 14 woreda and 3 town administrations of Wolayita zones because there were a high number of migrants in the study town. In the second stage, the town was stratified in to three based on distinct agro-ecology characteristics because to show rill average of the study areas migration level(to reduce bias ness).In the third stage, one kebeles was selected from each stratum by using random sampling method due to similarity of agro-ecological characteristics across each stratum. Fourthly, sampling frame of households in the study areas was prepared with the help of kebele administrators because there was no sampling frame in the selected kebeles. Fifthly, sample households were stratified into two categories namely households with migrants family and non-migrate family at each kebeles.Finally,177 sample households were selected by using systematic random samplings techniques based on their population proportionality size(PPS).Both primary and secondary data type were used. Primary data were collected by using structured interview schedule from samples HHs and FGD respectively. Secondary data were collected from the town's offices of women affairs, Agriculture and natural resources offices, and polices. Study result indicates that the demographic and socio economic characteristics like low level of educational attainments, meager income, shortage of agricultural land and low soil fertility in the study areas were found to be important for rural-urban migration. Results of the study also revealed that89.18% percent of migrants were found between the age categories of 16 to 65 years productive age groups the information was get from migrant family response. Migration was high in both sexes but the proportion of males was slightly higher than females. Also, the vast majority of migrants were single and 64.86% of them have elementary educational levels (grade 1 to 4).The main push factors for rural-urban migration in the study area were less job opportunity ,shortage of land, shortage of money, crop failure, less income, less wage, rate and drought. And pull factors was good job opportunity ,migrant support their families in cash and kind and better income ,migrant family has better house and share experiences like new technology. And also undesirable/negative consequences were communicable disease like HIV, unwanted pregnancy and school dropout, accident at work places as well as on the road and no job guaranty. The study also revealed that the majority of participants in the study have positive perceptions towards rural-urban migration because they believe that migrants would get different job opportunity at destinations and family migration in to urban centers viewing as one of the livelihood strategies for migrants and alternatives sources of income for sending households in origin. Therefore, governments, NGOs or other stakeholders should improves the lives of the rural poor households by diversifying rural livelihood ,provides infrastructures like road and general secondary school ,creates awareness among local communities about negatives consequences/negatives impacts of migration to minimize the current trends of rural-urban migration.*

*Keywords: Determinates of migration, Rural Urban migration, Status of migration, Migrants*

# **FACTORS AFFECTING RURAL HOUSEHOLD'S SAVING: THE CASE OF ENEMOR ENER WEREDA, GURAGHE ZONE, SOUTHERN REGIONAL STATE, ETHIOPIA**

**BY: SHUMYE CHAKA REGASSA  
MAJOR ADVISOR: FARAZ AHIMED (PhD)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*Saving is the strategic variable in achieving financial security and growth affecting both individual and national wellbeing. However, saving level in Ethiopia particularly in rural areas is limited and little is known empirically about its factors. This study was initiated with the objective of identifying the saving constraint related to expenditure per household among cultural behavior in rural households' saving and to examine the changing mechanism of saving constraints among cultural behavior. For the purpose of the study, a cross sectional data were collected from 188 sample households and both primary and secondary data were used. Interview schedule and focus group discussion were used to collect primary data from the sampled households. For the purpose of data analysis, descriptive statistics (frequency distribution, mean and standard deviation), chi-square test, t-test and Binary logit econometric model were used. The descriptive results of the study showed that 43.1% of the sampled households had savings in formal financial institutions during the survey time whereas 56.9% of the sampled households had no saving in formal financial institutions. In the descriptive result, six variables namely; household head's education level, access to credit service, average annual income, average annual expenditure, landholding size and distance from market center were found to have significant effect on rural households' saving. From the Binary logit results, five variables namely; household head's education level, access to credit service, average annual income, average annual expenditure and distance from formal financial institutions were found to have significant effect on rural households' savings. Based on these findings, the researcher recommended that emphasis should be given towards strengthening different educational opportunities (formal and non-formal education government agricultural offices with nongovernmental organizations should work to improve the rural households' agricultural productivity through income diversification and financial institutions should provide saving services by establishing satellite branches reasonably near to the rural households' residences to promote rural households' savings.*

**Key terms:** rural households' savings, formal financial institutions, saver households, non-saver households.

# **FACTORS AFFECTING THE TECHNICAL EFFICIENCY OF COFFEE PRODUCERS WHO, MEMBERS OF PRIMARY AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES: CASE STUDY OF SODO ZURIA WEREDA IN WOLAITA ZONE, SNNPRS, ETHIOPIA**

**BY: ELIAS LUSESO  
MAJOR ADVISOR: M. AKRAM (PhD)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*The objective of this study was to evaluate the technical and scale efficiency of sample coffee producer farmers, who are members in agricultural cooperative, Sodo zuria woreda in Wolaita zone and subsequently identify determinants of technical inefficiency in the study area. An input oriented data envelopment analysis (DEA) was used to estimate technical efficiency score. Additionally, tobit regression was used to explain the variation in the efficiency score related to farmers specific factors. The data used in this study were based on direct interview survey of 256 randomly selected coffee producer households in the 2017 production years. Study results revealed that overall technical efficiency score of sample producers 0.89 on average, which ranged from 0.75 to 1 .Sample farmers could reduce their inputs by 11% and still produce the same level of coffee output. Calculated efficiency score was subsequently regressed on explanatory variables using tobit analysis, to help in identifying inefficiency related factors. In study, nine explanatory variables were identified on being related to efficiency, The tobit regression estimated showed as age and distance from producers and cooperative office were negative influence on technical efficiency, where as producers membership in cooperative, education background, farm size, off-farm incomes, price of output, number of coffee trees and market access were showed positive relationship with technical efficiency.*

**Keywords:** *Efficiency, data envelopment analysis, Tobit Model, Coffee producers Sodo Zuria Wolaita Zone, SNNPR ETHIOPIA*

# **THE ROLE OF PRODUCTIVE SAFETY NET PROGRAM ON LIVELIHOOD OF RURAL HOUSEHOLDS (CASE STUDY OF BOLOSO SORE WOREDA)**

**BY: MESFIN MAKE  
MAJOR ADVISOR- JEMAL ABAFITA (PhD)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*Food insecurity is a major problem in developing countries and undermines people in various regions of the world. PSNP is one of the largest social protection programs operating in Ethiopia. This study has examined the role of productive safety net program (PSNP) on livelihood of rural households of Boloso sore Woreda specifically eight kebeles: woibo woga, doge woibo, korke doge, Dubbo, yukara,dolla, gurumokoysha and achura. Hence, 330 samples are taken using convenience sampling by formula suggested by (Yeraswork 2010).The study used multiple linear regression model to assess the role of PSNP in livelihood of rural household. Key informant interviews, focus group discussion; observation and questionnaire were used as instrument of data collection. Moreover, secondary materials were also used from different sources. The study found that the identification process was undertaken through combined efforts of community and administrative bodies. However, it was not free from partiality tendency on behalf of responsible bodies and misunderstanding of programs objectives on behalf of the community. The program slightly touches on food consumption status of the beneficiary household. Nevertheless, soil and water development program have been undertaking through public work program but not satisfactory in terms of their quantity as well as quality. After examining the general situations, some recommendations were suggested by the researcher. The majority focused on timing of food distribution, quantity of food/cash with respect to household size and selection problem, implementation of other food security program in the area, especially credit service and household package program.*

Keywords: productive safety net program, household asset, community asset and livelihood.

# **SOCIOECONOMIC DETERMINANTS OF INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY RATE: THE CASE OF HUMBO WOREDA, SNNPR, ETHIOPIA MSc THESIS**

**BY: HAILU SODANA TEKA**  
**MAJOR ADVISOR: DR. FARAZ AHMAD (PhD)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*Childhood mortality rate is becoming a more popular problem and is commonly cited on the agendas of international development agencies worldwide. It is the result of many social and economic factors rather than simple health crisis. The main aim of this study was analyzing the effect of socio-economic characteristics of households on infant and child mortality rate in Humbo Woreda, Wolaita Zone. This is important for revising the existing health, education, and economic programs and policies to meet GTPE. The study employed a cross-sectional type of data set which consists of a sample of households taken at a given point in time. Data was collected from 202 households using semi-structured questionnaires and interview schedule. Stratified random sampling method was used as sampling technique. Children of age 1-12 months and children of age 12-59 months were used as the unit of analysis. The data was analyzed using both descriptive and econometric (logit) regression analysis. The study involved two dependent variables namely; IMR & CMR, and two models. Based on descriptive statistics result, the current IMR of the woreda is 50 deaths per 1,000 live births and it has shown about 15% reduction over the past 8 years. The current CMR is 48 and has shown about 25% reduction over this period in the woreda. As the result demonstrated, working status of mother, level of mother education, access to health facilities, place of household residence, and access to safe water are significantly determining IMR whereas access to safe water, level of father education, household size, working status of mother, occupational status of household heads, marital status of parents, and access to health facilities are determining CMR in the district. So, we concluded that socio-economic factors are the driving forces behind the reduction of infant and child mortality rate and this requires improvements in socio-economic status of the population as well as improvements in the basic services in Humbo district.*

**Keywords:** *IMR, CMR, Socio-economic factors, Logit Mode*

# **EFFECT OF PREFERENTIAL TRADE AGREEMENT ON ETHIOPIA'S EXPORT**

**BY: SENTAYEHU BIZUNEH**  
**MAJOR ADVISOR: MOHAMMED AKRAM (PhD)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*A gravity model is very important in the analysis of bilateral trade flows, and has proven to be a useful tool in analyzing export potential of a country. Accordingly, the purpose of this study is to analyze the effect of export flows between Ethiopia and its trading partners using a gravity model approach. The research had used secondary data collected from different sources and covers periods from 2000 - 2016 for 31 importing countries, which implies that the data were panel. Different tests were applied in order to select the appropriate model to regress the gravity model. As of those tests, the research had adopted the random effects gravity model. The model result showed that four of the total variables (eight) were significant. Coefficients of population of Ethiopia, GDPs of importer countries and the distance between nations are significant and as to the expected sign. The descriptive result suggests that the export of the country is highly dependent on non-reciprocal preferential market access provisions granted by developed countries through, GSP, EBA and AGOA which could result in preference erosion when trade is further liberalized and not linked by a good policy framework. The study also assesses and confirms other effects of the export sector. The result indicates that POP of Ethiopia and GDP of partners are positively related to the countries export while the distance between and POP of trading partner has negative impact on the export. The studies conclude with recommendations that Ethiopia should take its maximum efforts to utilize such opportunity and go to turn its face recently to the most confidential and un-bending a direct preferential trade agreement on multilateral bases.*

*Keywords, Gravity model, Random effect, non-reciprocal PTA, Panel*

# **DETERMINANTS OF RURAL POVERTY AND VULNERABILITY TO POVERTY: THE CASE OF WOREILU WOREDA OF SOUTHERN WOLLO, ETHIOPIA**

**BY: TADELECH TSEGAW**  
**MAJOR ADVISOR: TADELE TAFESE (Asst.prof)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*This study was primarily intended to examine determinants of rural poverty and vulnerability to poverty in Woreilu Woreda of Southern Wollo. To attain this objective, this thesis used primary data collected from 194 sample household heads that were chosen by using a simple random sampling technique. After this, we used Cost of Basic Needs Approach to set the poverty line and FGT poverty index to measure aggregate poverty in the study area. In order to investigate the determinants of poverty we used logit regression. Measures of vulnerability to poverty and its determinants were examined using three- step Feasible Generalized Least Square and Ordinary Least Square models respectively. Using the head count index, 36% of the sample households were under poverty and 37% are vulnerable to poverty. The result of the binary logistic regression model revealed that household size, sex of household head, land holding, participation in saving, educational status of the household head and off-farm income are determinants of poverty in the study area. Result from OLS regression further indicates that household size, dependency ratio, age of the household headed, numbers of ox owned, off-farm income, educational status of the household head, participation in saving and numbers of sick days impact vulnerability to poverty in the study area. Results from the two models indicates that some of the determinants of poverty impacts on vulnerability to poverty differently and the factors that determine vulnerability to poverty are not determinants of poverty and vice versa. This study indicated that households with less endowment of resources, business and human capitals are prone to poverty and vulnerability to poverty.*

**Keywords:** Poverty, Vulnerability to poverty, Cost of Basic needs approach, FGT poverty indices, Logit model, and three step Feasible Generalized Least Square estimation.

# **DETERMINANTS OF PRODUCTIVITY OF VAT REVENUE COLLECTION IN ETHIOPIA**

**BY: MOLLA DESSIE**  
**MAJOR ADVISOR: TADELE (Ass. Prof)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*VAT is one of the indirect taxes levied on consumption where the value of goods and services increases as they change hands in the course of production, distribution and final sales to the consumer. Ethiopia has implemented the Value Added Tax in January, 2003 primarily to raise more revenue, modernizing its tax administration and encourage investment and trades. The Ethiopian Customs and Revenue Authority (ERCA takes the responsibility), and is facing with a substantial problem of VAT revenue collections efficiency. So in this study, the efficiency of VAT over time and determinants of productivity of VAT in Ethiopia at macro level from 2003-2016 have been given focus. To achieve this objective, the researcher used quantitative research designs using secondary data from the data sources (i.e. ERCA, NBE, and WB). Some statistical graphs, tables and percent are used, and also Autoregressive Distributed Lag (ARDL) Approach model is applied in order to investigate the long-run effect of determinants of productivity of VAT revenue. The study concludes that productivity of VAT in Ethiopia is less efficient over time which is 18% on average and, very responsive to changes in its determinants (specifically GDPcG, inflation, import, population, and corruption). So this investigation provides decision makers with an analytical framework which can be used to estimate the associated VAT revenues productivities in Ethiopia.*

# **FACTORS AFFECTING EMPLOYEMENT CREATION IN MICRO AND SMALL SCALE ENTERPRISES: A CASE STUDY OF DURAME TOWN, KAMBATA TEMBARO ZONE, SOUTHERN ETHIOPIA**

**BY: ABIYOT SEIFU**  
**MAJOR ADVISOR: MOHAMMAD AKRAM (PhD)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*Broad-based growth, development and economic transformation, via enhancing the capacity and number of micro and small scale enterprises, has been the major issue in various development strategies in Ethiopia, but still the level of unemployment is as a considerable agenda . Thus, increasing employment opportunities to mitigate the extent and dimension of poverty and create an internationally competitive enterprise structure are among the policy challenges the Ethiopian government is currently meeting. This study is conducted in one of unstudied areas, Durame town, and its main objective is to examine the factors that affect the employment creation of Micro and Small enterprises in Durame town administration. My thesis adds to the empirical work on micro and small enterprises by investigating these factors that affect the size of the enterprises as measured by mean number of employees in the study area, using primary data collected from selected kebeles of the town via a semi- structured questionnaire, and analyzed with the use of both descriptive and econometric tools of analysis. The count regression model was employed with size of the enterprise as the dependent variable. Education level of enterprise manager, training, start-up capital, other sources of capital like remittance and relatives support, raw material price volatility and current capital of the enterprise, and business type are significantly predicting the size of the enterprise as measured by the mean number of employees in the enterprise. From policy perspective, measures directed at expanding institutions for human capital development through access to education and on job training opportunities. The concerned body should establish a feasible environment to encourage the formation of more micro and small scale enterprises there by reducing unemployment problem. The government should provide access to formal financial institutions to increase the start-up capital of the enterprise and thereby to increase the size of the enterprise, among others.*

***Keywords: Durame, Size of MSEs, Poisson regression model***

# **DETERMINANTS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY AND OFF-FARM HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN RURAL ETHIOPIA**

**BY: MAHMUD ABDUROHMAN**

**MAJOR ADVISOR: TADELE TAFESE (Assist. prof.)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*In Ethiopia, agriculture plays an important role and has profound implications in ensuring quality of life and sustainable development of the rural areas. Even though the country has highly productive resources, at present the sector is dominated by low-productivity. The largest population in rural areas of the country is unable to get the expected farm output. The main objective of this study was to investigate the factors that determine agricultural productivity and off-farm household income in rural Ethiopia. The study employed both descriptive (One Way ANOVA and Bonferroni tests) and random effect instrumental regression over 1,915 sampled rural households of the Ethiopian Socioeconomic Survey panel data to hit its objective. Descriptive analysis of the study indicated the existence of significant variation in the level of agricultural output both across regions and time but with significant variation of off-farm income across regions only. The random effect instrumental variable regression output showed that land holding size, ownership of oxen, agricultural labour input, educational level of the household head, gender of the household head, use of chemical fertilizer, drought, use of improved seeds, use of extension services and annual off-farm household income were the main determinants of agricultural productivity in Ethiopia. On the other hand age of the household head, education level of the household head, annual agricultural output, number of dependents in the household and access for electricity are found as the main factors that determine off-farm rural household income. Based on these findings, the researcher recommended that emphasis should be given towards strengthening different educational opportunities, asset building programs, modern agricultural technologies, drought mitigation strategies, and increasing off-farm income through the application of rural electrification and agricultural input diversification.*

**Keywords:** agricultural productivity, off-farm income, panel data, household, instrumental variable

# **EFFECT OF WATER HYACINTH ON CROP PRODUCTION, FOR FARMERS ON THE ENVIRONS OF LAKE TANA: FOGERA DISTRICT**

**BY: TADELE MUCHE**

**MAJOR ADVISOR: TADELE TAFESE (Ass. Professor)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*Using primary data from a survey of a randomly selected sample of 167 smallholder farm households in Fogera district of South Gondar Zone, Amhara this study investigated the effect of water hyacinth on crop production. To analyze the data, the study used both descriptive as well as econometrics analysis tools. In the descriptive method of analysis tables, scatter plots and t-tests was applied. The econometric analysis was estimated the effect of water hyacinth on crop production using Cobb Douglas production function. Results revealed that educational status of household head, amount of fertilizer used, and sex of household head, family size, farm size and type of seed used were found to be vital to increase the yield of crop production. On the other hand hours of labour employed for weeding, expense for chemical, percentage of farm infested by water hyacinth, number of DA assist, number of cultivation, age of the household head and environmental shock retarded the yield of crop production. Generally as results from descriptive statistics, and econometric estimation revealed water hyacinth is found to increase the cost and reduce the yield of crop production.*

**Keywords:** Water Hyacinth, Crop Production, Lake Tana, Cobb Douglas Production Function

# **Determinants of Wheat Production In Sodo Zuriya District, Wolaita Zone, SNNPR Of Ethiopia**

**BY: TEFAYE BASSA**  
**MAJOR ADVISOR: MOHAMMED AKRAM (PhD)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*The Ethiopian economy is based on agricultural activity, which is mainly subsistent and encountered different socio-economic challenges. Stemming from this logical ground, this study was conducted to determine the factors of wheat production of farm households. Damot Waja, Dalbo Wogene and Dalbo Atiwaro Kebeles were selected purposively and 101 sample households had been selected by using systemic random sampling. The cross-section data collected was analyzed by descriptive statistical analysis methods. Apart from this, the econometric linear multiple regression techniques were employed to analyze the relationship between wheat production and demographic, socioeconomic and marketing variables. The estimated result of the regression model revealed that, male -headed peasant households, educational level and farm land size, fertilization and HYV seed use, possession of oxen credit access and asset of HHs; among marketing factors selling on post-harvesting period had a significant positive effect on income from wheat production. On counterpart, age of HH head, family size and price of harvesting period 4.72% extent had a significant negative effect on income from wheat production. Hence, to promote the peasant households income from wheat production and to transform the welfare of rural poor's the study mainly recommends increasing strong efforts on the three major fronts: first create deep awareness on peasant HHs, second supply decisive wheat production tools and inputs, third formulate new or reform the existing institutions responsible for peasant households' income enhancement and strengthen the linkage between them.*

**Keywords:** determinant, wheat production, productivity, harvesting period, post-harvesting period, price,

# **THE IMPACT OF FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT (FDI) ON EXPORT GROWTH: EVIDENCE FROM ETHIOPIA**

**BY: YOHANNES KUMIE**  
**MAJOR ADVISOR: TADELE TAFESE (Ass. Professor)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*This study attempts to examine the impact of foreign direct investment on export growth in Ethiopia over the period 1991-2016. In order to achieve the stated objectives, we separate the Effects of FDI into supply capacity-increasing effects and FDI specific effects and estimated by Using Engle Granger two- step procedures of co integration and error correction model. Accordingly, the result shows that a FDI inflow has supply-increasing and positive FDI-specific Effects on export growth in the long run. The error correction modeling approach found that the Coefficient of error term has a correct sign (-0.67) and is statistically significant at the 5 percent level. This means that export converges to its long- run equilibrium value at the speed of 67 percent per Annum. The result also found a positive FDI-specific effect in the short run. This revealed that specific efforts aimed at attracting further FDI would be justified. Therefore, to increase export Growth, government should attract inward FDI by providing special incentives to foreign firms and designing other appropriate polices and reforms, devaluated birr (on a real trade-weighted basis) against foreign currency, boosting potential output and expanding exports destinations.*

# **DETERMINANTS OF PROFITABILITY OF SAVING AND CREDIT COOPERATIVE (SACCO's) MEMBER: THE CASE OF SELECTED SAVING AND CREDIT COOPERATIVE MEMBERS IN SODO ZURIA WOREDA**

**BY: MERKIN MENGISTU**

**Advisor: MILLION ASEFA (ASSISTANT PROFESSOR)  
BEREKET SORSA (ASSISTANT PROFESSOR)**

## **Abstract**

*Saving and credit cooperatives help to prevent or overcome poverty, facilitate members' education, and they develop a spirit of mutual aid and self-reliance also encourages productivity of its members by providing credit and leads to adopt democratization process at a significant level in SACCO's members. The general objective of the study was to identify determinants of profitability of saving and credit cooperatives (SACCO's) members in Sodo zuria woreda. The descriptive survey research design was adopted in the study. Purposive sampling technique was employed to select a sample of 329 members from total 4,576 selected SACCO's members in Sodo zuria woreda. Quantitative and qualitative data were collected from sampled SACCO's members using structured questionnaire. Both descriptive and inferential statistics data analyses techniques were used to analyses the data. In descriptive statistics mean, standard deviation, frequency, variance, maximum and minimum were used and in inferential statistics multiple linear regression model was used. The seven independent variables were such education, training, internal and external control systems, interest rate on credit, saving habit; loan repayment and service delivery were expected to affect the dependent variable the profitability of SACCO's members. From these seven independent variables five variables such education, training, internal and external control systems, saving habit and service delivery were positively and significantly affect the profitability of SACCO's member in the study area. The study found that SACCO's should take into account different internal and external competent regulation and supervision to identify, avoid and resolve many common problems and auditing techniques that results improve profitability of SACCO's members. Service delivery showed significant influence on member's profitability positively that results increments in profitability. So this requires SACCOs should have to be improved in quality of rendering service relating to service delivery as per established standards on behalf of rules and regulations of SACCOs. Cooperative development office should train SACCO's members.*

**Keywords:** *profitability, saving, credit, cooperative and sodo zuria woreda.*

# **DETERMINANTS OF MEMBERS' PARTICIPATION IN AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES IN TEFF MARKET: THE CASE OF DAMOT GALE WOREDA OF WOLAITA ZONE, ETHIOPIA.**

**BY: ADDISU KABULE**  
**ADVISOR: TEKELE LEZA (PhD)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*When the issue of economic growth and development of the country is raised, one has to take into account the performance of the smallholder farmers. Reducing the challenges they are facing and utilizing their potentials can help to accelerate the agricultural sector and economic development of the country as a whole. Agricultural cooperatives are an ideal means for self-reliance, higher productivity level and promotion of agricultural development. Therefore, the major concern of this study is empirically identifying determinants of members' participation decision in cooperatives teff market: the case of Damot Gale Woreda of Wolaita Zone, Ethiopia. Both primary and secondary data were taken for this study. A multi-stage sampling procedure was employed to select 3 agricultural cooperatives and a total of 140 sample respondents from Damot Gale Woreda of Wolaita Zone. Primary data pertaining to the years 2017 was collected from selected respondents through interview schedule. Of the total respondents, about 62.8% and 37.2% were participants and non- participants in agricultural cooperatives in the teff market respectively. Secondary data of the cooperatives was also taken from different journals, reviewing literature and articles. Descriptive statistics were used to compare the socio-economic, services rendered by the cooperatives and other institutional characteristics of the participants and non-participants of the cooperative marketing of teff. Testing differences between two samples were done using T-test and Chi-square test.. Heckman two stage selection econometric models were employed to identify the participation decision and level of participation of teff in the one district. A total of 13 explanatory variables were included in the model in which 6 variables were found to be significant. Of these, six explanatory variables namely age, education of household, number of years of farmer experience, off-farm income in birr, household's land size and yield of teff were found to influence the participation decision of teff market positively. Implications of this study are improving the continuous educating and training of members in cooperative marketing increasing the productivity and specialization of the farmers.*

**Keywords:** Cooperative marketing, Household decision, Heckman, Wolaita.

# CONTRIBUTION OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT AND JOB CREATION FOR YOUTH ENTREPRENEURS: THE CASE OF KINDOKOYSHA WOREDA, WOLAITA, ETHIOPIA

BY: GEZHEGN GEBEYEHU  
ADVISOR: FARAZ AHMAD (PhD)

## ABSTRACT

*Entrepreneurship is highly regarded as an important strategy to solve not only unemployment, but also as a mechanism to respond to uncertain national landscape. Investing in entrepreneurial ventures and educating people to start-up those ventures can be an invaluable tool to advance human resources to promote socio-economic development. In spite of the key role played by the youth in economic development, there has been little effort to look at entrepreneurship from the perspective of the youth. There is still a general lack of in-depth research and concrete data on youth entrepreneurship, especially as it relates to the key constraints that impede young people from starting and maintaining a successful business in a developing country context. This study seeks to address this research gap. A sample of 90 young entrepreneurs in Kindo koysha from three kebeles (two urban and one rural) which were selected by simple random sampling technique were participated in the study. It was found that during the start-up and ongoing stages of their businesses, the young entrepreneurs were confronted by a myriad of obstacles. The most critical of these were related to lack of access to finance (36.6%), negative social and cultural attitude to entrepreneurship (16.7%) and lack of management experience (16.7%). The coefficient of determination (R-Square) value of 0.193, as shown in Table 4, indicate that a significant linear relationship exist between the reduction in the problems young entrepreneurs encounter and their success, thus providing support for the hypothesis. However, in spite of the numerous obstacles these young entrepreneurs encounter they have been able to create jobs for themselves and others in various economic sectors of Kindo koysha. Incentives and measures to improve and promote youth entrepreneurship were recommended.*

**Keywords:** Youth, Entrepreneurship, Challenges, Prospects, Youth entrepreneurship Development.

## **Master's in Business Administration (MBA)**

# IMPACT OF SERVICE QUALITY ON CUSTOMER SATISFACTION IN INSURANCE COMPANIES IN WOLAITA ZONE

**BY: DAWIT DALGA**  
**MAJOR ADVISOR: DR.PK. AGARWAL**

## ABSTRACT

*Insurance industry should become one part of a solution of sustainable economic growth in the future, however, in order to retain and keep more investors and business owners, Insurance companies must have a greater service quality to satisfy and more wide range of different customer satisfactions regarding to insurance service. The objective of this study was investigating the impact of service quality on customer satisfaction in the insurance companies of Wolaita Zone. In order to do this, a causal cross sectional research study was conducted. A sample of 352 customers was selected using cluster sampling technique. For the purpose of the study primary data were collected from customers using likert scale based questionnaire, then the data were analyzed using descriptive statistics and inferential statistics. SPSS software 20.00 was used to analyze the primary data. The questionnaires were analyzed using descriptive analysis, Pearson Correlation Coefficient Analysis and Multiple Linear Regressions. The result of the study revealed that out of the five dimensions of the SERVQUAL dimension four i.e., tangibles, reliability, Assurance, empathy and service quality had high significant impact on customer satisfaction in Wolaita zone insurance companies. It was also found out that responsiveness does not have a significant impact on customer satisfaction. On the other hand, Assurance is the most important factor that influences customer satisfaction followed by empathy, tangibles and reliability service quality also has a positive and significant impact on customer satisfaction .Finally the study recommends that to maintain and improve customer satisfaction insurance companies in Wolaita zone ought to focus on predictors of the customer satisfaction such as four service quality dimension (i.e. tangibility, reliability, assurance and empathy) still have a strong impact on the customer satisfaction. Thus these factors should be the center of the strategy that is aiming at improving customer satisfaction.*

**Keywords:** Service quality dimensions, Tangibility, Reliability, Responsiveness, Assurance, Empathy and customer satisfaction.

# **THE DETERMINANTS OF PERCEIVED SWITCHING BEHAVIOR: A STUDY ON LOAN CUSTOMER OF COMMERCIAL BANK OF ETHIOPIA, WOLAITA DISTRICT**

**BY: MANALU GEBREMEDHIN**  
**MAJOR ADVISOR: DR. G. SUDHAKAR, PROFESSOR**

## **ABSTRACT**

*The banking environment of today is rapidly changing and the rules of yesterday no longer are applicable today. The corporate and the legal barriers that separate the various banking and investment sectors are less well defined and the cross-over are increasing. In these competitive global banking markets, customer switching is injurious to every bank. Banking sector reforms and emerging of foreign and domestic private banks with vast range of new banking products have changed the banking perspective. This diversity could make a positive or negative impact on banks customers to remain loyal to a particular bank or to switch to another bank whichever is more beneficial. The basic objective of this study was to investigate the factors which the loan customers consider while switching to other banks. The researcher identified the factors that have to be given high emphasis by management of Commercial Bank of Ethiopia –Wolaita District while designing the strategies in credit areas like Price, Reputation, Service Quality, Location, Promotion, Customer satisfaction and switching cost. The data was gathered through structured questionnaire from loan customers. A causal cross sectional survey was conducted among all the loan customers of Commercial Bank of Ethiopia in Wolaita District where there are 452 customers. A sample of 254 customers was selected by using systematic random sampling technique. Descriptive and Inferential statistics were used for analysis of the data using SPSS version 22 and under inferential statistics; multiple regression analysis was used to identify the determinants of perceived switching behavior of Loan customers. The results showed that switching cost has the highest impact on loan customer perceived switching behavior, followed by Promotion, Price and customer satisfaction. It was recommended that the banks' employees of the branches should be considerate towards their customers in releasing and recovery of loans, be polite and responsive to the customers' requirements and give personalized attention, by putting customer's best interest at heart, understanding specific needs of customers.*

**Keywords:** Loyalty switching behavior, Loan customers, Price, Reputation, Service quality, Location, Promotion, Customer satisfaction, switching cost

# THE EFFECTS OF ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGE ON EMPLOYEES' PERFORMANCE: A STUDY ON WORLD VISION ETHIOPIA

BY: HANKIDOLO ADINEW

MAJOR ADVISOR : HAILEMARIAM GEBREMICHAEL (PhD)

## ABSTRACT

*The purpose of this research is to present a clear picture about the effects of organizational change on employees' performance in World Vision, Ethiopia. Consequently, this research focuses on the most influential factors regarding employees' performance in the World Vision Ethiopia. The study was conducted in World Vision Ethiopia (WVE) head office (HO) staff. The total population in these offices was 466 as of February 2018. Both quantitative and qualitative approaches were being chosen as methods of inquiring for this study. The data was collected through a questionnaire from the sample of 206 respondents taken from the population and interviews were made with the selected employees on managerial positions. The sampling methods used here were stratified sampling and purposive sampling. The questionnaires were analyzed by using multiple regressions and descriptive statistics. The data analyzed by using IBM SPSS version 21 Software and excel spreadsheet. The study finds that Communication, Procedural Justice, Employee Development and Tolerance to change have a positive effect on employees' performance in world vision Ethiopia. On the other hand, Leadership has negative effect on employees' performance in world vision Ethiopia. The researcher also suggested that it is better for organizational structure change to be made by consultants and the best way to ensure employees' performance is if employees are fully aware of their job, aligning their personal objective with organizational goal and highly motivated then work performance efficiency and productivity level increases. Hence, the organization should consider keeping employee motivated while changing the organization. At the same time, it would be fair to employees. The study suggests that further research should be conducted in various sectors and by other factors of organizational change in order to observe the overall effects of organizational change towards employee performance.*

**Keywords:** *Organizational change, Employee performance, World Vision Ethiopia, Leadership, Communication, Procedural justice, Employee development, Tolerance to change.*

# FACTORS AFFECTING SUPPLY OF PHARMACEUTICALS IN PUBLIC HEALTH FACILITIES OF WOLAITA ZONE

BY: AKLILU SAMUEL

ADVISOR: HAILEMARIAM GEBREMICHAEL (PhD)

## ABSTRACT

*This research was conducted to establish the factors that affect the availability of pharmaceutical products in public health facilities of Wolaita zone, Ethiopia. In most cases, the public health facilities face unavailability of pharmaceuticals, and there are no researches which identify the reasons culminating to such situations. The study was carried out in four hospitals and sixty six health centers which are administered by Wolaita zone, health department with a sample size of 216 individuals comprising of the pharmacy professionals of health facilities from February 2018 to April 2018. Structured questionnaires were given to the respondents to fill, then collected data was analyzed using the statistical package for social sciences v23 (SPSS) for multiple regression analysis and the effect of an independent variable on a dependent variable was identified. The study revealed that independent factors such as forecasting, financial resources, procurement process, human resources and losses of medicine had a statistically significant effect on availability of pharmaceuticals where as one of independent variable infrastructures had no significant effect on availability of pharmaceuticals in public health facilities of Wolaita zone. The study recommended that the administrative body of these health facilities, Wolaita zone health department should improve the availability of life- saving pharmaceuticals in these facilities.*

**Keywords:** *Supply, availability, public health facilities, essential medicine, medical supplies*

**FACTORS AFFECTING EMPLOYEE RELATIONS IN DUBO SAINT  
MARRY GENERAL HOSPITAL IN AREKA TOWN  
ADMINISTRATION, WOLAITA ZONE, SNNPR, ETHIOPIA**

**BY: TADELE ERMIAS  
MAJOR ADVISOR: DR. G. SUDHAKAR, PROFESSOR**

**ABSTRACT**

*A Good Relationship is necessary for the smooth running of any business or organization. The term 'Employee Relations' means the relationship between employers and employees. A good communication between an employer and its employees is very important for building a positive work place culture. Discipline benefits the company and the employees and employers should treat their employees with respect and vice versa if they all want to succeed and achieve the goals and objectives of the organization. Spending a time with the employees and listening to the employees is very essential and important. The purpose of this study is to examine and analyze factors affecting employee relations in Dubo Saint Marry General Hospital at Areka town Administration, Wolaita zone. The study has taken the employee relations practices: communication, collective bargaining issues, training and remuneration have been identified as independent variables. A causal cross sectional survey was conducted. The data was gathered through structured questionnaire from the employees. Quantitative data were presented using numbers and percentage. The Regression and Correlation analysis were performed to test the relationships of the data between factors which affect employee relations using SPSS version 20. After analyzing, Training was found to having the highest effect on employee relation, followed by collective bargaining, communication, and remuneration was found to be insignificant with employee relations. It was recommended that training should be focused onto provide employee to become more confident and for skill development and abilities to enable them carry the tasks on the right way and in order to enhance hospital employee relation.*

**Keywords:** Employee relations, Communication, Training, Remuneration, Collective bargaining, Human resource management

# FACTORS AFFECTING PROFITABILITY OF THE NYALA INSURANCE SHARE COMPANY IN ETHIOPIA

BY: ANTENEH AMANUEL  
MAJOR ADVISOR: DR. G. SUDHAKAR

## ABSTRACT

*Profitability is one of the most important objectives of financial management because one of the goals of financial management is to maximize the owner's wealth. The main objective of this study was to assess the factors affecting profitability of the Nyala insurance share company in Ethiopia. For this study purposes, causal research design was used. Both descriptive statistical analysis method (frequency, percentile, mean, minimum, maximum and standard deviation) and inferential statistics like Pearson correlation, linear regression and ANOVA were used to analyze secondary data with the SPSS version 20. The data used for this study is 10 years from 2007 until 2017 years. The findings of this study indicated that reinsurance dependence, solvency ratio, premium growth, company size, growth rate of GDP of this study are positively correlated with profitability of Nyala insurance share company in Ethiopia, but under-writing risk, inflation rate and interest rate are negatively correlated with profitability of Nyala insurance share company in Ethiopia. Based on the findings of this study, the premium growth and growth rate of GDP have highest impact on the profitability of the Nyala insurance share company in Ethiopia. Out of the independent variables, solvency ratio and company size have the lowest impact on the profitability of the Nyala insurance share company in Ethiopia. The finding of this study shows that reinsurance dependence, company size and interest rate have no significant effect on profitability of the Nyala insurance share company of Ethiopia. But under writing risk, premium growth, solvency ratio, growth rate of GDP, inflation rate, and interest rate have significant effect on profitability of the Nyala insurance share company of Ethiopia. Based on the findings, researcher recommended that the insurance company should improve underwriting share in favor of economic growth of the country, Insurance company should increase their company asset, to reduce the impact of underwriting risk, insurance company should gather sufficient information based on the risk to re-adjust the existing risk price, to reduce the amount of losses the company should also increase claims handling practice with continues improvement on claim linkage management.*

**Keywords:** Profitability, Underwriting risk, Reinsurance dependence, Solvency ratio, Premium growth, Company size, Gross domestic product, Inflation rate, Interest rate.

# **THE EFFECT OF REWARD ON JOB SATISFACTION: A STUDY ON PERMANENT EMPLOYEES' OF PRIVATE BANKS IN WOLAITA ZONE**

**BY: DESALEGN DANA  
MAJOR ADVISOR: DR. G. SUDHAKAR**

## **ABSTRACT**

*In the current competitive banking industry, the banking companies face a lot of difficulties and among these satisfying and retaining talent employees. Rewards are fundamental to satisfying employees in banking sector. The main objective of this study was to examine the effect of reward on job satisfaction of permanent employees in private banks in Wolaita Zone. For this study, causal research design was used to indicate a cause and effect relationship between reward and employees' job satisfaction. Stratified sampling technique was used to determine the number of permanent employees from private banks. To select respondents from each branch, researcher used systematic random sampling techniques. The sample sizes used for this study purpose were 213. The target populations of the study were 454 permanent employees in private banks in Wolaita Zone. For this study purpose, both primary and secondary sources of the data were used. Under primary sources of the data, a researcher assisted 5-point Likert Scale questionnaire was used. Both descriptive and inferential statistical analysis techniques were used. To analyze the collected data, SPSS version 21.0 was applied. The findings of this study showed that job autonomy, job recognition, task significance, salary, fringe benefits and promotion have a positive relationship with job satisfaction. Job autonomy, job recognition, salary, fringe benefits and promotion have significant effect on job satisfaction. But task significance practice has no significant effect on job satisfaction. The study indicated that extrinsic reward practices have a high effect on job satisfaction of permanent employees in private banks in Wolaita Zone. Finally, the study recommends the private bank managers make to ensure the existing reward practices are fairly implemented among permanent employees.*

**Keywords:** *Intrinsic rewards, extrinsic rewards, Job satisfaction and Private Banks.*

**DETERMINANTS OF EMPLOYEE PERCEIVED TURNOVER  
INTENTION: A STUDY ON PRIVATE SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN  
WOLAITA ZONE**

**BY: ENDESHAW GETNET  
ADVISOR: Dr. G. SUDHAKAR, Professor**

**ABSTRACT**

*Employee turnover is a huge consideration everywhere throughout the world in different Organizations. Employee turnover intention is defined as an employee's intention to voluntarily change jobs or intent to exit. This study was aimed to examine the determinants of employee perceived turnover intention on the private secondary schools of Wolaita Zone. The identified independent variables for this study were career path development, job satisfaction, salary consideration, emotional engagement, work life Balance and working environment whereas employee turnover intention was taken as dependent variable. Causal research design specifically cross sectional research design was employed. Primary and secondary data was used as a source of data. Census survey Method was used as data collection method. To collect data structured questionnaire was employed. After data was collected it was analyzed through statistical tool, which is SPSS. For checking reliability and validity of the instrument pilot study was conducted by Distributing 20 questionnaires to Wolaita Sodo public secondary school teachers who were not part of the study. The result of the data analysis was showed that career path Development, salary consideration, job satisfaction and work life balance has significant Impact on turnover intention. Emotional engagement and work environment were not important factors to determine employee perceived turnover intention for this study. Sex, age and level of education of teachers have insignificant impacts on perceived Turnover intention. It was found that marital status of teachers has a significant impact on perceived turnover intention. In view of this, important recommendations were made to mitigate the problems.*

**Keywords:** Employee, Turnover, Intention, Engagement, Environment, Work-life Balance, job satisfaction, salary consideration, career path

**DETERMINANTS OF SAVING BEHAVIOUR IN RURAL  
SAVING AND CREDIT COOPERATIVE SOCIETY: A STUDY ON  
DIGUNA FANGO AND BOLOSORE WOREDAS**

**BY: FEKADU FAKO BAGAJE  
ADVISOR: PROF. P. K. AGARWAL**

**ABSTRACT**

*Saving is undeniably considered as a strategic variable in the theory of economic growth dermining both individual and national wellbeing. Therefore, the study assessed the determinants omembers saving behavior in RUSACCOs on Wolaita Zone, SNNPR, and Ethiopia. The study used causal research design for finding out the cause and effect relationship between dependent and independent variables as well as determinants of saving behavior of members situated in rural ar as. Cross sectional primary data for the study were obtained through the use of structured questionnaires from 330 respondents stematically selected from randomly selected eight RUSACCOs through multi stage clustering procedure. The study used descriptive statistics, frequency, percentage, linear regression and general linear model to analyze the data. Ten variables included in the study are saving mobilization, interest rate, motive to receive credit, educational status, income, family size, expenditurere, martial status, age and gender. Among them seven including saving mobilization, interest rate, motive to receive credit, family size, expenditure, marital status and age influences saving behavior of RUSACCO members significantly. And three variables that are gender, educational status and income are insignificant. Based on the finding of this study, it is recommended that emphasis ave to be given in designing policies and strategies for awareness creation to bring change in awareness on members saving behavior in RUSACCOs accordingly. Moreover, policy interventions should center on increasing awareness to inspire members saving. Generally, these factors affect embers' saving behavior, therefore emphasis have to be given in designing strategies for wareness to bring change in members' saving behavior in the study area.*

**Keywords:** RUSACCO, Saving Mobilization, Saving, saving behavior, Determinants, Demographic Variables

# **THE IMPACT OF CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY ON COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT: A STUDY ON THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF WOLAITA SODO UNIVERSITY**

**BY: TEMESGEN ABEBAW WONDE  
ADVISOR: DR. G. SUDHAKAR (Professor)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*Corporate social responsibility is not a requirement but a responsibility of an organization for the impact of its decisions and activities on society and the environment, through transparent and ethical behavior. The main objective of the study was to find out the impact of Corporate Social Responsibility on community development by the contributions of Wolaita Sodo University. The identified independent variables for this study were education, health, environmental protection, employment opportunity, roads construction and security. To bring this objective into life, the researcher used primary sources of data; which is collected through a structured questionnaire with five point Likert scale. The researcher employed causal research design for this study. The target populations of the study were Wolaita Sodo town household heads which are 36997 from all 18 Kebeles and from this 396 sample size was determined by using Yamane's (1967) formula, and the researcher had taken proportionate sampling from each Kebeles (18) and employed simple random sampling technique to select the representatives. This research is quantitative in approach hence; the collected data was analyzed by using correlation and regression models through SPSS version 21. And it has been found that security has the highest impact on community development, followed by health, education, environmental protection and employment opportunity respectively whereas the factor roads construction was found to be insignificant. Based on these findings, possible solutions that contribute to the betterment of the community are recommended.*

**Keywords:** Corporate Social responsibility, Community Development, Wolaita Sodo University, Education, Health, Environment protection, Employment opportunity, Road construction and Security

**FACTORS OF SUCCESSFUL ADOPTION OF INFORMATION  
SYSTEMS: IMPLICATION FOR COMPUTER UTILIZATION  
A STUDY OF PUBLIC SECTOR ORGANIZATIONS OF WOLAITA  
SODO TOWN, ETHIOPIA**

**BY: HABTAMU MELESE  
ADVISOR: P.K. AGARWAL (Ph.D) Professor**

**ABSTRACT**

*There is a growing body of literature that recognizes the importance of the Information System in any organization, notably in large organizations, and public organizations are the foremost beneficiaries required to adopt the system due to the wide variety of users and types of services involved in a broad and complex environment that requires support of computerized systems. And this study provides insight about factors that determine successful adoption of Information Systems in public sector organizations of Wolaita Sodo town with the aim of giving a clear picture on the significant factors that affect the process in the organizations. An explanatory type of study was conducted in responses of 239 individuals engaged in works of information systems taken as a sample from the existing 19 offices of Sodo town located in SNNPR of Ethiopia using stratified sampling technique. The data was collected through adopted questionnaires in a cross-sectional survey and analyzed using regression analysis. The result indicated that Perceived Usefulness and Service Quality are the most significant Factors of Adoption of Information Systems in the proposed framework. The study embraces an in-depth understanding of Information System adoption factors looking into operations of managers and users attitude in the field so that these factors are given special consideration by the change agents including the government in creating suitable environment to adapt to and implement a sustainable change in the organization's information system for the achievement of their objective, improving service delivery.*

**Key terms:** Information System Adoption, Technology, Computer Usage, Self-Efficacy, Service Quality

**EFFECT OF COMPENSATION MANAGEMENT ON  
ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITMENT WITH MEDIATING ROLE  
OF JOB SATISFACTION:  
STUDY ON SELECTED NGOS OF WOLAITA SODO AREA**

**BY: ZELEKE ZEBENE  
MAJOR ADVISOR: P.K. AGARWAL (PhD)**

**ABSTRACT**

*The study is carried out to investigate the effect of compensation management on organizational commitment and it further explored the mediating role of job satisfaction. Compensation, job satisfaction and organizational commitment are interrelated concepts in an organization's day-to-day activities to achieve organizational objectives in service providing as well as manufacturing organizations. The study was conducted on 156 employees of two charity organizations who are working across various departments and geographical locations. The researcher used census as the number of units of population is small and the data that are necessary for the accomplishment of the research are collected through questionnaires. The study utilized quantitative type of data and analyzed the data in terms of descriptive and analytical statistics. SPSS 23.0 aided the process. Among analytical techniques, the researcher took the help of correlation and regression to measure the relationship, effect and test significance among variables. Causal research design was used and F. Hayes (2018) process procedure summarized mediation effect. Results of the research indicated a positive and significant effect of compensation on organizational commitment. Moreover, there was also positive, significant effect between compensation and job satisfaction. Job satisfaction was found to be a strong mediator in the relationship between job satisfaction and organizational commitment. At last, it was recommended that the organizations should enhance job satisfaction to increase organizational commitment along with compensation as job satisfaction affected organizational commitment more than compensation.*

**Keywords:** Compensation, Job satisfaction, organizational commitment, employees and mediation.

# **PREDICTORS OF CUSTOMER LOYALTY: A STUDY ON SELECTED PRIVATE BANKS IN WOLAITA SODO TOWN**

**BY: MESERET MELAKU  
MAJOR ADVISOR: HAILEMARIAM G. (PhD)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*The banking industry is a greatly competitive industry which has practiced an increase in customer attrition. The major motive that initiated the researcher to conduct this research is that to address the predictor of customer loyalty red on the selected private banks in Wolaita Sodo town. Having this motivating force, the researcher wants to conduct this study so as to fill the gap aiming at identifying and examining the predictors of customer loyalty on selected private banks on Wolaita Sodo town. There were 393 saving account holders sample respondents to whom questionnaire were distributed. However, only 360 were collected from selected private banks customers providing their responses so that the results of this thesis are based upon the response of these 360 customers. Data was collected using close ended Questionnaire with five point Likert scale from the saving account holder customers who are selected through a convenience sampling technique. The collected data were analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics and the major statistical tools used were percentage, mean, standard deviation, one-way ANOVA, Pearson correlation and regression analysis. The correlation result shows that Service Quality, Customer Satisfaction, Trust, Commitment and Switching Cost have significant positive relationships with the dependent variable customer loyalty and also with each other. The finding also showed that all independent variables; service quality, customer satisfaction, trust, commitment and switching cost have statistically significant impact on the dependent variable customer loyalty. Finally, there is no sufficient research on the current predictors of customer loyalty in service organizations. Therefore, it needs serious consideration and further study at wider ranges.*

**Keywords:** Customer Loyalty, Service Quality, Trust, Commitment, Switching Cost and Customer Satisfaction

# **IMPACT OF CREDIT RISK MANAGEMENT ON THE PROFITABILITY OF COMMERCIAL BANK OF ETHIOPIA**

**BY: SHELEMU AYELE**

**MAJOR ADVISOR: HAILEMARIAM GEBREMICHAEL (PhD)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*Banks are the largest financial institutions around the world, with many branches and have great roles in the economy of a country. However, commercial banks are facing risks when they are operating and credit risk is one of the most significant risks that banks face. Therefore, the management of the risk related to credit affects the profitability of the banks. The aim of this study was to analyze the impact of credit risk management on the profitability of commercial bank of Ethiopia and examine the relationship between the credit risk management indicators and profitability of Commercial Bank of Ethiopia. In this study, Return on Asset is used as a proxy for the dependent variable while non-performing loan ratio, capital adequacy ratio liquidity ratio and loan to asset ratio are used as proxies for the independent variable. A causal research design was undertaken in this study and this was facilitated by the use of secondary time series data taken from 1983 to 2016 from the bank. Vector Auto regression (VAR) model was used to examine the impact of credit risk management on profitability of Commercial Bank of Ethiopia by using Eviews version 8. After analyzing, it was found to be non-performing loan ratio and liquidity ratio has negatively and significantly determined bank's profitability. However, loan to asset ratio has positively and significantly determine profitability. However, capital adequacy Ratio has no significant effect on banks profitability in the long run. It was recommend that commercial banks should try to reduce nonperforming loans because it has negative impact on profitability and should improve the quality of loans by installing better assessment methods of potential borrowers. In addition Management need to be cautious in setting up a credit policy that will not negatively affects profitability and they also need to know how credit policy affects the operation of their banks to ensure utilization of deposits and maximization of profit.*

**Keywords:** Credit risk management, Profitability, Commercial bank of Ethiopia, Return on Assets, non-performing loans

# **THE IMPACT OF TAXATION POLICY ON HOUSEHOLD SAVING: THE CASE OF PUBLIC EMPLOYEES IN SODO TOWN**

**BY: WONDU ARGAW**  
**MAJOR ADVISOR: A. RAMA MOHAN (Dr.)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*The impact of tax policy on household saving deserved the focus of policy makers due to its significance to mobilize financial resource. The purpose of this research, which has been conducted from the perspective of standard consumption theory, is to investigate tax policy variables that help us to increase local household saving. A survey study was conducted among the sample group of 355 public employees working in Sodo town, which are selected through Yamane (1967) formula. The collected data were coded and entered Microsoft excel then exported to the SPSS 24 for further analysis. Then, descriptive, Person's coefficient correlation and multiple regressions data analysis methods were used to determine the association between dependent and independent variables. Based on the result of multiple regression, the research has concluded that tax policy to saving incentives (48.6%) and tax policy to budget deficit (20.5%) have positive and significant impact on household saving whereas tax policies to normalize inflation rate (-32.3%) has a negative and significant impact on household saving rate. On the other hand, tax reform to compulsory pension (-3.1%) and interest rate reform (11.7%) are found to be insignificant tax variables. The research recommends government and private financial organizations to prioritize tax policy to saving incentives and Tax policy to budget deficit while developing policies and action plans. Besides, selectiveness and substituting financial sources of less important projects as well as adopting various systems of bonus bonds, treasury bills, debit card usage, doubling interest rate as per the amount of money saved should have to be deployed in order to ensure the sustainability of the positive impact. Similarly, the government should have to minimize the discouraging consequences or negative impact of the inflation rate to the level which could not affect the household saving rate capacity of employees through adopting appropriate tax tools such as tax exemption on basic consumer goods for public employees and organizing consumer unions at the office level.*

Keywords: Household saving, interest rate, incentives, inflation, budget deficit and compulsory pension

# **DETERMINANTS OF EMPLOYEE ENGAGEMENT: A STUDY ON WOLAITA SODO UNIVERSITY TEACHERS**

**BY: YONAS TAMIR YIHUNIE**  
**MAJOR ADVISOR: P.K. AGARWAL (Professor)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*In this study, the major objective of the research was to identify and examine determinants of employee engagement on Wolaita Sodo University teachers through causal research design. The total population, (WSU teachers), was grouped college wise and from each stratum (colleges) representative samples was selected through stratified random sampling technique using proportionate sampling. From the total sample respondents, 230 teachers completed and submitted the questionnaire, so that the results of this thesis are based on the response of these teachers. Data was collected using close-ended Questionnaire with five point Liker scale. This research is quantitative in approach where quantitative and primary data was collected and statistically analyzed using regression and analysis of variance models through SPSS software. The researcher had taken reward and recognition, work life balance, communication, training and development, job characteristics, sex, age, marital status, level of education and work experience as study variables. From these variables, reward & recognition, communication, job characteristics, sex, and work experience are found to be significant in determining the level of teachers' engagement in WSU whereas work life balance, training and development, age, marital status and level of education are insignificant variables. Based on the research findings, recommendations are given to WSU in the last chapter, chapter five.*

**Keywords:** Employee Engagement, Reward and Recognition, Work Life Balance, Communication, Training and Development and Job Characteristics

# **IMPACT OF PERFORMANCE APPRAISAL ON JOB SATISFACTION A STUDY ON EMPLOYEES OF COMMERCIAL BANK OF ETHIOPIA, IN WOLAITA ZONE**

**BY: WONDIMU DEA**  
**MAJOR ADVISOR: DR. HAILEMARIAM G/MICHAEL**

## **ABSTRACT**

*A performance appraisal is a process in which a rater or raters evaluate the performance of an employee. This study aimed at examining the impact of performance appraisal on Job Satisfaction. The study used census method to collect data from 322 employees of Commercial Bank working in Wolaita zone. The study used questionnaires of five point Likert scale as its data collection instrument and used Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) software version 21 for the analysis. Descriptive statistics such as mean scores, frequencies, standard deviations, and percentages were used in the analysis of data. Pearson's correlation coefficient was used to test the significance of the relationship between performance appraisal and job satisfaction. Regression Analysis and correlations were used to analyse the data collected. The study revealed that employees' job satisfaction is positively related to and impacted by clarity of performance expectations, level of communications with superiors, trust in the supervisor, linking performance appraisal with promotion, and feedback after appraisals but negatively related to fairness of the performance appraisal. The study also revealed that there is statistically significant relationship between clarity of performance expectations, trust in the supervisor, linking performance appraisal with promotion, and feedback after appraisals and the dependent variable, job satisfaction but fairness of the performance appraisal and level of communications with superiors are insignificantly related to job satisfaction. The current study adds to the existing body of literature how performance appraisal affects employee job satisfaction.*

**Keywords:** Performance appraisal, job satisfaction, Commercial bank of Ethiopia

# **DETERMINANTS OF BUSINESS SUCCESS: A STUDY ON FRUIT AND VEGETABLE SEGMENT IN WOLAITA ZONE ORGANIZED FARMERS**

**BY: BITANIYA W/YES**  
**MAJOR ADVISOR: P.K.AGARWAL (Professor)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*It is becoming increasingly difficult to ignore the importance of the fruit and vegetable sector in the economic development of the country and Wolaita Zone specifically. In view of their identified importance, this study aims to develop a clearer understanding of the determinants that influence success of organized farmers who engaged in fruit and vegetable segment in Wolaita Zone and see the relationships & significant of these identified factors with fruit and vegetable business success. To do so, the study has employed a quantitative research approach with explanatory research design through cross-sectional field survey method. Accordingly, out of 12 cluster Woreda's of Wolaita Zone, Sodo zuria Woreda was selected using cluster random sampling method and incorporated a census survey of 347 legally registered fruit & vegetable farmers identified from Sodo zuria Woreda Agriculture Bureau. This survey was used to validate the initial conceptual framework and gain some insights on the determinant that influences business success of fruit and vegetable farmers. Data collected through likert five point scale questionnaire was analyzed quantitatively using multiple linear regression model. Moreover, the finding revealed that, farm/land characteristics, supplier relationships, customer relationships, age of farmers, government support and experience of farmers are significant important determinates that affects the success farmers who engaged on fruit and vegetable segment while financial resource and education of farmers found to be insignificant in explaining the success of fruit & vegetable business farmers in the study area. With the revealed findings, it is recommended for various stake holders to continue on the expansion of the road and upgrading of the existing infrastructure in the study area and recommended for fruit and vegetable farmers in Wolaita Zone to work in collaboration with customers, suppliers and governments since partnerships working is a key for their fruit and vegetable business success.*

**Keywords:** Business Success, Fruit and Vegetable, Organized Farmers, Customer Relationships, Supplier Relationships, Farm/land Characteristics Financial Resource

# **FACTORS INFLUENCING PERFORMANCE APPRAISAL PERCEIVED IMPLEMENTATION: A STUDY ON THE TEACHERS WORKING IN PRIVATE SCHOOLS OF WOLAITA ZONE**

**BY: TEDROS BERHE HAWKU**

**Major ADVISOR: DR. G. SUDHAKAR, Professor.**

## **ABSTRACT**

*The major purpose of this study is to find out the factors which influence the teachers' performance appraisal perceived implementation in the private primary schools of Wolaita Zone, Southern Nations, Nationalities and People's Region of the three major towns namely Soddo, Areka and Boditi. In order to achieve the objective of the study, descriptive survey method was employed. The study was conducted in ten private primary schools. The total population of primary school teachers of these three major towns of Wolaita Zone of Ten (10) selected schools is 570. The schools were purposefully selected based on the performance in national examination result. The researcher used casual research design and to analyze the casual interaction between the dependent and independent variables quantitative approach were used. Both primary and secondary source of quantitative data was used. The primary data obtained directly from the teachers by using simple random sampling method and purposive sampling method. The researcher applied structured (closed ended) questionnaires for data collection purpose since it is economical and gives adequate time to respondents for answering the questions and Closed ended questions were preferred since they enhance uniformity of responses. The data so collected from respondents through questionnaire was analyzed by using descriptive statistics such as mean, percentages and standard deviation to present the responses obtained from the respondents. Tables and a chart were used for data presentation. Correlation was used to test the strength of the relationship between the two variables called independent variables and dependent variable. Regression and analysis of variance was employed to test the hypothesis of this study. In analyzing the data the researcher used SPSS version 21 software packages. After analyzing it was found that training has the highest impact on the teacher's performance appraisal implementation, followed by performance feedback, teacher's attitude, level of trust whereas performance appraisal process was found to be insignificant. The study recommends that teachers should be involved in the design of the appraisal system as they have a better understanding of what is involved in their work. It should be a system that can be fused into the teacher's day-to-day work.*

**Keywords:** Performance Appraisal, Teachers, Primary Schools, Feedback, Attitude

# **BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT SERVICE PROVISIONS AND MICRO AND SMALL ENTERPRISE PERFORMANCE: IN CASE OF WOLAITA SODO TOWN**

**BY: EFESON DEBOCH**  
**ADVISOR: LIDETU ALEMU (Assistant Prof.)**

## **Abstract**

*Business development service provisions include all support and other services needed by micro and small business enterprises to successfully carry out their business operations. Micro and small enterprises are considered as the engine of economic growth in Ethiopia. However, enterprises facing various challenges that place them in the vulnerable business position, which are not merely solved by financial support. Hence, the main objective of the study was to investigate the manner of business development service provisions and its role on the performance of micro and small enterprises in Wolaita Sodo town. The data was collected through structured and semi structured questionnaire document review. 351 Respondents were selected via systematic stratified sampling technique. The study determined the impact of Business Development Service dimensions; market access, infrastructure facilities, credit provision, training and industrial extension service individually and jointly, on the performance of Micro and small enterprise. Descriptive statistics, ANOVA, and simple and multiple linear regressions were used for the purpose of data analysis. The value of Kolmogorov-Smirnov and Shapiro-Wilk were used to check the construct validity and have a value for performance, BDS, and its dimensions for regression. The Business Development Service provisions were at high level, consequently performance of Micro and small enterprises were high. All independent variables have significant and positive effect on the performance of Micro and small enterprise. Furthermore, the most influential BDS dimension that affects MSE's performance was training with a coefficient of followed by credit provision and Infrastructure.*

**Key terms:** *Business Development Service Provisions, Micro and Small Enterprises, Performance.*

# **DETERMINANTS OF PASSENGERS SATISFACTION IN PUBLIC TRANSPORT SERVICES: THE CASE OF DAWURO ZONE BUS STATION, SOUTHERN ETHIOPIA**

**BY: LEGESSE KASSAHUN GEBEYEHU**

**Advisor: LIDETU ALEMU (Asst. Prof.)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*Transport contributes a greater share to the country's economic development. But the supply of transport services in Ethiopia in general and Dawuro in particular has not satisfied the need for passengers. Therefore, the main objective of this study aimed to determinants that affect passenger's satisfaction in public transport services in the case of Dawuro bus station. Both quantitative and qualitative data types were used. The data were collected from 385 sample passengers through interview and group discussions by using questionnaires and checklists. This was supplemented by secondary data collected from different published and unpublished sources. A convenience sampling technique was employed. The data was analyzed by using descriptive statistics such as mean, percentages and standard deviation presented by using charts and tables. Correlation was also used to test the strength of the relationship between the two variables. From the econometrics analysis multiple linear regression and analysis of variance were employed to test the hypothesis. Among the variables included in the model, services provided, fare system, accessibility, transport comfort, scheduled timings, availability facilities; terminal environment were significantly influence in public transport services. With respect to the problems that face passengers using public transport services, steepness of the road, highest number of passengers or over load, attitudes of the drivers and bus owners were major problems in public transport service. Based on the research findings, recommendations are given to Dawuro Bus station in the last chapter.*

*KEYWORDS: Satisfaction, Public transport service and Passengers*

# **DETERMINANTS OF YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT IN ETHIOPIA, THE CASE OF WOLAITA SODO TOWN**

**BY: FREHIWOT WOLDEMESKEL YOHANNES**

**ADVISOR: TEMESGEN TERA (Ass. Professor)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*Unemployment is a multidimensional concept that involves economic, social and political dimensions. As a result, youth unemployment in most of the medium and small towns remains unstudied. In addition, the previous literature suggests that the determinants of youth unemployment are largely country specific, indicating that policies aimed at reducing youth unemployment must look carefully at country specific characteristics. This study is conducted in one of the unstudied areas, Wolaita Sodo town, and its main objective is to examine determinants of youth unemployment in the study area. The study used primary data collected from selected kebeles of the town via structured questionnaire, and analyzed with the use of both descriptive and econometric tools of analysis. The logit model was employed with taking youths status as either employed or unemployed. The finding shows that the educational level of the youth has a positively and statistically significant effect on the employment status of the youth. In addition, the findings show that the unemployment status of the youth depends on (among other factors) access to information, confidence of the youth, wealth status of youth's parent, number of years spent on search. From policy perspective, measures directed at enhancing income as well as wealth level of youth's family needs intervention from the concerned bodies thereby to reduce youth unemployment, among others.*

Keywords: Wolaita Sodo town, Youth Unemployment, and Logit model

# **EFFECT OF WORKING ENVIRONMENT ON EMPLOYEE PERFORMANCE IN PUBLIC SECTOR ORGANIZATION IN WOLAITA ZONE**

**BY: ADMASU ADELO**

**ADVISOR: HAILEMARIAM GEBREMICHAEL(PhD)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*The purpose of this research was to assess the effect of working environment on employee performance in public sector organization in Wolaita Zone. The independent variables were ergonomics, leadership style, motivation and reward, organizational culture, training and development. The dependent variable is employee performance. Data was gathered from Wolaita Zone thirteen Woreda and three city administration. This research was based on quantitative research approach using questionnaires method and the researcher used simple random sampling method to select a sample of 389 employees. Primary and secondary data used. Primary data was collected by using five Point Likert-Scale questionnaires and 382 responses were properly returned and filled. SPSS was used to process the data and analyzed through descriptive and inferential statistics. The mean, frequency and percentile of the dependent and independent variables were computed and interpreted. Pearson correlation Coefficient ( $r$ ) was used to determine the relationship between each independent variable with the dependent variable. Multiple regressions were used to see the effect of working environment on employee performance. The correlation result indicated that there were positive relationship between all of independent variables and the dependent variable. This implies that any increase or decrease on the independent variable would bring corresponding change on employee performance. Working environment has an impact on employee performance and among the independent variables motivation and reward ( $r=.64$ ) was found the best predictor of followed by leadership style and ergonomics ( $r=.272$ ) was found the least predictor of employee performance. Hence, the public sector organization should assess on ergonomics, leadership style, motivation, organizational culture and training and development to improve the limitation on employee performance.*

**Keywords:** *Ergonomics, Leadership style, Motivation, Organizational culture, Training and development, Employees performance*

# **REWARD MANAGEMENT PRACTICE ON EMPLOYEES' JOB PERFORMANCE: IN CASE OF WOLAITTA DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION**

**BY: AGEDEW TUNTA**

**ADVISOR: MENGISTU MATINO (Asst. Professor)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*Human resources which are commonly seen as the most valuable assets of any organizations are a means for competitive advantage and play core roles to achieve organizational objectives. Reward management is one of the ways used by organizations for attracting and retaining suitable employees as well as facilitating them to improve their performance. Based on expectancy theory, employees expect a certain reward for their input in the organization and the influence this expectation has on employee performance, as depicted by the instrumentality theory, is heavily rely on the kind of reward management practices used by their organizations. Researches reveled that reward management practice has a direct relationship with employee performance; and it is more desirable in non-Governmental organization like WODA. There is no any empirical evidence how this reward practices affect employee performance in particular and WODA performance in general. The researcher observed that there were problems with employees to serve customers with the needed speed and with fairness and justice, which indicated the case organization faced performance problem. This study aimed to determine the effect of reward management on employee performance in Wolaitta development association. The study used descriptive survey research design. The targeted population is WODA Employee, and using stratified proportionate sampling method 195 respondents were selected from respective branches of WODA, and the respondents from each stratum were selected using simple random sampling method. The study used primary data which was collected using structured questionnaires & unstructured interview, and secondary data that was collected from the annual reports, manuals and policy documents of the organization. The collected data was sorted for validity and reliability, and then coded. Techniques such as tabulation, percentages and charts were employed, and data was quantitatively analyzed using mean and standard deviation followed by a correlation and regression analysis. The study results revealed that though the organization uses a reward management practices to motivate its employees; it was not blended in line with the magnitude of their effect on employee performance. Finally, standing on study findings, recommendations were provided to the organization to adjust its reward policies in order to align the reward management practices with their respective correlation that could optimize employee performance.*

**Keywords:** Reward, Reward Management, Motivation, Employee Performance.

# **HUMAN RESOURCE TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT PRACTICES TOWARDS EMPLOYEES SATISFACTION: A CASE STUDY ON WOLAITA ZONE SELECTED OFFICES.**

**BY: ASRAT DAIMO**

**Advisor: TEMESGEN: TERA (Ass Prof)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*Human Resource training and development is a planned and systematic approach to development of employees for both organizations' and employees' benefit. Emphasis on human resources training and development practices results into several positive individuals and organizational outcomes. The purpose of this thesis was to evaluate the effects of training on employee performance, using the selected offices as case study. In the field of human resource training and development practices is the field concerned with organizational activity aimed at improving the performance of individuals and groups in an organizational setting. Thus, this research is designed to human resource training and development practices towards employees' satisfaction with on Wolaita Zone selected office. The main objective of the study is to identify the level of employees' satisfaction with: the office commitment to Human Resource training and Development, appropriateness of Human Resource training and Development, opportunities for growth and development, management's guidance and encouragements and other dimensions of Human Resource training and development. The research is designed as a survey. Both secondary and primary data were used in the research. The employees were dissatisfied with the human resource planning, working environment, compensation policy, performance appraisal, and the offices relations. The study suggests that the offices should develop proper human resource policy and given emphasis on proper human resource practices to enhance the satisfaction of their employees and build them effective human resources. A survey questionnaire with five point Likert scale is a main tool for gathering primary data about employees' satisfaction with Human Resource training and Development practice of the office. 90 participants in the Wolaita Zone selected office management and none management were participated in filling the questionnaires. An interview was also made with official leaders of team in the office. The findings of the study indicated that respondents perceived the Human Resource training and Development of the office as unfairly focused on some work units only. Respondents also indicated their dissatisfaction with the promotional opportunities and the knowledge to gain from the work they do for the office.*

**Keywords:** *Training, Development, Practices, Working Condition, the employees Job Satisfaction*

# THE EFFECT OF TRAINING AND ASSOCEATED FACTORS ON EMPLOYEES JOB PERFORMANCE (THE CASE OF COMMERCIAL BANKS OF ETHIOPIA UNDER WOLAITA SODO DISTRICT)

**BY: MUSTEF AKEMAL HASSEN**  
**ADVISOR: MENGISTU MATINO (Assistant Prof.)**

## ABSTRACT

*The purpose of this paper is to assess the value of training and to identify associated factors affecting employees' job performance in the Commercial Bank of Ethiopia Wolaita Sodo district. A well-structured questionnaire was used to collect the primary data. Secondary data which was employee job performance management system (PMS) result for the study was collected from CBE Wolaita Sodo district HR department ERP (enterprise resource planning) . Total sample size for this study was 200 respondents. The respondents were using a stratified random sampling technique. The data was tested by applying 5% pilot test of cronbachs alpha. Data were analyzed using Statistical package for social science version 20 (SPSS) where logistic regression analysis was used to establish the associations of the study variables. It was found that training and work experience management employees relation and rewards and benefits have a higher effect on employee's job performance. The study results may pave the ways in improving human resources needed for the competitive performance of organizations operating in the same kind of business as the sample branches in the district and commercial bank of Ethiopia in general and might be used as a reference material for those individuals who want to conduct research in the area. Since training has significant effect on employees job performance, it is important to reinforce and apply training programs on continuous basis in achieving organizational goals and realize the banks mission to become a world class bank in 2025 by increasing employees' knowledge, skills and abilities most of all the banks competitive potential Additionally, Therefore, the bank should have to strength and intensify training programs based on the knowledge and skill gaps of its employees in order to improve job performance and other factors that affect job performance.*

**Keywords:** training dimension, employees' job performance, commercial bank of Ethiopia

Wolaita Sodo District

# THE EFFECT OF KAIZEN IMPLEMENTATION ON ORGANIZATION PERFORMANCE (IN CASE OF WOLIATA SODO POLIY TVET COLLEGE)

BY: TEWDROS ALEMAYEHU

ADVISOR: HAILEMARIAM GEBREMICHAEL (PhD)

## ABSTRACT

*The purpose of this study was to examine the effect of kaizen implementation on organization performance in case of Woliata Sodo poly TVET College. The target population comprised of complete enumeration of 243 employees and staffs of the organization including the Work shop team leaders because they are major role players during Kaizen implementation. Both primary and secondary data sources were used to collect data. Primary data sources were collected through closed ended questionnaires while, secondary sources were collected through reports and yearly booklet. Statistical package for Social Science (SPSS) version 20 was used to process the collected data. This study employed descriptive and explanatory research design. Descriptive statistics that are frequency, percentage, mean and inferential statistics that are Pearson movement of correlation was used to measure the relationship between kaizen implementation and organization performance while multiple regressions were used to determine the effect of kaizen practices used against the performance of the organization. The results of this study shows that all variables (i.e. Plan do check act cycle, 5S/housekeeping activities and 7Muda have contributing R<sup>2</sup> of 74.4% (0.744) implies statistically significant and positive association with organization performance (ANOVA = 0.000, P < 0.05) 7Mudas and PDCA cycle had great extent respectively while, 5S implemented a good manner but small extent less than PDCA cycle and 7 Mudas. The major challenges that were faced during kaizen implementation were; absence of real culture, failure to identify bottleneck areas, weakness of top management commitment and support, resistance to change, lack of adequate and continuous training. Regression result also showed that kaizen techniques contributed to performance of the organization up to 74.4 % (r<sup>2</sup>=0.744). Regarding of kaizen implementation 3 main kaizen pillars had been implemented in a great extent but in order to sustain the program, the organization must take utmost attention about cleaning and checking schedules should be available because kaizen is continuous improvement from top managements to individual workers in organization through periodic follow up. Therefore, the sustainability of kaizen implementation needs continuous follow up process which includes: strategically planning, performance measurement, and knowledge and change management.*

**Keywords:** Organization Performance, kaizen, Plan Do Check Act, 5S (sorting, set in order, shine, standardize, sustain), 7muda (muda of overproduction, inventory, defect, motion, process, waiting, transportation)

# **FACTORS AFFECTING THE HOUSEHOLD SAVING PARTICIPATION ON 'EQUB': A STUDY ON THREE MAJOR TOWNS OF WOLAITA ZONE**

**BY: EWUN MARKOS MADDA**

**ADVISOR: DR. G. SUDHAKAR, PROFESSOR**

## **ABSTRACT**

*Equb is a form of traditional cooperative or traditional self-help group in Ethiopia. Equb is a financial form of traditional cooperative formed voluntarily. It is a rotating saving and credit type association whose members make regular contributions to a revolving loan fund. This research study is aimed at examining factors affecting the household saving participation on Equb, conducted on three major towns of Wolaita Zone i.e. Sodo, Boditi and Areka towns. The sample size is determined by using Taro Yemane's simplified formula from the total household of 61499, sample size of 283. A causal cross-sectional survey was conducted among all the household participants. The primary data was collected through structured questionnaire and selected by using systematic random sampling among households dwelling in Areka, Boditi and Sodo town. The data was analyzed by using STATA and both descriptive and inferential statistics were used. The multiple linear regression model was employed with household participation in Equb as the dependent variable. Income factors, economic factors, social factors and psychological factors are significantly predicting household participation on Equb.*

**Keywords :**Equb, Household, Participants, Savings, Income factors, Expenditure factors, Economic factors, Social factors, Psychological factors.

### **3. College of Health and Medicine**

# **Public Health**

# DUAL METHOD CONTRACEPTIVE UTILIZATION AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS AMONG WOMEN OF REPRODUCTIVE AGE GROUP RECEIVING ART AT PUBLIC HEALTH INSTITUTIONS IN ARBA MINCH TOWN, SOUTHERN ETHIOPIA

BY BEIMNET DESALEGN (BSc)

ADVISOR: MR. CHALA WEGI (Assistant Professor)

## ABSTRACT

**Background:** *Unprotected sexual intercourse between couples with discordant and concordant HIV status has increased risk of acquiring mutant and multiple strains of HIV, other STIs and unplanned pregnancies. However, practicing safer sex using a condom with effective contraceptive method prevents it. Little is known about factors associated with dual method contraceptive utilization among HIV positive women in Ethiopia particularly in the study area. Therefore, this study aimed to identify factors determining utilization of dual contraceptive method and assess prevalence of dual contraceptive method utilization among women in the reproductive age group receiving ART at public health facility in Arba Minch town.*

**Methods:** *Institution based cross-sectional study design was conducted among 306 systematically selected HIV positive women who receive ART at a public health facility in Arba Minch town from October 2-December 5, 2017. Data was entered using Epi-info version 7.0 and analyzed using SPSS version 20.0. Descriptive summary of the data done to describe the data, and regression analysis was done to determine association between independent variables and dependent variables using AOR (95% CI) and ( $p < 0.05$ ).*

**Result:** *Three hundred four respondents were participated in this research with the response rate of 99.3%. The mean age of the respondent is 33.7 years ( $\pm 5.35$  years SD). The study revealed that the prevalence of dual method contraception utilization is 28.9 % (95%CI: 24.0%, 34.2%). Those respondents whose average monthly income is 501-1500 and >1500 ETB are 5.00 and 5.78 times more likely to utilize of dual method contraceptives (AOR: 5.00; 95%CI: 1.41, 17.7) and (AOR: 5.78; 95%CI: 1.60, 21.2) respectively. Regular counseling on unwanted pregnancy has a positive association with utilization of dual method contraception whereas pregnancy since HIV diagnosis has a negative association (AOR: 2.98; 95%CI: 1.07, 17.7) and AOR; 0.31; 95%CI: 0.10, 0.92) respectively.*

**Conclusion:** *In this study the use of dual method is very low. Therefore, promoting utilization of dual method and strengthening of regular counseling on unwanted pregnancy and vertical transmission of HIV is highly recommended.*

**Keywords:** *HIV, ART, Dual Method Contraception, CD4, Regular Counseling*

# FOOD HANDLING PRACTICE AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS AMONG FOOD HANDLERS OF FOOD AND DRINKING ESTABLISHMENTS IN WOLAITA SODDO TOWN, SOUTHERN ETHIOPIA

BY KASSAHUN MULU (BSc)

ADVISOR: AMHA ADMASIE (PhD Fellow)

## ABSTRACT

**Background:** Food borne diseases are common in developing countries including Ethiopia because of the prevailing poor food handling and sanitation practices. Food handlers play an important role in ensuring food safety throughout the chain of production, processing, storage, and preparation. Therefore, the objective of this study was to assess the status of food handling practice and factors affecting food handling practice among food handlers of food and drinking establishments in Soddo town.

**Methods:** A cross-sectional study was conducted in Dec 2017 on food handlers in different food establishments in Wolaita Soddo town. 599 food handlers were enrolled in the study and a systematic random sampling method was used to select participants. Data was collected in an interviewer-administered questionnaire through face-to-face interview and observational checklists. The collected data was cleaned and entered by using Epi Data 3.1 and analyzed using SPSS version 20 Software. Binary and multivariable logistic regression was used for analysis.

**Result:** Among 599 respondents, 335 (55.9%) have a good practice and 264 (44.1%) have poor practice towards food safety. From all interviewed food handlers 396 (66.1%) were females, 299 (49.9%) wash their hands before touching foods, 54 (52.4%) had long nails and 76 (73.8%) food establishments had functional piped water. In multivariable logistic regression analysis, monthly income 501-1000 Birr and 1001-1500 Birr [AOR=2.46, 95% CI (1.17, 5.12)] and [AOR=3.90, 95% CI (1.21, 12.53)], food safety handling knowledge, with [AOR=3.796, 95% CI (2.652, 5.434)] and separate dressing room [AOR=3.82, 95% CI (1.41, 10.91)] were statistically significant factors for food safety handling practice.

**Conclusion:** Hence, 44.1% of food handlers had poor food handling practice. Thawing frozen foods, wearing a head cover and jewelry and working while having illness were identified problems. In addition, monthly income, food handling practice knowledge and separating dressing room were significant factors which affect food handling practice of food handlers. The concerned stakeholders, especially Soddo town health office and Wolaita Zone cultural and tourism department in collaboration need to facilitate training and awareness raising activities.

**Keywords:** Knowledge of food hygiene, Personal hygiene, Food handling practices, Food handler, Food safety, Food and Drinking Establishment.

**DISCLOSURE OF HIV POSITIVE STATUS AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS  
AMONG ADULTS IN CHRONIC HIV CARE AT WOLAITA SODO  
UNIVERSITY TEACHING AND REFERRAL HOSPITAL, SOUTHERN  
ETHIOPIA**

**BY: TEWABE TAMIRU (BSc)**

**ADVISOR: ESKINDER WOLKA (PhD FELLOW)**

**ABSTRACT**

**Background:** *Disclosure of HIV positive status to sexual partners, friends or relatives is useful for prevention and care which enters increase survival and quality life of people living with HIV (PLHIV). Despite its importance, high proportion of persons living with HIV/AIDS in Ethiopia concealed their status.*

**Objective:** *The aim of this study was to assess the magnitude of disclosure of HIV positive status and associated factors among adults in chronic HIV care at Wolaita Sodo Teaching and Referral Hospital, Southern Ethiopia.*

**Methods:** *An institutional based cross-sectional study was employed at Wolaita Sodo University Teaching and Referral Hospital among a total of 414 participants from September to November, 2017. Systematic random sampling technique was used to select the study subjects. Data was collected using a pre-tested interviewer administered structured questionnaire. Epidata v3.1 for data entry and SPSS 20 statistical software were used for analysis. Logistic regression was used to identify factors associated with the disclosure of HIV positive status.*

**Results:** *The overall magnitude of disclosure was 78.7%, Being divorced (AOR=0.299, 95%CI (0.102, 0.881) duration since ART started one to two years (AOR=0.13, 95%CI, (0.001, 0.294) educational status diploma level (AOR=0.226, 95%CI (0.063, 0.810), absence of counseling (AOR=0.298(0.134,0.661) and not worrying about confidentiality (AOR=7.53, 95%CI (3.032, 18.744) were significantly associated factors for disclosure status of HIV positive.*

**Conclusions:** *The overall magnitude of disclosure is relatively low compared to other studies in Ethiopia. Marital status, duration since ART started, lack of counseling, worrying about confidentiality were identified factors of disclosure status of HIV.*

**Key word:** *HIV status disclosure, Wolaita Sodo Hospital, factors, HIV*

# **PREDICTORS OF NEONATAL MORTALITY IN NEONATAL INTENSIVE CARE UNIT OF WOLAITA SODO UNIVERSITY TEACHING AND REFERRAL HOSPITAL, SOUTH ETHIOPIA: A RETROSPECTIVE COHORT STUDY.**

**BY TUJARE TUNTA (BSc)**

**ADVISOR: TEZERA MOSHAGO (MPH, Asst Prof.)**

## **ABSTRACT**

**Background:** *The first one month of life; the neonatal period is the riskiest time for child survival; accounts for about half of the under-five deaths. In Ethiopia, neonatal mortality is unacceptably high, and a trend in reduction is slower as compared with infant and child mortality. The magnitude and associated factors of neonatal mortality in a tertiary care facility are not well documented. Therefore, the aim of this study was to determine neonatal mortality and predictors among neonates admitted to the neonatal intensive care unit of Wolaita Sodo University Teaching and Referral Hospital, South Ethiopia.*

**Method:** *A retrospective cohort study design was carried out among neonates admitted to neonatal intensive care unit of Wolaita Sodo University Teaching and Referral Hospital from 2015-2017. Data was collected by using a data extraction checklist from the medical registry. The main outcome was the occurrence of death within the first 28 days. The survival time was calculated in days between the date of admission and the date of death. Kaplan-Meier survival was used to depict the pattern of death in 28 days and Cox-regression model was used to identify the predictors of the neonatal mortality.*

**Results:** *A total of 964 neonates contributed 5889 neonates-days were included in the study. There were 159 neonatal deaths during the follow-up time. The overall incidence rate of neonatal mortality was 27 neonatal deaths per 1000 neonates-days (95% CI: 23.1, 31.5). Predictors of neonatal mortality were: multiple birth (AHR: 1.8, 95%CI: 1.10-2.94), mothers did not attend ANC visits (AHR: 6.02, 95%CI: 3.52-10.27), Neonates born by cesarean section (AHR: 0.34, 95%CI: 0.20-0.61), not initiated breast feeding within 1hr (AHR: 2.62, 95%CI: 1.60-4.30), neonates resuscitated (AHR: 2.28, 95%CI: 1.54-3.38), hyaline membrane disease (AHR: 2.04, 95%CI: 1.16-3.59) and per natal asphyxia (AHR: 1.81, 95%CI: 1.24-2.63).*

**Conclusion and Recommendation:** *Neonatal mortality at NICU is high. Managing neonatal complications, initiating breast feeding within 1hr, promoting ANC visits, improving quality of services and ensuring continuum of care are recommended to increase survival of neonates.*

**Keywords:** *Neonatal mortality, Neonatal intensive care Unit, Predictors, Wolaita Sodo University TRH.*

**ASSESSMENTS OF HAND WASHING PRACTICES AFTER TOILET  
USAGE AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS IN RURAL HOUSEHOLDS AT  
HAWELA TULA SUB CITY, HAWASSA CITY ADMINISTRATION,  
SNNPRS, ETHIOPIA**

**BY:- ABEBE WORANCHA (B.Sc.)**

**ADVISOR:- KASSA DAKA (PhD)**

**ABSTRACT**

**Background:** -Washing hands with soap is one of the most effective means and strategy to prevent or to reduce the burden of communicable diseases. This communicable disease within developing countries including Ethiopia is mainly influenced by different factors like socio - demographics, environmental, behavioral and economic factors that affect the health of the people. Though these may have not been studied well and there was limited information about practices of hand washing after toilet use in the study area.

**Objective:** -The purpose of this study was to assess the practices of hand washing after toilet use and associated factors in rural households at Hawley Tula sub city. Hawassa city Administration, South, Ethiopia

**Methods:** - Community -based cross-sectional study was conducted in 682 rural households of Hawela Tula sub city/ September 2017. The sample size was distributed to randomly select five kebeles by a formula of a single population proportion. The study households were selected from each Kebeles through systematic sampling technique. Structured, pretested questionnaires were used during data collection. Data were collected by trained data collectors and coded. Entered and analyzed using SPSS version 20.0 statistical software. Vicariate and multivariate logistic regression along with odds ratio and 95% confidence interval were used to identify predictors of hand washing practices.

**Results;**-The finding showed that 175 (25.7 %) of the participants had good hand washing practices using soaps and clean water after toilet use. The Multivariate analysis showed that, Regarding the education of the house hold head, those who are literate had more likely near to three times higher chance of Good Hand washing practice after toilet use than those who are not literate ( $P_{value} = 0.001$ , AOR:2.991,95% CI: (1.945, .4.598).

Concerning the monthly income of the house hold, those respondents whose monthly income is between 301 to 1200 had 92.2 % higher chance of having good hand washing practice than those whose monthly income was  $\leq 300$  ( $P_{value} = 0.015$ , AOR:1.922 , 95% CI: (1.137, 3.248)

# MOTHERS' SATISFACTION WITH INSTITUTIONAL DELIVERY SERVICE AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS AMONG WOMEN ATTENDING HOSPITALS IN WOLAITA ZONE ADMINISTRATION, SNNPR, ETHIOPIA

By: - ABRHAM ABETO TEMAMO (BA Mgt.)

ADVISOR: - AMENE ABEBE (MPH, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR)

## ABSTRACT

**Background:** *In Ethiopia, the study conducted on mothers' satisfaction with delivery service and associated factors was inadequate. A woman's satisfaction with the delivery service may have immediate and long-term effects on her health and successive utilization of the services. Contribution of client -centered delivery care is paramount important to increases service utilization. Mothers' satisfaction with institutional delivery services is sub-optimal.*

**Objective:** *To assess mothers' satisfaction with institutional delivery services and associated factors among women attending Hospitals in Wolaita Zone Administration.*

**Methods:** *Hospital -based cross - sectional survey was conducted. Systematic sampling technique was used. A total of 736 delivering mothers were managed in the study. We collected the data by using a structured questionnaire every postnatal woman who delivered in the selected hospitals. The data was entered to Epi-Info version 7 and exported to SPSS version 20 for analysis. Bi-variate and Multi-variable logistic regression was applied to identify a predictor of maternal satisfaction with institutional delivery services and associated factors. Odds ratio, P-value and 95% CI were computed to show the association of variables ( $p < 0.05$ ).*

**Result:** *Among the total sample size ( $n=737$ ); Seven Hundred Six women were surveyed giving their response rate 99.86% and 0.14 % non-response rate. The overall satisfaction level was 95%. After controlling confounders using multivariable analysis variables shown statistical satisfaction was residence (AOR= 0.07; 95% CIs 0.01 - 0.83), unwanted pregnancy (AOR= 7.91; 95% CIs 1.16 - 54.08), waiting time to be seen by health professionals (AOR= 44.607; 95% CIs 4.808 - 413.810) and overall cleanness of the hospital compound (AOR= 10.199; 95% CIs 1.222 - 85.105).*

**Conclusion:** *The overall satisfaction of mothers with institutional delivery services provided at four selected hospitals was high. Hospital managements and service providers should give attention to maintain the satisfaction level of mothers. It needs decreasing waiting time, improving overall cleanness, educating mothers for plan delivery and creating awareness in order to understand and improve the satisfaction.*

**Keywords:** *Women, satisfaction, Child birth service, Hospital*

# **SATISFACTION OF CARETAKERS ON COMMUNITY BASED NEWBORN CARE AND ITS PREDICTORS IN BOLOSO SORE DISTRICT, SOUTH ETHIOPIA**

**BY: YOSEPH DOLEBO**

**ADVISOR: BEREKET YOHANNES (MPH, PhD Fellow)**

## **ABSTRACT**

**Background:** *Many in Ethiopia. A community -based new-born care was implemented nationally to extend survival of new-borns that are losing their chance for survival early in a few hours or days soon after birth. The programme is primarily provided by Health Extension Workers. However, the quality of the care in relation to caretakers' satisfaction has not been adequately documented. We therefore did a study to assess the caretakers' satisfaction on Community-Based New-born Care and its predictors in Boloso Sore District in South Ethiopia.*

**Methods:** *We did a community- based cross-sectional study involving 426 caretakers (primarily biological mothers) with infants' age less than 6 months. The outcome measure was caretakers' satisfaction. Maternal postnatal care utilization and home visits by HEW to the new-borns were the main exposure variables of interest. Socio-demographic characteristics and service utilization of respondents, and institutional and provider-related factors were predictors of caretakers' satisfaction with the service. We compiled a structured questionnaire from relevant literature and pretested before use. A range of data was collected on socio-demographic, facility and service- related, and self-reported satisfaction of the caretakers. The outcome was measured by using a 5-point Likert scale of seven questions (items) which were previously applied in other studies. The seven items were also assessed for overall reliability (Chronbach's alpha=0.94). We applied a multivariate logistic regression to identify predictors of satisfaction of caretakers by controlling potential confounders.*

**Results:** *Based on this study, about 48.8 % of caretakers who received the Community Based New-born Care (CBNC) from health extension workers were satisfied. Factors associated with their satisfaction were, educational status, place of child birth, and Postnatal Care follow-up. Caretakers who completed secondary and higher education were more likely to be satisfied [(AOR=3.38; 95% CI: 1.02-11.27)]. On the other hand, those who had their recent child birth at home [AOR=0.61, 95%CI; (0.38-0.98)] were less likely to be satisfied with the CBNC; and those who had received Postnatal care at health centres [AOR = 3.71, 95% CI= 3.71(1.75-7.89)] were more likely to be satisfied on the CBNC.*

**Conclusions:** *More than half of caretakers who received CBNC from health extension workers in the study area were dissatisfied with the service. Public health interventions focusing on postnatal care might contribute to improve caretakers' satisfaction.*

**Keywords:** *Community, New-born Care, satisfaction.*

# CONTRACEPTIVE USAGE AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS AMONG WOMEN IN EXTENDED POST PARTUM PERIOD, in DAMOT WOYDE DISTRICT, WOLAITA ZONE, SOUTHERN ETHIOPIA

BY: AKAKO ALANO

ADVISOR: ESKINDER WOLKA

## ABSTRACT

**Background:** *The trend of using contraceptive methods after delivery is considered to be low in many parts of the world in general in most developing countries like Ethiopia. This study was carried out with the objective of assessing post- partum contraceptive use and associated factors within Damot Woyde District, Wolaita zone, Southern Ethiopia.*

**Method:** *A cross- sectional study was conducted among 634 sampled respondents from randomly selected kebeles. Systematic Random Sampling (SRS) system was used to select the respondents. Data were collected using an interviewer administered questionnaire and entered, and cleaned using Epi-data 3.1 and exported to SPSS for further analysis. Descriptive statistics, mean and standard deviation were done to categorize the study population using different variables. Bivariate and multiple logistic regressions were used to identify associated factors to the outcome variable.*

**Results:** *The finding of this study shows the usage of contraceptives among women in an extended postpartum period was explored as 415(67.1%). Moreover the key predictors were marital status and perception on the usage of contraceptives in extended postpartum period after controlling the likely confounders. Thus, married participants were 11 times more likely to use contraceptives than individual participants who were considered as uncouples (AOR=11.10 at 95%CI: 2.51, 48.50). Additionally, participants having positive perception on usefulness were more probable to use contraceptives at the postpartum period in the study area (AOR=1.25 at 95%CI: 1.07, 1.86).*

**Conclusions and recommendations:** *Large extents of participants were using contraceptives in the extended postpartum period within the study area. The predictors of outcome variables were marital status and perception on the contraceptive usage in an extended postpartum period. Married participants were more likely to use contraceptives than uncouples. Participants with positive perception were more likely to use contraceptives. So the stakeholders should boost the usage of contraceptives in extended postpartum period targeting predictor's mainly added awareness creation. Furthermore, follow-up study should be done to strengthen the current findings in the study setting.*

**Keywords:** *Contraceptives, Damot Woyde, Associated factors*

# ADHERENCE OF TUBERCULOSIS DIRECTLY OBSERVING THERAPY IN CONTINUOUS PHASE AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS AMONG TUBERCULOSIS PATIENT IN HADIYA ZONE, SOUTHERN ETHIOPIA

BY TEMESGANHAILE

ADVISOR: TAKELE TADESE (PhD)

BEFEKADU BEKELE

## ABSTRACT

**Background:** Adherence to TB treatment is crucial to avert disease infectiousness, improve cure rate and prevent emergence of drug resistance, relapse, treatment failure and death. However, in Ethiopia the poor adherence by TB patients to their medication, especially in continuation phase is not satisfactory and still it is a challenge.

**Objective:** To assess the levels of adherence to anti-TB treatment in a continuous phase and associated factors among TB patient in Hadiya Zone, Southern Ethiopia, 2019

**Method:** A facility based cross-sectional study was conducted from February 01/02/2019-.30/02/2019 in public health facilities of Hadiya zone. The calculated sample (422TB patients) was allocated to each health facilities proportionally based on their number of TB patients. Then, TB patients were selected by systematic random sampling method from TB patients found in the selected health facilities. Data was collected using a structured questionnaire. Data was analyzed by using SPSS version 20 statistical packages. Multivariable logistic regression was used to identify significantly associated factors.

### Results

The prevalence of adherence towards anti-TB treatment in the continuation phase was 66.9%. Poor communication with HW(AOR=0.13; CI= 0.04, 0.36), alcohol consumption(AOR=2.42; CI= 1.01, 5.78), taking of medicine without observer (AOR=0.19; CI= 0.05, 0.63), being of non-school (AOR=0.27; CI= 0.10, 0.71) and being of male (AOR=0.37; CI=0.17, 0.82) showed statistically significant association with adherence towards anti- TB treatment in continuation phase.

### Conclusions

The level of adherence showed that two in three patients were adhered to anti-TB treatment in the continuation phase. Sex of respondents, poor open communication with health workers, and lack of advice in the continuation phase from health workers, alcohol consumption, no education and taking drugs with no observer were significantly associated with adherence of TB treatment.

Key terms: Adherence, anti-TB, Treatment, Ethiopia

**DIARRHEA DISEASE AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS AMONG  
CHILDREN AGE FROM 6-59 MONTHS OF MODEL AND NON-MODEL  
HOUSEHOLD IN RURAL COMMUNITY OF ALETA WONDO DISTRICT  
IN SIDAMA ZONE SOUTHERN ETHIOPIA**

**BY: TALLO HILLO**

**ADVISOR: WOLDE FACHA**

**ABSTRACT**

***Background***

*Ethiopia has been implementing a community-level health intervention package (referred to as “Health Extension Program”) to improve the health of children in particular. However, its effect on the major childhood illnesses in Ethiopia has not been studied. This study was conducted to determine whether a fully-implemented health extension program reduces diarrhea in children age from 6-59 months.*

***Method:*** *A community-based comparative cross-sectional study was conducted among 672 children aged 6 to 59 months and their mothers/care takers perform Model and non-model households through structured and face to face interview from mothers/care takers. Data were entered into EPI Info 3.5.1 and analyzed using SPSS Version 21. Descriptive statistics including mean, frequency and proportions were computed. Bivariate and multivariable logistic regression analyses were used to identify the factors associated with diarrheal disease. Note that variables with the p-value less than or equal to 0.25 and binary logistic regression were considered for multivariate logistic regression analyses.*

***Results:*** *From 809 children, from 672 House holds, which is 401 were residing in 336 models HHs and 408 were residing in 336 non models HHs, was participated in the study. The findings of this study showed that the prevalence of diarrhea in the children age from 6-59 months old is 14.6 % and 26.4 % in model and non -model HH respectively.*

***Conclusion:*** *Diarrhea morbidity among children age 6 to 59 month significantly reduces among family implement the health extension package. The finding suggests that being a model HH have positive impact on diarrheal morbidity than among children age from 6 to 59 months.*

**Keywords:** Prevalence, Childhood, Health Extension, Model and Non-Model Family

**DYSLIPIDEMIA AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS AMONG  
HYPERTENSIVE AND NORMOTENSIVE INDIVIDUALS ATTENDING  
OUTPATIENT DEPARTMENT WOLAITA SODO UNIVERSITY  
TEACHING REFERRAL HOSPITAL, SOUTHERN ETHIOPIA**

**BY: AMANUEL GOA**

**ADVISOR DR. GARGEE DHAR AND EFRATA GIRMA (MSc)**

**ABSTRACT**

**Background:** Hypertension and dyslipidemia are major risk factors for cardiovascular disease. The prevalence of hypertension is projected to increase globally, especially in the developing countries. Dyslipidemia has been identified as an independent risk factor for essential hypertension and is more common in hypertensive patients that have not been treated. Hence, screening for lipid abnormalities should be an essential part in the management of hypertensive patients.

**Objective:** The aim of this study was to assess dyslipidemia among hypertensive and normotensive individuals and associated factors.

**Method and materials:** Institution -based comparative cross- sectional study was conducted from December 2018 up to February, 2018 among 282 individuals including hypertensive and normotensive individuals in the outpatient department of Wolaita Sodo University teaching referral hospital. A random sampling technique was employed to select the study participant. Structured questionnaires were used and lipid profiles were assessed to determine lipid profile using an automated clinical chemistry analyzer. Data analysis was done using statistical package for social science (SPSS) software version 21. The variables having significant association with P-value less than 0.05 in the multivariate logistic regression were taken as independent factors. The mean of lipid profiles among hypertensive and normotensive were analyzed by independent t -test. Odds ratio at 95 % CI was used to measure the strength of the association.

**Results:** Among hypertensive patients, 57.5% and 61% had hypercholesterolemia and high low density lipoprotein and it was 35.5% and 31.2% among normotensive patients respectively. Obesity (AOR=2.5, 95% CI=1.15-5.75) and drinking alcohol (AOR=3.8, 95% CI=1.04-14.23) were significantly associated with abnormal total cholesterol among hypertensive patients whereas only obesity (AOR=6.2, 95% CI=1.25-30.98) was among normotensive individuals. Smoking (AOR=6.1, 95% CI=1.28-29.37), drinking alcohol (AOR=4.2, 95% CI=1.02-17.78) and obesity (AOR=6.5, 95%CI=2.29-18.85) were significantly associated with abnormal low density lipoprotein among hypertensive, but only obesity among normotensive individuals (AOR=6.9, 95%CI=1.25-38.41).

**Conclusion:** Hypercholesterolemia, hypertriglyceridemia, abnormal high low density lipoprotein and low high density lipoprotein were higher among hypertensive as compared to normotensive. Drinking alcohol, smoking tobacco and uncontrolled body weight may be the causes for the increases. Enhancing prevention measures such as weight loss, alcohol abuse, cessation of smoking and blood pressure control should be undertaken to modify dyslipidemia.

**Keywords:** Dyslipidemia, hypertension, normotensive, Wolaita Sodo, Southern Ethiopia.

# UTILIZATION OF YOUTH FRIENDLY REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SERVICE AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS IN OFFA DISTRICT, SOUTHERN ETHIOPIA

BY: BIRUK JAGISO

MAJOR ADVISOR: TADELE DANA

## ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** Youths, defined as individuals aged between 15 to 24 years who are identified by significant physiological, psychological and social changes that expose their life at high risk, constitutes 18% of the world's population, of which nearly 80% live in developing countries. As young people transition to adulthood, their sexual and reproductive health needs to change.

**Objective:** To assess utilization of youth- friendly reproductive health service and associated factors in Offa district, Southern Ethiopia.

**Methods:** A community -based cross-sectional study was conducted in a randomly selected five kebele in Offa district. Data was collected from 718 youths aged 15-24 through structured interview questioner. Data was coded cleaned, entered and analyzed by using SPSS version 20. Descriptive analysis of respondents was done. A bivariate analysis was done to identify factors associated with utilization of youth friendly reproductive health service those with a  $P < 0.25$  were moved to multivariate analysis to identify their significance with the dependent variables; those with  $P < 0.05$  were taken as independent factors affecting of youth friendly reproductive health service utilization.

**Results:** Among a total of 718 respondents, the majority 467(65%) of respondents were utilized youth friendly reproductive health services while the remaining 251(35%) had not utilized youth friendly reproductive health services(YFRHS). The predictor variables were age AOR and 95% CI [0.093(0.047-0.183)]. In addition knowledge on sexual transmitted infection (STI), knowledge on clinical feature of STI and knowledge on prevention of STI showed statistically significant association with youth- friendly reproductive health service utilization.

**Conclusion and recommendation** The most common reasons for not utilizing youth friendly reproductive service were age of youth, knowledge on reproductive health issues, knowledge on YFRHS and availability of YFRHS. Sexual and reproductive health promotional activities should target youths as a way of creating knowledge and awareness.

# KNOWLEDGE AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS OF SOCIAL HEALTH INSURANCE AMONG FORMAL CIVIL SERVANTS OF WOLAITA SODO TOWN ADMINISTRATION: SOUTHERN ETHIOPIA

By YONAS WOUBISHET

ADVISOR: TAKELE TADESSE (PROF.)

## ABSTRACT

**Background:** *The Ethiopian Federal Ministry of Health developed a health care financing strategy in 1998 which included the initiation of various types of health insurance schemes. Social health insurance is introduced in 2008 at the national level, however the knowledge status of formal civil servants on SHI is low.*

**OBJECTIVE:** *This study aims to find out the knowledge status about social health insurance and factors affecting awareness about SHI among civil formal servants in Wolaita Sodo town.*

**Method:** *A cross-sectional study is done on 760 formal civil servants who were randomly selected from 20 governmental sectors under Sodo town administration of which 694 of them participated in the study. Closed structured questionnaires were used to gather quantitative data. Data were entered and cleaned using statistical software EPI INFO 7 and Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 20 is used for analysis.*

**Results:** *About 78.8% of the total respondents have perception about SHI but only 22.3% of them have good knowledge of how SHI functions as well as understanding of key concepts and principles of SHI such as cross-subsidization and risk pooling. Multivariate analysis of the data gave us the final predictors of good knowledge about social health insurance to be healthy status, presence of chronic illness, perception about social health insurance, willingness to pay and modality of payment.*

**Conclusion:** *Implementation of SHI on employees of low knowledge about health insurance result in low willingness to enroll in the scheme, even if enrolled they cannot use the program effectively. So the government must create and apply different methods to increase basic knowledge about SHI and increase employee need to enrollee.*

**Keywords:** Knowledge, Social health insurance, Wolaita Sodo, Ethiopia

# PREVALENCE AND FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH UNDERNUTRITION AMONG ADULTS ON ANTIRETROVIRAL TREATMENT IN ARBA MINCH GENERAL HOSPITAL, ARBA MINCH TOWN, SOUTHERN ETHIOPIA

BY: YEMISRACH DAYA

ADVISOR: DR. TSEGAYE DEMISSIE AND WOLDE FACHA

## ABSTRACT

**Background:** Under nutrition is associated with body wasting and poor biochemical balance, and it becomes a health threat when an individual is immune compromised. Human Immune-deficiency Virus increases the risk of having undernutrition and is associated with poor adherence to and poor outcomes of Highly Active Anti- Retroviral Therapy (HAART).

**Objective:** This study aimed to assess the prevalence and factors associated with undernutrition among adults on antiretroviral treatment in Arba-Minch General Hospital, Southern Ethiopia, 2018.

**Methods:** A facility-based cross-sectional study was conducted on 482 adult people living with Human Immune-deficiency Virus on Highly Active Anti- Retroviral Therapy (HAART) in Arba-Minch General Hospital. The participants were selected by using systematic random sampling that was applied on registration book of adults on Highly Active Anti- Retroviral Therapy (HAART), which was obtained from the hospital. The data were collected by using an interviewer administered questionnaire and anthropometric measurement. The weight and height of the participants were measured by calibrated digital weight scale and stadiometer height board by trained data collectors. The data were, then, entered in to Epi-data version 3.1 and analyzed with SPSS version 20. Bivariate analysis was conducted to assess the association between explanatory variables and undernutrition. Multivariable logistic regression was conducted to control for confounders and identify independently associated variables with ( $BMI < 18.5 \text{ Kg/m}^2$ ). Statistical significance was determined at  $p \text{ value} < 0.05$  at 95% CI.

**Results:** The prevalence of undernutrition was 30.4%, (95%CI: 26.3 to 34.6%) among adults on HAART and it was associated with large family size, nutrition counseling and dietary diversity ( $p < 0.05$ ). On the other hand, those who were counseled on nutrition were less likely to be undernourished (AOR = 0.25 at 95% CI: 0.12, 0.51,  $P\text{-value} = 0.01$ ). Similarly, participants whose dietary diversity score was  $\leq 5$  were odds of 7 times more likely to be undernourished compared to their counterparts (AOR=7.1 at 95% CI: 3.14, 16.02,  $P\text{-value} = 0.01$ ). Those individuals with lesser family size were less likely to be undernourished when compared to their counterparts (AOR= 0.52 at 95%CI: 0.1, 0.88  $P\text{-value} = 0.016$ ).

**Conclusion and recommendations:** In this study, the prevalence of undernutrition is high among adult people on HAART. Therefore, it is very important to address undernutrition among adults on HAART to have better adherence to HAART and better health outcomes. Intervention efforts to address undernutrition among people on HAART should consider large family size, nutritional counseling and dietary diversity to achieve better results.

**Keywords:** HAART, PLHIV, Undernutrition.

# SERO-PREVALENCE AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS OF HEPATITIS B VIRUSES AMONG PREGNANT WOMEN ATTENDING ANTENATAL CLINICS IN PUBLIC HOSPITALS OF WOLAITA ZONE, SOUTH ETHIOPIA

BY: BELETE BANCHA MISEBO

ADVISOR: TAKELE TADESSE (PROF.) AND SHIMELASH BITEW

## Abstract

**Background:** Hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection is a serious public health problem in sub-Saharan Africa among pregnant women. Infection by HBV results in a high rate of vertical transmission and have an adverse effect on both the mother and child. However, there is no evidence on the prevalence of hepatitis B virus and associated factors among pregnant women in Wolaita zone. Therefore, this study aims to determine prevalence and associated factors of hepatitis B virus infection among pregnant women attending ANC clinic in Wolaita Zone at public hospitals.

**Objectives:** The objective of this study is to determine the sero prevalence and identify associated factors of hepatitis B virus infection among pregnant women attending antenatal clinics at public hospitals in Wolaita zone.

**Method:** An institution based cross sectional study was conducted among 675 pregnant women from October 15, to November 20, 2018. Systematic random sampling was used to get respondents. A pretested, structured questionnaire was used to collect socio-demographic characteristics and possible factors. In addition, 5 ml of venous blood was collected from each study participants and serum was tested for Hepatitis B surface antigen. Data was entered to Epidata 3.1 version and exported SPSS Version 20.0 for descriptive and logistic regression analysis. All variables in bivariate analysis with  $p < 0.25$  were taken to multivariable analysis. Odds ratio with 95 % CI was used to measure the strength of the association.

**Result:** The overall prevalence of sero-positive HBsAg among pregnant women was 49(7.3%). History of multiple sexual partners (AOR=2.675, 95%CI=1.107-6.463), surgical procedure (AOR=3.218, 95%CI=1.446-7.163), genital mutilation (AOR=2.72, 95% CI=1.407-5.263), tooth extraction (AOR= 2.049, 95%CI=1.061-3.956), were statistically associated with HBV.

**Conclusion:** Overall (7.3%) HBV was observed in this study. History of tooth extraction, history of surgical procedure, history of genital mutilation and history multiple sexual partners were predictors of acquisition of HBV infection.

**Recommendation:** Facilities should strictly follow sterile procedures during every surgical procedure. Pregnant women who had dental caries would extract their tooth in health facility by health care provider.

**Keywords:** Hepatitis B virus, pregnant women, public hospitals, Wolaita zone.

# HAND WASHING PRACTICE AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS AMONG PRIMARY SCHOOL CHILDREN IN DAMOT WOIDE WOREDA OF WOLAITA ZONE, SOUTH ETHIOPIA

**BY: ALEMU GULUMA (BSC)**  
**Advisor: AMHA ADMASIE (PhD FELLOW)**

## ABSTRACT

**Background:** *Hand washing with soap could substantially reduce diarrhea and respiratory infections. Proper hand washing also improves learning and teaching processes by reducing absenteeism. However, in developing countries hand washing is still being practiced less than five percent especially at critical moments such as before eating and after using the toilet.*

**Objective:** *To assess hand washing practice and associated factors among primary school children in Damot Woide Woreda of Wolaita zone, southern Ethiopia.*

**Methods:** *Institution based cross sectional study was conducted in Damot Woide Woreda of Wolaita zone from Feb 12-28 /2018. Multistage cluster sampling was used and a total of 580 students in six primary schools from grade 5-8 were selected by simple random sampling. Data was collected by using interviewer administered pre-tested structured questionnaires by trained data collectors. Data was checked for completeness, edited manually, coded and entered in to Epi*

*Data version 3.1 for data clearance and exported into SPSS version 20 to be analyzed. Both bivariate and multivariable logistic regression analyses were used.*

**Result:** *This study showed that 28.10% of [95% CI: 24.8-31.7] students had practiced proper hand washing practice. Being grade 8 [Adjusted OR =3.54, 95% CI:1.52, 8.23], urban residence [Adjusted OR =18.84, 95% CI:14.02,23.29], having parents [Adjusted OR = 10.74; 95% CI 8.80 to 12.36], teachers [Adjusted OR =6.45; 95% CI 5.52 to 8.99] and health professionals [Adjusted OR = 9.62; 95% CI 2.70 to 14.19], and presence of hand washing facility in school [Adjusted OR =3.84, 95% CI:3.60, 4.07] were found to be significantly associated with proper hand washing practice.*

**Conclusion:** *Proportion of students' proper hand washing practice was low. The grade of students, place of residents', important referents parents, teachers and students who have access to hand washing facilities in schools were significantly associated with hand washing practice.*

**Keywords:** Hand washing practice, primary school children, students.

# Recovery Time and Associated Factors for the Children with Severe Acute Malnutrition Treated at Outpatient Therapeutic Program in Damot Gale Woreda, Southern Ethiopia

BY: AMSAYAW KASSAHUN  
ADVISOR: DR TSEGAYE D. (PhD)  
LEILA H. (MSc)

## ABSTRACT

**Background:** Severe acute malnutrition (SAM) is defined by weight for height  $<-3$  standard deviation or by Mid Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) value of less than 110 mm in children aged 6-59 months. Ethiopian demographic health survey 2016 also shows that 10 percent of children in Ethiopia are wasted, and 3 percent are severely wasted (below  $-3$  SD). Evidences concerning the magnitude of treatment outcome, duration of stay on treatment, and related factors at health- post level in the country are necessary for the effectiveness of SAM treatment. So this study addresses the gaps in understanding factors affecting time to recovery in SAM children who are treated at primary health care units.

**Objective:** to determine factors affecting time to recovery in children with severe acute malnutrition treated at outpatient therapeutic program in Damot gale woreda, southern Ethiopia.

**Method:** A retrospective cohort study is conducted using the data of severe acutely malnourished children admitted to outpatient therapeutic program between January 1, 2015, and January 1, 2017. Data entered into Epi-Data for windows version 4.2 and analyzed using STATA 12 software. The Kaplan Meier product limit, and log-rank tests were used to estimate the time to recovery and the cumulative proportion surviving in a given interval, and compare the survival curves, respectively. The Cox proportional-hazard regression is used to identify predictors of time to recovery. Variables with P-value less than or equal to 0.25 on bivariate cox regression analysis were entered into multivariate cox regression. Significance was declared at  $P < 0.05$  in multivariate cox-regression and considered to be an independent factor.

**Results:** of the total children studied, 289 (50.1%) were Marasmic children and 287 (49.9%) were from kwashiorkor group. Routine medications were administered partially and children with medical problems were managed inappropriately under the program. Children with medical symptoms are 3 times more likely to stay longer on treatment (AHR= 2.81, 95% CI 1.35, 5.89). Children took all types of routine medication were three times more likely to recover faster as compared to the reference group. Children with average weight of 3.95g/kg/day for three weeks were 16% more likely to recover faster than those who failed to register weight gain (AHR=1.16, 95% CI 1.13, 1.18). Children's of parents with walking time of  $>2$  hours are 48% less likely to achieve faster recovery on time (AHR= 1.52, 95% CI 1.19, 1.93). Kaplan Meir survival curve showed that there is significant difference in recovery time among the two cohorts (log rank 54.54,  $\chi^2 (1) P < 0.001$ ).

**Conclusion and recommendation:** management of children with medical problems under the program and partial administration of routine drugs for SAM children were major problems which increased recovery time of children under the program. All stakeholders should focus on improving the capacity of health extension workers on proper management of SAM to achieve effective program in terms of shortening recovery time.

**Keywords:** time to recovery, severe acute malnutrition, outpatient therapeutic care, southern Ethiopia.

# UNMET NEED OF MODERN CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS AMONG CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN IN DAMOT WOYDE DISTRICT, SNNPR, ETHIOPIA

BY: ANBESSAW WOLDE (BSC)

ADVISOR: DR. KASA DAKA (PhD) AND CHALA WOGI (MPH)

## ABSTRACT

**Background:** Family planning is the ability of individuals and couples to anticipate and attain their desired number of children and the spacing and timing of their birth. Among women who are not currently using contraception, some indicate that they want to space births, while others indicate that they want to limit birth. These groups of women are classified as having an unmet need for modern contraceptive methods.

**Objective:** To assess prevalence and associated factors of unmet need for modern contraceptive method among currently married women in Damot Woyde District, SNNPR, Ethiopia.

**Methods:** Community- based cross- sectional study was conducted from February 20-28/2017. Multi stage sampling procedure was employed to select 658 currently married women in child bearing age in study areas. A pretested interviewer administered a questionnaire was used for data collection. Bivariate and multiple logistic regression analysis were used to identify the correlates of dependent variable and the crude and adjusted odds ratios at 95% confidence interval. P-value <0.05 was considered to declare a result as statistically significant.

**Results:** The total unmet need for modern contraceptive methods was 169(26.3%); 95% CI: 22.9% - 29.7% among currently married women for the study participants. In multiple logistic regression analysis educational status with AOR=9.23; 95% CI:1.04-81.98, total number of living children with AOR=10.33; 95% CI:2.01-53.16, don't knew to use alternative choice of modern contraceptive methods with AOR=2.43; 95% CI:1.42-4.17, little perceived risk of pregnancy due to infrequent sexual intercourse with AOR=2.57; 95% CI:1.54-4.30 and little perceived risk of pregnancy due to breast feeding with AOR=2.55; 95% CI:1.50-4.31 were factors associated with unmet need of modern contraceptive methods.

**Conclusion and recommendation:** The study revealed that unmet need for modern contraceptive methods was found to be high compared to the national and regional figures. Therefore, community health agents and health workers should be strengthening communication and discussion at the grass root level in order to promote women to use alternative choices of modern contraceptive methods. The district health office and other concerned bodies should collaborate with the education office to expand formal and non-formal women education to contribute for the decrement of unmet need for modern contraceptive methods. **Keywords:** Unmet need, family planning, contraceptive, Ethiopia

# UTILIZATION OF COMMUNITY HEALTH INFORMATION SYSTEM AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS IN HEALTH POSTS OF HADIYA ZONE, ETHIOPIA

BY ANHEAL HINTSA

Advisor: NIGUSSE MEKONNEN (Assistant professor of public health)

## ABSTRACT

**Background:** *the regular use of reliable health information from a well-designed routine health information system is indispensable for ensuring and sustaining improvements in health system performance. However, In Ethiopia the prevailing practice in terms of effectively utilizing health information is not satisfactory and utilization of health information at the local level is still a challenge.*

**Objective:** *To determine utilization of Community Health information systems and associated factors in health posts of Hadiya zone, Ethiopia.*

**Method:** *Facility based cross- sectional study design was conducted in the health post of Hadiya zone, from February 1 to 15/2018 using both quantitative and qualitative approach. The calculated sample of 420 Health Extension workers found in 210 health posts was allocated to each district proportionally based on their number of health posts. Then, Health posts were selected by simple random sampling method from each district, and health extension workers found in the selected health posts was part of the study. Quantitative data was collected using a structured questionnaire. Multivariable logistic regression was used to identify significantly associated factors. For qualitative study, health extension workers who did not participate in quantitative study were selected purposively based on their work experience.*

**Result:** *Overall, the good utilization of community health information was 41%. Monthly Supportive supervision (AOR=1.72; CI=1.02, 2.91), written feedback (AOR=5.33; CI = 3.27, 8.69) and Compiled and send additional parallel reports (AOR=4.41; CI =2.35-8.30) were factors significantly associated with utilization of community health information system.*

*In qualitative study, the existing tools were difficult to use and understand because they were prepared in English language, high burden of workload and no adequate work force at health post level were the main challenge in using CHIS.*

**Conclusion and Recommendation:** *Utilization of health information at the health post level was found to be far below the national expectation. It needs major improvement in the frequency of supportive supervision, sending of written feedback and improving integrated reporting channel system.*

Key terms: Community health information systems, utilization of health information, Ethiopia

# **MAGNITUDE OF MOTHER TO CHILD TRANSMISSION OF HIV INFECTION AND ITS DETERMINANTS AT ARBA MINCH GENERAL HOSPITAL AND ARBAMINCH HEALTH CENTER, SOUTHERN ETHIOPIA.**

**BY: ASHEBIR BAYISSA**  
**ADVISOR: TADELE DANA (Assistant Professor)**

## **ABSTRACT**

**Background:** *Mother to child transmission of the Human Immune Virus accounts for most (90%) of pediatric HIV infection. Mother to Child Transmission of HIV infection is from 20 to 45 percent if there is no any intervention. Hence, this research has shown the magnitude and its determinant at Arba minch Hospital and Health center to set prevention plan.*

**Objective–** *The aim of this study was to assess the magnitude of mother to child transmission of HIV Infection and its determinants among HIV exposed infants enrolled at Arbaminch Hospital and Health center.*

**Methods:** *Secondary data analysis of data records was conducted from July 25, 2018 to August 25, 2018. The sample required for this study was proportionally allocated to each institution based on their number of HIV Exposed infants enrolled in care and follow up. To select a total of 544study participants, simple random sampling techniques was used and then data was collected and entered using Epi info version 7 statistical software and analyzed by SPSS version 21.Both bivariate and multivariate analysis were carried out to identify association between dependent and independent variables. In binary logistic regression analysis P value less than 0.25 were used for multivariable analysis and then, only p value < 0.05 was considered statistically significant.*

**Results:** *This study revealed that, the prevalence of children tested for HIV infection was 5.7%and, those infants born from mothers who did not enrolled for HIV care were six times more likely become HIV infected(AOR: 6.19, 95% CI: 2.25,17.02).Concerning maternal level of CD4 cell counts those infants were born from those mother with CD4 level less than or equal to 200 cells per deciliter were three times more likely become HIV infected (AOR: 3.17, 95% CI: 1.16,8.69) as compared to their counter parts and finally infants who did not receive ARV prophylaxis at birth were four times more likely become HIV infected (AOR: 4.07, 95% CI: 1.07,15.48) as compared to their counter parts.*

**Conclusion:** *This finding has shown as there is still low infection among infants who are born from HIV infected mothers and enrolled to care in between August 1, 2010 to August 1, 2016 at Arbaminch Hospital and Health center.*

**Recommendation:** *PMTCT service needs to be availed at all health facilities level, including at health post by offering special training for health extension workers by being with NGOs.*

**Keywords:** *HIV, Infant, Magnitude, Transmission, Exposed, Arbaminch, Gamogo*

# **PREVALENCE OF UNDER NUTRITION AND ASSOCIATED FACTOR ON ADULT TUBERCULOSIS PATIENT IN WOLAITA ZONE, SOUTHERN ETHIOPIA**

**By: - BAYOUSH MOGES  
ADVISOR: DR.TSEGAYE A (ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR)**

## **ABSTRACT**

**Background:** *Malnutrition and tuberculosis are both problems of considerable magnitude in most of the so-called under developed regions of the world. Under nutrition has long been recognized as a cardinal feature of tuberculosis. It is likely caused by a combination of reduction in appetite, leading to a decrease in energy intake, interacting with increased losses and altered metabolism as part of the inflammatory and immune responses .*

**Objective:** *To assess the prevalence of under nutrition and associated factors among adult tuberculosis patients on selected health facilities of Wolaitta Zone, southern Ethiopia, 2018.*

**Methods:** *Facility- based cross-sectional study was conducted at 20 selected health facilities of Wolaitta Zone. Multi-stage cluster sampling technique was used to select 253 adult tuberculosis patients. Data Collected using prepared questionnaire by trained health workers at facility level, entered and cleaned in Epi-Data version 3.1, and exported to SPSS version 20 for analysis. Logistic regressions were done and odds ratios with 95% confidence intervals were calculated to identify associated factors.*

**Results:** *In this study the overall prevalence of under nutrition was found to be 49.4%( 95% CI: 43.2,55.6).Income using wealth index(AOR=2.6, 95% CI:1.1-5.7), education (AOR =4.0,95% CI: 0.7,21.6), eating staples food on their weekly consumption (AOR=4.7, 95% CI: 1.8–12.2)and type of tuberculosis (AOR=3.0, 95% CI:1.3,6.9)were risk factors strongly associated with under nutrition.*

**Conclusion:** *Prevalence of under nutrition which was found to be 49.4 %. It is high as compared to regional guideline recommended for it that is about 30%. Inadequate dietary intake due to patients' inability to access adequate nutritious food causing under nutrition .Most clients were food insecure and was normally eating a staple and cereals at main meals rather than animal products. The proportion of malnutrition status of patients is higher in those patients unable to read and write and as compared to other levels of education.*

**Keywords:** Under nutrition, Tuberculosis, Dietary intake.

# QUALITY OF POST ABORTION CARE SERVICE AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS IN HEALTH FACILITIES OF SODO TOWN, WOLAITA ZONE, SNNPR

BY: DAWIT DESALEGN

ADVISOR: ESKINDER WOLKA (PhD CANDIDATE) AND FELEKE H/MICHAEL

## ABSTRACT

**Background:** Access to quality, safe abortion services prevents mortality and morbidity among women and constitutes an integral part of comprehensive reproductive health and service satisfaction a commonly used indicator for measuring the quality in health care. Clinical outcomes, patient retention, medical malpractice claims and problems related to abortion were neglected and access to quality post abortion care was very limited. The aim of this study was to assess quality care with abortions service among women's visiting health facilities of Soddo Town.

**Objective:** To assess quality care and associated factors on post-abortion service in health facilities of Sodo Town in Wolaita zone in 2018.

**Methods Method:** A facility based cross-sectional study design with both quantitative and qualitative methods was conducted. Patients exit interview and direct service observation from 311 post-abortion patient's, in-depth interview for 20 health care providers and coordinator a self-administered questionnaire from 22 provider and inventory of equipment and supplies were used for the assessment of three health centers, two hospitals and were included in the study. Data entered by Epi Info version 3.5.1 and analyzed by SPSS software version 20, descriptive statistics and summary measures of the variables were conducted. A crude and adjusted odds ratio with 95% confidence interval from bivariate and multi-varieties analyses was used to measure association between dependent and independent variables and for quantitative data thematic analysis's used.

**Result:** Overall, 87.7% of the patients responded from the perspective that they were satisfied with the services they received. Those who responded that waiting time was too long (AOR = 0.1, 95% CI, [0.05-0.19]) and who had difficulty in locating or getting services inadequate (AOR = 0.08, 95% CI = [0.01-0.16]) were appeared to be less satisfied. In-depth interview respondents it was clearly shown that provision of important lifesaving information was overlooked and informants felt sad to see clients suffer from poor setup due to less attention given to abortion services.

**Conclusion:** Overall, the majority of patients responded that they were satisfied with the services from their perspective. However, clients who experienced waiting time too long and had difficulty in getting services had less satisfaction.

# **SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS AMONG PREPARATORY SCHOOL ADOLESCENTS IN SODO TOWN, SOUTHERN ETHIOPIA: A CROSS SECTIONAL STUDY**

**BY: FUAD KASSIM**

**ADVISOR: MENGISTU M. (ASS'T. PROF) AND BEFIKADU B. (MPH)**

## **ABSTRACT**

**Background:** *Adolescents cover the age of 10 to 19 years and it is a transition period in life from dependent childhood to self-reliant adulthood. The global burden of sexually transmitted infections remains high. Sexually transmitted infections have serious consequences beyond the immediate impact of the infection itself. A little is known about the correlates of sexually transmitted infection among adolescent students in Ethiopia.*

**Objective:** *this study aimed to assess self-reported sexually transmitted infection and associated factors among preparatory school adolescents in Sodo town, Southern, Ethiopia*

**Methods:** *A cross-sectional study was conducted from Jan 1- Feb 30/ 2018 among 731 adolescents in five preparatory schools. A total of 30 sections were selected through a probability proportional to size method. Systematic random sampling was used to recruit study participants. The data was collected by self-administered structured questionnaire. Epi Data manager and client entry version 4.0.0.42 were used for data entry. Statistical analysis was done by using STATA version 12. Those variables that show association with a cut point of  $p < 0.2$  in bivariate was considered for a multiple logistic regression to examine association between dependent and independent variables and to control the confounder.  $P$ -value  $< 0.05$  with 95 % confidence interval (CI) along with OR (odds ratio) was used to declare statistical significance associations.*

**Result:** *Of 704 study participants the prevalence of self-reported STIs among preparatory school adolescents in the study was 29.1% (n=205). Being male [AOR= 4.1, 95% CI: 1.4-11.7, pvalue=0.008], having multiple sexual partner [AOR=3.0, 95% CI: 1.16-7.88, p-value= 0.029], substance use [AOR= 6.6, 95% CI: 2.5-17.2, p-value<0.001], educational status of individuals with whom lives with [AOR= 6.9, 95% CI: 1.0-46.9, p-value= 0.047], knowledge of sexually transmitted infections [AOR= 5.2, 95% CI: 1.9-13.9, p-value= 0.001] and sexual intercourse with commercial sex workers [AOR= 5.5, 95% CI: 1.2-25.9, p-value=0.031] were associated with self-reporting STI.*

**Conclusion and Recommendation:** *A considerable proportion of self-reported STI was noticed in the current study. It is timely and of high importance to initiate integrated sexual health promotion, sexual health screening, and as well as encouraging better treatment seeking behaviors for in-school adolescents. School administration and staff should take the initiative and bring healthy sexual behavior to their students by strengthening anti-AIDS and reproductive health clubs.*

**Keywords:** Self-reported STI, preparatory school, Adolescents, Sodo, Ethiopia

# DIETARY PRACTICE AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS AMONG LACTATING MOTHERS OF INFANTS BELOW 6 MONTHS IN SODO ZURIYA DISTRICT, WOLAITA ZONE, SNNP, ETHIOPIA

BY:- HABTAMU ELIAS  
ADVISOR: THILAGAVATHI.T (PhD)

## ABSTRACT

**Background:** Poor dietary practice of lactating mothers induce metabolic disturbances early in life of infancy, particularly those related to nutrition induce irreversible physiologic alterations in infant. Therefore, nutritional inadequacy of the lactating mothers not only affects milk composition and production but also the health of the mothers and infants, and adulthood of human life. However, fewer studies have targeted on the dietary practice of lactating mothers and maternal health related to lactation even though not assessed the recommended extra meal intake.

**Objectives:** To assess the dietary practice and associated factors among lactating mothers.

**Method:** Community -based cross sectional study was used. The study was conducted in Sodo Zuriya district, Wolaita zone, Southern Ethiopia. Trained health professional data collectors were collected data by house to house interview and food weighment survey from randomly selected 10 kebeles out of 31 rural kebles in the study area. A total of 627 lactating mothers were selected by systematic sampling method. A well- framed structured and pretested questionnaire was used to collect the data such as socio economic and behavioral factors. Dietary diversity score and food frequency questioner were used to collect dietary pattern of the participants. A sub sample of 30 lactating mother's actual and estimated dietary consumption was recorded for two days including one weekday and one weekend day by food weighment survey using digital kitchen scale and standard measuring tools developed from the study area to assess energy and nutrient intake of lactating mothers. The collected data was entered and cleaned by Epidata version 3.1 and analyzed by using SPSS version 20 software.

**Results:** Among study participants 49.8% of mothers have poor dietary practice. Only 27.7% of mothers met the minimum dietary diversity for women with mean MDD-W of  $4.0 \pm 1.2$  SD. Majority of participants 92.4%, 87.6% and 82.8% took milk/milk products, starchy staples and fat or oil at least once or more times respectively and 39.3% of lactating mothers had never taken vit A rich fruit or vegetables prior to survey week. Mean and standard deviation of energy intake of lactating mothers in study setting was  $1586.45 \pm 374.13$  kcal. The independent variables counseled about nutrition (AOR=0.309(.172-.555)), Frequency of antenatal care (AOR=0.405(0.180-0.909)) and staple food available/production at house hold (AOR =0.572(0.333-0.983)) were significantly associated in multiple logistic regression with p-value <0.05.

**Conclusion and recommendation:** In general, the dietary practice of lactating mothers in this setting was below the national reports and recommendations of WHO/FAO/UNU. To improve this, dietary practice it is important to work on mothers' awareness on special physiology change based dietary practice and mixed way of cultivation.

**Keywords:** Dietary practice, Lactating mothers, Sodo Zuriya District.

# UNDER NUTRITION AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS AMONG ADULT CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE PATIENTS IN SELECTED HOSPITALS IN ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA

BY MAHDER ASEFA  
ADVISOR: THILAGAVATHI THANGAVEL (PhD)  
AMENE ABEBE (ASSISTANT PROFESSOR)

## ABSTRACT

**Background:** Although the disease state `chronic kidney disease` is irreversible, effective monitoring and diagnosis of under nutrition in chronic kidney disease patients can effectively slow the worsening of the disease. Assessment and identification of factors associated with the nutritional status of chronic kidney disease patients can help in better control of disease and can improve survival of patients. Since the numbers of patients heading to end stage of renal disease are increasing in Addis Ababa hospitals, identifying the factors associated with under nutrition to control the burden as well as enhance the quality of life of these patients is the need for the hour. Hence, the study was conducted under the following objective.

**Objective:** To determine the prevalence and identify factors associated with under nutrition among adult chronic kidney disease patients.

**Methods:** An institution based cross- sectional study was conducted in selected hospitals in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia from May to August, 2018. Data were collected by using a structured and pre-tested questionnaire. The patient's chart was reviewed to collect data on medical profile. Anthropometric measurements were taken using calibrated instruments to calculate body mass index. The serum Albumin level was determined by EPHI national HIV reference laboratory standard procedure. Data were entered and cleaned in Epi data version 3.1 and exported to SPSS version 21 for analysis. Descriptive and summary statistics were calculated. Bivariate and multivariable logistic regression analyses were computed, and the level of statistical significance was declared at p-value <0.05.

**Results:** The prevalence of under nutrition in adult chronic kidney disease patients in this study was 43.1%. The cause of disease, duration of illness, serum albumin level and stage of the disease were found to a significantly associated. The odds of developing under nutrition in diabetic patients was two times higher than patients diagnosed with glomerulonephrities [AOR= 2.00: 95% CI, 1.09-2.66]. The odds of developing under nutrition in patients diagnosed with chronic kidney disease for greater than four years is 3 times higher than those diagnosed with CKD for only less than three years [AOR=2.60: 95% CI, 0.38-3.99]. Stage 5 CKD patients have 3 times higher chance of developing under nutrition than stage 1 and 2 patients [AOR=3.25: 95% CI, 1.00-3.87].

**Conclusion and recommendation:** The prevalence of under nutrition in this study was higher. Diabetic kidney disease patients and those patients in stage IV and V must be strictly followed for nutritional screening.

# **MISSED OPPORTUNITIES OF IMMUNIZATION AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS AMONG CHILDREN AGED 0-23 MONTH ATTENDING PEDIATRIC OUTPATIENT DEPARTMENT OF SHINSHICHO PRIMARY HOSPITAL, KEMBATA TEMBARO ZONE-SNNPR, ETHIOPIA.**

**BY: - BEHAILU BOGALE**  
**ADVISOR: TADELE DANA (Assistant Professor)**  
**SOLOMON ABRHA (Assistant Professor)**

## **ABSTRACT**

**Background:** Immunization is unquestionably one of the most cost effective and lifesaving public health interventions that can be used to protect children from vaccine preventable disease. However, Nearly 1 in 10 children worldwide has not received any pentavalent vaccine. Most of unvaccinated and under-vaccinated children live in 10 large counties including Ethiopia. Missed Opportunity for Immunization contributes significantly to under immunization of children.

**Objective:** To determine the prevalence of missed opportunity for immunization and associated factors among children aged 0-23 months attending pediatric OPD of Shinshicho primary hospital.

**Methodology:** hospital-based cross-sectional study involved both quantitative and qualitative method was conducted between January 1 and February 30, 2018 at the Pediatric outpatient departments of Shinshicho primary hospital. A total of 373 mothers/caretakers of the children aged 0-23 month were chosen by using consecutive sampling technique. It involved client exit interviews and reviews of child immunization cards plus parental recall. Participants (health workers) for in-depth interview were selected purposively based on their work place and experience of five years and above at Shinshicho primary hospital in pediatric OPD. The data was entered into SPSS, Version 20.0 and analyzed using descriptive statistics and logistic regression analysis which was done to determine factors associated with missed opportunity. The results were presented in tables, graphs and pie charts.

**Results:** 373 children aged 0-23 months were included in the study and the overall magnitude of missed opportunity for immunization was 55.5%. Factors significantly associated with missed opportunity for immunization were: sick child visit (AOR = 19.9, 95% CI: 10.1- 39.3), children age (AOR=4.96, 95% CI: 2.2-11.2) and educational level of caretakers (AOR=11.6, 95%CI: 5.326-25.173). The reasons given for missed opportunity of immunization were mainly physician did not consult about vaccination, caretakers of child decide that treat sick child first and absence of more children to conduct the session.

**Conclusion and recommendations:** Minimizing missed opportunities and factors that prevent vaccination service can help to improve immunization coverage. Routine screening for immunization status should be carried out on all children who visit health services for any reason and link with immunization service and strengthening of routine refresher courses of the health workers on basic immunization with regular updates.

**Keywords:** Missed opportunity for immunization, associated factors, Ethiopia.

# EXCLUSIVE BREAST FEEDING AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS AMONG LACTATING MOTHERS IN KONSO DISTRICT, SOUTHERN, ETHIOPIA

BY: - MULUSHEWA LEMMA

ADVISOR: THILAGAVATHI THANGAVEL (ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR)

## ABSTRACT

**Back ground:** Exclusive breast feeding is the most widely known and effective intervention for preventing early-childhood deaths. Optimum breastfeeding practices can prevent 1.4 million deaths worldwide among children under five every year. However, many studies used the 24 hour recall method, which cannot show the exclusive breast feeding practice of the first six month of life, and overestimate the prevalence of EBF. Thus, this study was aimed to assess the EBF practice among mothers with child 6-23 month old in Konso district.

**Objective:** To assess the prevalence of exclusive breast feeding practice and associated factors among lactating mothers in Konso district, SNNPR, Ethiopia 2018.

**Method:** A community- based cross-sectional study was conducted from January to February/2018. A simple random sampling technique was used to select a total of 411 mothers who have a child 6-23 month of age. A pretested structured questionnaire was used to collect data. The data were entered into Epi info version 3.5.1 and analyzed using SPSS V.20. Descriptive statistics, bivariate and multiple logistic regression analysis were used to find out the association.

**Result:** The prevalence of exclusive breast feeding practice was 23% (95% CI 18.3, 26.6). Mothers who attended secondary and above level of education (AOR: 7.04, 95% CI: 2.52, 19.69), mothers who had got four ANC follow up (AOR= 3.41, 95% CI: 1.08, 10.77), mothers who gave at health facilities (AOR: 4.79, 95% CI: 2.04, 11.26), mothers who gave birth spontaneously (AOR = 6.9, 95% CI: 2.38, 20.10), mothers who had received postnatal care (AOR= 3.55, 95% CI: 1.77, 7.13) and counseled on exclusive breast feeding (AOR = 4.15, 95% CI: 1.72, 10.01 ) were more likely to practice exclusively breast feeding than their counterparts.

**Conclusion:** The prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding mothers in the district is found to be below WHO infant and Young Children recommendation. Thus, emphasis should be given to improve women's education, promote institutional delivery and strengthening quality of service in continuum of care, moreover; special attention should be given to mothers who gave birth by caesarean section.

**Keywords:** Exclusive breast feeding, Factor associated with exclusive breast feeding, Konso district, Southern Ethiopia.

# MODERN CONTRACEPTIVE UTILIZATION AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS AMONG HIV POSITIVE REPRODUCTIVE AGE WOMEN ATTENDING ART UNIT IN WOLAITA ZONE GOVERNMENTAL HEALTH FACILITY, SOUTHERN ETHIOPIA

**BY: SELOME GENETA**  
**ADVISOR: AMENE ABEBE (Assistant Professor)**

## ABSTRACT

### **Background:**

*Modern contraceptive use prevents new HIV infection and unintended pregnancies among women living with HIV. Pregnancy among HIV positive women is an issue of public health importance because of poor maternal outcomes and pediatric HIV infections. Individuals with Human Immunodeficiency virus want to use contraceptive method. However the extent of contraceptive use varies by different characteristics is not well understood. This study contributes to the existing literature by how contraceptive use varies by socio demographic, personal and reproductive related characteristics.*

**Objective:** *To assess modern contraceptive utilization and associated factors among HIV positive reproductive age women attending ART unit in Wolaita zone health facilities.*

**Method:** *Facility -based cross sectional study was conducted among 833 reproductive age women attending ART unit in Wolaita zone health facilities. Structured questionnaire was used to collect data. EPI data 3.1 statistical software was used for data entry, SPSS version 20.0 was used for data analysis. Bivariate analysis was conducted to select potential variables for multi variable analyses and statistical significance was declared at a P.value less than 0.05 for multi variable analysis.*

**Result:** *Four hundred ninety seven (59.7%) participants utilize contraceptive and 14.1% of them are dual method users the most highly utilized method was injectable contraceptive .Being urban women (AOR 1.75, 95% CI 1.16, 2.62), Having 1 or 2 living children (AOR 6.85, 95% CI 3.71, 12.6), Having 3 and more living child (AOR 4.9, 95% CI 2.46 ,9.76) and having discordant partner test (AOR 2.58, 95% CI 1.61,4.15) more likely to use contraceptive .Being Widowed (AOR 0.07 , 95% CI 0.04 , 0.12) and divorced (AOR 0.18 , 95% CI 0.11,0.28) less likely to use contraceptive.*

**Conclusion** *In this study majority of women have information on contraceptive use, about half of them utilize and only few provided from ART clinic. Marital status, residence, number of living children and partner test result were found to be significant associated factors for contraceptive use. Intervention targeting to a women who are widowed, divorced, rural, who don't have children and with positive partner test could improve contraceptive utilization.*

**Key:** HIV, ART.

# INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING PRACTICE AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS AMONG MOTHERS/CAREGIVERS OF CHILDREN AGED 0-23 MONTHS IN LEMMO DISTRICT, HADIYA ZONE, SOUTHERN ETHIOPIA

**BY: TAMIRAT FOGA MUGORO**  
**ADVISOR: KASSA DAKA (PhD)**  
**CHALA WOGI (ASSISTANT PROFESSOR)**

## ABSTRACT

**Background:** Infant and young child feeding is a cornerstone of care for childhood development. In the world sixty percent of the infant and young child deaths occur due to malnutrition where two-third of these deaths attributed to suboptimal child feeding practices. The impacts of inappropriate infant and young child feeding practices are great in developing countries, the importance of investing in this crucial area to ensure that children grow to their full potential free from the adverse consequences of compromised nutritional status and preventable illnesses.

**Objective:** To assess infant and young child feeding Practices and associated factors among mothers/caregivers of children aged 0-23 months

**Methods:** A community- based cross-sectional study was conducted in Lemmo district from January to February in 2018. Randomly selected 394 mothers/caregivers having children aged 0-23 months were the final sampling units for this study. First, all local administrative units (kebeles) of residents were taken from such lists in the district. Secondly, the sample size was proportionally allocated to each unit (kebele) by population sizes. Data were collected by using a structured questionnaire through face to face interview. Descriptive statistics was done for univariate results, and we applied bivariate logistic regression to look for crude association and multivariable logistic regression to model predictors with effect measures and 95% confidence intervals (CI). Statistical significance was decided at  $P < 0.05$ .

**Results:** The proportion of good infant and young child feeding practice was 42.0% at 95% CI: (37.6, 47.2) in this study. The prevalence of exclusive breast feeding practice was 63.9% and the prevalence of complementary feeding practice was 61.3% in this study. Factors that showed significant association with infant and young child feeding practice were counselling about breastfeeding during antenatal care follow up [AOR=3.277, 95% CI: (1.897, 5.660)] and maternal education [AOR=1.701, 95% CI: (1.046, 2.766)].

**Conclusion:** Appropriate infant and young child feeding practices in the study area was poor compared to the standard recommends for it. Maternal education and getting counseling about breastfeeding during antenatal care follow up were found to have association with mother infant and young child feeding practice. So, that interventions focusing on behavioral change and communications should be strengthened.

**Keywords:** Infant and Young Child Feeding, complementary feeding, Exclusive Breastfeeding

# APPROPRIATE COMPLEMENTARY FEEDING PRACTICE AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS AMONG MOTHERS OF CHILDREN AGED 6-23 MONTHS AT HADERO TOWN, SOUTH, ETHIOPIA

BY: - MISGANA BOLTANO  
ADVISOR: TAKELE TADESSE (PHD) AND FEKADU ELIAS

## ABSTRACT

**Background:** Globally, every year more than one third of all child deaths are attributed to malnutrition and it is expected that 6% of under-five child mortality every year can be reduced through age specific infant and young child feeding practice. Feeding with appropriate complementary foods starting from 6 months onwards leads to better growth and health outcome. However, previous studies in Ethiopia on appropriate complementary feeding practice mainly focused on timely initiation and this study tries to assess based on three Infant and Young Child Feeding indicators.

**Objective:** To assess appropriate complementary feeding practice and associated factors among mothers of children aged 6-23 months at Hadero Town, South Ethiopia.

**Methods:** A community based cross-sectional study was conducted in Hadero Town, South Ethiopia from February to March 2018 using both quantitative and qualitative approaches. Systematic sampling method was used to select 636 mother child pairs. Trained data collectors administered a pre-tested and structured questionnaire for data collection. Participants for focus group discussion were selected purposively. Data were entered using Epi data version 3.1 statistical software. The statistical package for the social sciences version 20.0 was employed for descriptive and logistics regression analysis. The results were reported by using Adjusted Odds Ratio with 95% CI and p value less than 0.05 were considered as statistically significant.

**Results:** The response rate was 98.3 %. The prevalence of appropriate complementary feeding practices was 32% with 95%CI (28.3-35.7). Higher rates of appropriate complementary feeding practice were observed among those who possessed TV/Radio (AOR 2.04; 95%CI 1.05-3.95), increased age of child (AOR 5.95; 95%CI 1.90-18.63) and low income of household (AOR 0.105; 95%CI 0.03-0.43), (AOR 0.148; 95%CI 0.05-0.46) were significantly associated.

**Conclusion and Recommendation:** Thirty two percent of mothers practiced appropriate complementary feeding, which is low, even if it is better compared to previous studies. More than two third of mothers were not practicing appropriate complementary feeding, considering timely initiation, meal frequency and dietary diversity. Mothers of infants (6-8 and 9-11 months) should be given special emphasis on appropriate complementary feeding practices, empowering women and improving their household income through different projects should be encouraged. Furthermore disseminating complementary feeding information through mass media should be strengthened.

**Keywords:** complementary feeding practice, associated factors, Ethiopia

# DIETARY DIVERSITY AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS AMONG 6-23 MONTHS OF AGE CHILDREN IN KACHA BIRA DISTRICT, SOUTHERN ETHIOPIA

BY: BIRHANU G/WOLD  
ADVISOR: TSEGAYEDEMSSIE (PhD)  
SHIMELASH BITEW (MPH)

## ABSTRACT

**Background:** Dietary diversity for children aged 6-23 months is consumption of foods from seven food groups over a reference period, usually 24 hours, 3 days or 7 days. Increasing the variety of foods in the diet ensures that there is adequate intake of essential nutrients. Lack of dietary diversity especially for children 6-23 months is critical because they require energy and nutrient-dense foods for both physical and mental growth and development. However, there is lack of evidences about dietary diversity and its associated factors in the area.

**Objective:** The main objective of this study was to measure 0065 minimum dietary diversity and identify associated factors of children 6-23 months of age in Kacha Bira woreda, Southern Ethiopia.

**Methods:** A community based cross-sectional study design was conducted in February 2018 among 6-23 months old children residing in rural community of Kacha Bira district, Southern Ethiopia. Two stage cluster sampling method was applied to select 623 child-mother/care giver paired study population. Pre-tested and interviewer administered questionnaire was used for data collection. Data were entered and cleaned by Epi data 3.1 and exported to SPSS version 20 for statistical analysis. Those variables with  $p < 0.25$  at bivariate analysis were fitted to multivariable analysis. Odds ratio with 95% CI was calculated to ascertain the significant association between exposure and outcome variables.

**Results:** In this study, 46.1%(95% CI: 42.1-50.0) children aged 6-23 months were fed on adequately diversified diet the day before data collection. Maternal age 18-24 years [AOR=3.68(95%CI: 1.18, 6.22)], post natal care follow up [AOR=8.80(95%CI: 5.17, 14.98)], children within age group 6-11 months [AOR=2.04(95%CI: 1.24, 3.39)] and being household food secured [AOR=3.64(95%CI: 2.27, 5.84)] were the factors associated with dietary diversity.

**Conclusion and Recommendation:** Less than half of mothers fed adequately diversified diet to their children aged 6-23 months which was very low. All mothers should be encouraged to take postnatal care follow up and agricultural sectors should strengthen implementation of nutrition sensitive agriculture to ensure households to be food secured so as to feed their children on diversified diets.

# **RISK FACTORS OF LOW BIRTH WEIGHT AMONG NEWBORNS IN SILTE ZONE HOSPITALS, SOUTHERN ETHIOPIA: A CASE CONTROL STUDY**

**BY MUBAREK HUSSEN**  
**ADVISOR: MENGISTU MESKELE (ASSISTANT PROF.)**  
**WOLDIE FACHA (ASSISTANT PROF.)**

## **ABSTRACT**

**Background:** *Low birth weight remains the most important leading causes of neonatal morbidity, mortality and future-life nutrition problem in Ethiopia where maternal nutritional and medical problems as well as poor over all obstetric care are common. Low birth weight is a major cause for neonatal mortality next to congenital abnormality and neonatal sepsis in current study area. However, to the investigator's information in the study area modifiable potential determinants of low birth weight with possible interventions have received little attention.*

**Objective:** *This study was aimed to identify risk factors of low birth weight among newborns in Silte zone hospitals, Southern Ethiopia.*

**Methods:** *A case control study was conducted by taking 404 mothers with their newborns (101 cases and 303 controls), from April to May 30/2018 by using probability proportion to population size sampling technique. Data were collected from mothers by using pretested questionnaire, then entered in to Epi-Info 3.5.4, and analyzed on SPSS 20. Descriptive analyses were computed. Bivariate and multivariate analyses were used to calculate odds ratio with 95% confidence intervals to estimate the association between independent variables and dependent variable and variables with p-value <0.05 considered as statistically significant.*

**Result:** *This study showed that mid upper arm circumference <23cm [AOR=11.38, 95% CI [2.35, 35.16] ], mothers not received iron folate during pregnancy [AOR=2.6, 95% CI [1.01, 6.71] ], inadequate maternal dietary diversity [AOR=2.64 95% CI [1.1, 6.35] ], birth interval <2 years [AOR= 3.62 95% CI [1.46, 8.98] ], and hypertensive disorder of pregnancy [AOR= 4.95 95% CI [1.17, 9.56] ], were independently and significantly associated with low birth weight.*

**Conclusion and recommendation:** *Maternal under-nutrition measured by MUAC less than 23cm, lack of iron folate supplementation, inadequate MDD, short birth spacing less than two years and hypertensive disorder at pregnancy were identified as significant predictors of LBW among neonates. Therefore, low birth weight is still current and an existing public health problem in current study area. Improved maternal nutrition by early detection of maternal malnutrition, and strengthen iron folate supplements for pregnant mothers, and improved medical condition with treatment of complication and infections needs to be enhanced by health workers and public health intervention programmers to halt determinants of low birth weight.*

# **DIETARY PRACTICE AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS AMONG PREGNANT WOMEN IN WOLAITA SODO TOWN, SOUTHERN ETHIOPIA**

**BY: TIMAR WOLEBO**

**ADVISOR: WONDEMAGEGN PAULOS (PhD CANDIDATE)**

**BEFEKADU BEKELE (MSc)**

## **ABSTRACT**

**Background:** *Nutritional awareness and practice of woman during pregnancy determine their nutritional status which significantly affects the outcome of pregnancy. However, little has been explored about dietary practice and associated factors among pregnant women in Wolaita Sodo Town, SNNPR, Ethiopia.*

**Objective:** *The objective of this research was to assess the dietary practices and associated factors among pregnant women.*

**Methods and Materials:** *A community based cross sectional study was conducted to collect data from 609 pregnant women of Wolaita Sodo Town. Two stage cluster and simple sampling techniques was used to select clusters. Systematic sampling was used to select the study subjects. The data were collected using a pre-tested and structured questionnaire from January 1- 30/2018. The data were entered using EpiInfo version 3.5.4 and analyzed by using SPSS version 20. Bivariate and multivariable logistic regression was used to assess factors associated with the outcome variable. Statistical significance was declared at significance level of less than 5%. Descriptive statistics such as frequency, proportions, mean, chart, standard deviation and tables were used to present the study results.*

**Result:** *More than half of pregnant women 354(59.2%) (95% CI: 55.0, 62.9) had a poor dietary practice during pregnancy. Household monthly income (AOR=8.72, 95% CI: 4.51, 16.85), family size (AOR=20.98, 95% CI: 9.38, 46.91), women's educational status (AOR=10.93, 95% CI: 1.29, 91.89), number of pregnancies (AOR=2.14, 95% CI: 1.07, 4.27), number of antenatal visits (AOR=5.76, 95% CI: 2.18, 15.18) and gap in between pregnancies (AOR=2.53, 95% CI: 1.15, 5.53) were factors statistically associated with dietary practice of pregnant women.*

**Conclusion and recommendations:** *Nearly 60% of the study subjects lacked the basic and the essential practice to consume vegetables, fresh fruits, milk products, milk, meat, taking folic acid supply and following specific dietary regimen and others which are very important for healthy pregnancy and its outcomes. Due to this and others the dietary practice of pregnant women in the study setting was found to be poor. Hence, nutrition intervention such as nutrition education in different villages, health centers and health posts and women organizations should be given for the community particularly for the pregnant women concerning nutrition during pregnancy in the study area.*

**Keywords:** *Dietary practice, associated factors, Wolaita sodo.*

# HOUSEHOLD FOOD INSECURITY AMONG RURAL HOUSEHOLD IN DAMOT PULASA DISTRICT SOUTHERN ETHIOPIA

BY: YEMISIRACH SIMON  
ADVISOR: BEREKET YOHANNES (PhD FELLOW)

## ABSTRACT

**Background:** Sufficient food access is a crucial concern for household life and sustainable livelihood functioning. Households who do not have enough access to food also deal with other food insecurity impacts such as income insecurity, health care access barriers and homelessness that harshly affect health.

**Objective:** This study is aimed to assess magnitude of food insecurity and its associated predictors among rural household in Damot Pulasa district southern Ethiopia.

**Methods:** Repeated community -based cross sectional study was conducted on 342 rural household from March 23/2018 to March 29/2018 for round one and April 23/2018 to 29/2018 for round two of data collection period. Out of 23 kebeles, we stratified by agro ecology wet and dry; 3 from wet and 5 from dry then a total of 8 kebeles were selected. Data were collected using pretested study tool through trained data collectors for both rounds of samples. Data were entered, cleaned and analyzed in SPSS 20. Univariate analysis was performed to indicate the burden of problem and extent of participation, bivariate analysis was conducted to identify possible predictors and multivariate analysis was carried out to identify real predictors after controlling confounders.

**Result:** Overall prevalence of household food insecurity was (58.2%) from which (Mildly 32.17%, Moderate 20.2%, Severe 5.84%) in the study area. Households headed with other job options workers like merchant, daily labors, employed etc. were 72% less likely food insecure compared to farmer headed households in the study area (AOR=0.28, CI: 0.12, 0.63). Households having partner of household head working farming as job option were nearly 2 times highly food insecure compared to partners employed in other job options (AOR=1.71, CI: 1.02, 2.88). Households with either husband or wife decide on income for their households were 51% less likely food insecure than households with decision power by other adults (AOR=0.49, CI: 0.28, 0.85).

**Conclusions and Recommendations:** The study provides insight that the prevalence of household food insecurity was considerably high in the study area as compared the study in Woliata zone Abaya district (38.4%). Thus, interventions are needed on different agricultural production and productivity, and diversification of household income source should be added. High focus on rural development can also contribute substantially to food security based on findings.

Keywords: Food insecurity, Predictors, HFIAS, Damot pullasa

## **WATER HANDLING PRACTICE AND LEVEL OF CONTAMINATION FROM SOURCE TO POINT OF USE AMONG PROTECTED WATER BENEFICIARY HOUSEHOLDS OF BOLOSO SORE WOREDA, ETHIOPIA**

**BY: MATUSALA GIZACHEW**

**ADVISOR: AMHA ADMASIE (PhD) AND CHALA WOGI (MPH)**

### **ABSTRACT**

**BACK GROUND:** *The quality of drinking-water is a powerful environmental determinant of health. Safe drinking water is one of the basic necessities for human beings. However, billions of people in the world have not access to it today. Of this, significant number of the population is from the developing countries. Water becomes contaminated with faecal material due to inadequate protection of the source, unhygienic practices of the community at the source and poor household handling practices.*

**OBJECTIVE:** *The objective of this study was to assess water handling practice and level of contamination from source to point of use among protected water beneficiary households of Boloso Sore Woreda, Ethiopia.*

**METHODS:** *A cross-sectional survey was conducted in January 2019. Data were collected using interviewing of households and bacteriological analysis of water. Data management was made by using Epi-info version 3.5.3 for data entry cleaning and SPSS version 21.0 for data analysis. The study included five shallow wells, five protected hand dug wells and eight protected on spot springs, and 75 samples of stored water from different selected households were analyzed for fecal coliform, 545 households for water handling practices were included in the study.*

**RESULTS:** *Sixty percent of shallow wells, sixty percent of protected hand dug wells and 25% protected on-spot springs were found positive for fecal coliform. In general, 44% of water sources samples and 91% household water samples positive for fecal coliform. Household water handling practices were observed during the study period among the participant. In t general, among the observed 545 households, 38% were practicing unsafe water handling practices.*

**CONCLUSION:** *Appropriate protection and management of water sources in addition to regular testing, treatment and monitoring were found to be necessary for the provision of safe water. In addition to this, the safe water handling practices at households should be promoted in the community.*

**KEYWORDS:** Protected drinking water, Bacteriological quality, E-coli, storage container, water handling practices.

# PREVALENCE OF ACTIVE TRACHOMA AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS IN AREKA TOWN, SOUTH ETHIOPIA

BY: MELESE MENTA ALAMBO

ADVISOR: SHIMELASH BITEW (MPH) AND TEREFE MARKOS (MPH)

## ABSTRACT

**Background:** Globally, 1.2 billion people live in trachoma endemic areas, 40.6 million people are suffering from active trachoma, and 48.5% of the global burden of active trachoma is distributed in five countries:-including Ethiopia. However, there is no evidence or no conducted survey/research data or document regarding trachoma prevalence in Areka Town. We, therefore, did a study to assess the prevalence of Active Trachoma and Associated factors in Areka Town in South Ethiopia.

**Methods:** A community -based cross-sectional study was employed. Total 586 children aged 1-9 years were involved. A pretested questionnaire was used to collect data. Binary logistic regression was applied to control potential confounders and to identify the predictors.

**Results:** The study revealed 37.9 % of children aged 1-9 years have Active Trachoma (95% CI: 34%-42%). Households without latrine (AOR=6.88; [95% CI: 2.13-22.18]), openly disposing domestically produced waste (AOR=4.62, [95% CI; 2.41-8.83]), cooking in the same room (AOR=5.13, [95%CI; 2.21-11.88]), and using the cooking room without window (AOR=2.28, [95% CI; 1.11-4.69]))were more odds to have their children develop active trachoma. Similarly, children with caretakers having inadequate knowledge about a trachoma (AOR=8.10, 95%CI; 2.04-32.17) were more likely to develop Active Trachoma. However, HHs consuming more than 20 liters of water per day were 82% (AOR=0.18, [95%CI; 0.07-0.44]) less likely to have their children develop active trachoma while compared to those consuming less than the figure.

**Conclusions:** The prevalence of active trachoma in the children aged 1-9 years in study area was found to be high and it is much higher than the WHO's recommendation.

**Keywords:** Active Trachoma, risk factors, 1-9 year children; facial cleanliness, environmental sanitation

## **MSc in IESO**

(MSc in Integrated Emergency Surgery and and Obestestrics)

# **A TWO YEARS RETROSPECTIVE ANALYSIS OF PREVALENCE AND MANAGEMENT OUTCOME OF ACUTE APPENDICITIS AT WOLAITA SODO UNIVERSITY TEACHING AND REFERRAL HOSPITAL, SOUTH ETHIOPIA, 2009-2010**

**BY: MULETA AYANA (BSC)**

**ADVISOR: DR. GELAWDEOYS. (GENERAL SURGEON) AND MR. TAMENE .N (ASSISTANT PROFESSEOR)**

## **ABSTRACT**

**Background:** Appendicitis is a condition characterized by inflammation of the vermiform appendix. It is classified as a surgical emergency and many cases require removal of the inflamed appendix either by laparotomy or laparoscopy. Untreated, mortality is high, mainly because of rupture leading to peritonitis and shock. However, there is scarcity of information on the prevalence of acute appendicitis in the study area.

**Objectives:** To determine the prevalence and management outcome of acute appendicitis in Wolaita Sodo University Teaching and Referral Hospital, in Southern Nations Nationalities of People's Regional State, South, Ethiopia.

**Methods:** Retrospective review of hospital records of all 182 cases with acute appendicitis surgically managed at Wolaita Sodo University Teaching and Referral Hospital was retrieved from March 01, 2011-30, 2011. Secondary data was collected using structured check list and frequency distribution, proportion and other statistical methods and techniques were used to describe and explain results. The result was presented using text, tables and graphs.

**Results:** Hundred and eighty two patients were operated for acute appendicitis. Of whom 120 (65.9%) were male patients and 62 (33.1%) were female patients (M: F of 1.9:1). The mean and median age was  $23.18 \pm 11.90$  SD and 21 years respectively, where majority of the patients were in the second decades of life. The annual incidence of the disease was uniform, (about 91 cases per year) during the study period. Abdominal pain was invariably the main presenting compliant in 182 (100%) and right lower quadrant abdominal tenderness was the dominant physical finding in 106(58.2%) of these patients. The rate of perforated appendix was 40(22%). Appendectomy was done for 168 (92.3%) patients of whom the negative appendectomy rate comprises 12.5%. The predominant postoperative complication was postoperative wound infection in 43/58 (66%). The average length of hospital stays was 6.5 days. Death rate of patients due to appendicitis was 0.55%.

**Conclusion and Recommendations:** Acute appendicitis mainly affects the young population group in the second decades of life and males are more vulnerable and its prevalence was 48.3%. The main presenting compliant, physical finding, intraoperative finding, and postoperative complication were abdominal pain, right lower quadrant abdominal tenderness, inflamed appendix, and postoperative wound infection respectively. Therefore, working up on patients with abdominal pain for acute appendicitis and validating this subjective complaint of the patient with proper history taking and physical examination, with relevant laboratory investigations, and thorough perioperative, postoperative care and revising the infection prevention practice in surgical ward will improve the management outcome of the patients

**Keywords:** Acute appendicitis, Appendectomy

# **PREVALENCE OF PRETERM BIRTH AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS AMONG MOTHERS WHO DELIVERED IN WOLAITA SODO UNIVERSITY TEACHING AND REFERRAL HOSPITAL, SOUTHERN ETHIOPIA.**

**AYTENEW FENTAW**

**Advisor: ABINET DESALEGN (MD, OBSTETRICIAN AND GYNECOLOGIST)  
MR. TADELE DANA (ASSISTANT PROFESSOR)**

## **ABSTRACT**

**Background:** *Preterm birth is defined as born before 37 weeks gestational age or before 259 days since the first day of a woman's last menstrual period according to the WHO. Being born too early is now the leading cause of death in children everywhere the world. Preterm deliveries were responsible for 1 million out of the 6.3 million deaths of children under 5 in 2013.*

**Objective:** *To assess prevalence of preterm birth and associated factors among mothers who delivered in Wolaita Sodo University Teaching & Referral Hospital, in the Southern Ethiopia.*

**Methods:** *An institutional- based cross sectional study was conducted from February 1 to March 15 2019. Mothers who gave birth after 28 weeks at WSUTRH were the study populations. Random sampling method was used to get the total sample size of 575 participants. Data was collected from patient interview and entered in Epi-Data version 3.1 then exported to SPSS version 20 software package for analysis. Descriptive, bivariate, and multivariate logistic regression analysis were used, those variables with P-value less than or equal to 0.25 on bivariate analysis were entered into multivariate logistic regression. Significance was declared at  $P < 0.05$  in multivariable logistic regressions and considered to be an independent factor.*

**Result:** *This study showed that 12.8% mothers gave a preterm birth. Obstetric complication (AOR=6.6, 95% CI= 6.6(3.4-12.6)), maternal Mid Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) less than 24 cm (AOR= 2.6, 95% CI= (1.1-6.1)), number of Antenatal Care (ANC) follow up < 4 visits (AOR = 3.0, 95% CI =3.0(1.6-5.9)), being HIV positive (AOR= 5.1, 95% CI= (1.7- 15.4)), Premature Rupture Of membrane (PROM) (AOR= 3.0, 95% CI= (1.5-6.2)), and being Anemic (AOR= 2.9, 95% CI= (1.3-6.6)) were found to be significantly associated with pre term birth.*

**Conclusion and recommendation:** *Prevalence of preterm birth was found to be high at WSUTRH. Timely identification of obstetric complications, prevention of HIV infection, improving childhood nutritional supplementation and Health education to improve Antenatal care utilization will help to minimize the prevalence of preterm birth*

# PREVALENCE OF SURGICAL SITE INFECTION AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS FOLLOWING CAESAREAN SECTION AT WOLAITA SODO UNIVERSITY TEACHING REFERRAL HOSPITAL

BY GIRMA EJAMO

ADVISOR: DR GETU KASAYE (MD, OBSTETRICIAN AND GYNECOLOGIST)  
FITHAMLAK SOLOMON ASSISTANT PROFESSOR)

## ABSTRACT

**Background:** *Cesarean section is a surgical procedure in which incisions are made through a woman's abdomen and uterus to deliver her baby. Surgical site infections are a common surgical complication among patients delivered with cesarean section. Further, it causes to increase maternal morbidity, stay of hospital and the cost of treatment.*

**Objective:** *To assess the magnitude of post caesarean section surgical site infection and its associated factors among mothers who underwent caesarean section in Wolaita Sodo University Teaching Referral Hospital, South Ethiopia.*

**Methods:** *Retrospective- Cross sectional study design was conducted to assess the magnitude of surgical site infection following cesarean section and its associated factors at Wolaita Sodo University Teaching Referral Hospital from September 1/2018-august 30/2018. A total of 384 women who gave birth via cesarean section card were reviewed based on CDC criteria for surgical site infection after selecting the cards by simple random methods. The data were entered by Epi info version 7.2 then analyzed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences windows version 20. Both Bivariate and multivariate logistic regression was done to test association between predictors and dependent variables. P value of <0.05 was considered to declare the presence of statistically significantly association.*

**Results:** *Among 384 women who performed cesarean section, the magnitude of surgical site infection following cesarean section was 7.5%. The identified independent risk factors for surgical site infections were the duration of labor AOR=3.269; 95%CI (1.25, 9.68), rupture of membrane prior to cesarean section AOR=5.578; 95%CI (1.13, 11.96) and the abdominal midline incision (AOR=4.833; 95%CI (2.05, 16.00).*

**Conclusions:** *The magnitude of surgical site infection following cesarean section was low compare to other previous studies. The independent associated factors for surgical site infection after cesarean section in this study; Membranes rupture prior to cesarean section, duration of labor and midline abdominal incision. In addition to ensuring sterile environment and aseptic surgeries, use of WHO's surgical safety checklist would appear to be a very important intervention to reduce surgical site infections.*

# **PREVALENCE AND PERINATAL OUTCOME OF CESAREAN SECTION AT WOLAITA SODDO UNIVERSITY TEACHING AND REFERRAL HOSPITAL, ETHIOPIA**

**BY; CHACHU WAKO**

**ADVISOR: ABINET DESSALEGN (MD, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR)  
MENGISTU MESKELE (MPH/RH, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*Background: -Cesarean section (CS) is the delivery of fetus through incision made on abdomen and uterus after fetal viability. Generally indicated when vaginal delivery of fetus is impossible or if possible carries risks to mother or fetus or both. Ethiopia is one of several Sub-Saharan African countries with high neonatal mortality which has to be prevented by doing cesarean section.*

*Objective:-This study aimed to assess the prevalence and perinatal outcomes of Cesarean Section, at Wolaita Sodo University Teaching and Referral Hospital*

*Methodology: - A hospital-based cross sectional retrospective document review of mothers who underwent cesarean section was included in the sample. The sample size for the study was 338. A simple random sampling technique was used. The source population for the study was all mothers who delivered during the study period and the study population was mothers who gave birth by cesarean section during study period. Ethical clearance was obtained from Research Ethical review Committee of Wolaita Sodo University. Data were collected by using structured questionnaires. The collected data were checked for completeness and entered into Epidata version 3.1 computer software and finally exported to SPSS version 20 for further analysis. The obtained data then analyzed using descriptive statistics and finally presented by tables and graphs other summary measure.*

*Results-The total numbers of women who delivered during period of study were 2444, out of which CS were performed for 514(21%). Among total women underwent CS, 87.9% were within age group of 18-35 years. Majority of the women (62.7%) were from rural area. Only 6.7% of them lack ANC follow-up. Majority of CS were done on emergency bases (85.5%). Among the leading indications for CS, 21.5 %( 71) were NRFHRP, 18.2 %( 60) were mal-presentation and 17.3 %( 57) were previous cesarean section. Out of total babies delivered by CS 3.6% (12) were still birth.*

*Conclusions- In this study, prevalence of CS was more than the limit set by WHO (15%), so standardized guide line should be followed to curtail the increasing trend.*

**Keywords-cesarean section, prevalence, perinatal outcome**

# OUTCOME OF SEVERE HEAD INJURY AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS AMONG HEAD INJURY PATIENTS ADMITTED TO WOLAITA SODO UNIVERSITY TEACHING AND REFERRAL HOSPITAL, WOLAITA SODO, ETHIOPIA.

BY:-ISKINDIR SHEMSHEDIN

ADVISOR: TAMIRAT BUGE (MD, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR)  
WOLDE FACHA (ASSISTANT PROFESSOR)

## ABSTRACT

**Background:** Head injury is a major public health problem and is associated with high morbidity and mortality in developed and developing countries. Majority of head injuries which affects the productive age group of the country are preventable. A clear understanding the cause of severe head injury and outcome of those patients is essential for establishment of preventive strategies as well as treatment protocols. Such data is lacking in our environment as there is no local study which has been done that is why this research is needed to carry out the outcome of severe head injury and its associated factors.

**Objectives:** To assess the outcome of severe head injury and associated factors among head injury patients admitted to Wolaita Sodo University Teaching and Referral Hospital, Wolaita Sodo, Ethiopia.

**Methodology:** Institutional based cross-sectional study review of records of head injury patients was conducted at WSUTRH, from December 2016 to November 2018. Data collection with structured check lists through reviewing of patient charts retrospectively. The result was analyzed using the Stastical Package for the Social Science (SPSS version 20.0). Variables found to be significant ( $p < 0.05$ ) with bivariate analysis were incorporated in to a multivariate model.

**Result:** Out of 165 severe head injury patients, 134(81.2%)of cases were improve & discharge among severe head injury making an overall prevalence of mortality was 31(18.8%). In multivariable analysis, study indicates that delayed presentation (beyond 12hrs) high mortality of severe head injury (AOR=3.641, 95%CI: 1.170, 11.794) as compared to within 6hrs(<6hrs). Patients who live in rural area were more vulnerable to death than those patients who live in urban area (AOR=2.641, 95% CI: (1.081-6.453).

**Conclusions:** Severe head injury remains important public health problem. Young populations, mainly males, were the highest risk groups of populations and also a road traffic accident was the main cause of severe head injury in the study area. In adjusted analysis, delayed presentation (beyond 6 hours) after injury, complication happen, were significantly associated with mortality in severe head injury.

**Keywords:** Severe head injury, Traumatic brain injury and Glasco coma scale (GC)

## **4. College of Natural and Computational Science**

## **MSc-Applied Microbiology**

# DETERMINATION OF STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS ISOLATES AND THEIR ANTIMICROBIAL SUSCEPTIBILITY PATTERN FROM TOILET DOOR HANDLES OF HOSPITALS AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN SODO TOWN, SOUTHERN ETHIOPIA

BY: MELESE TEFERA  
ADVISOR: YISHAK ABREHAM (ASST. PROF)

## ABSTRACT

**Background:** Microorganisms are ubiquitous and constitute chief part of the ecosystem. They are responsible to different diseases of human beings. Among them is *Staphylococcus aureus*. It is widely spread in nature by colonizing living organisms and in animate objects like toilets. Unhygienic use of the toilet facilities can promote the spread of the pathogen between the users and contaminants. The adaptation of the organism to commonly used antimicrobial pressure is raised as a serious problem.

**Objective:** This study was aimed to determine the prevalence of *S. aureus* isolates and test their antimicrobial susceptibility pattern from toilet door handles of hospitals and selected secondary schools in Sodo town, southern Ethiopia.

**Method and materials:** A cross-sectional prospective study was carried out from December 2017 to May 2018 to determine *S. aureus* isolates and their antimicrobial susceptibility pattern from toilet door handles of hospitals and selected secondary schools in Sodo town, southern Ethiopia. A total of 348 samples were collected and transported to post graduate microbiology laboratory in department of biology, Wolaita Sodo University in ice box within an hour of collection. The swab samples were cultured on blood agar and  $\beta$ -hemolytic colonies were identified and sub-cultured on manitol salt agar and incubated for 24 hours at 37°C. Gram staining and biochemical tests were carried out to confirm pure isolate. Antimicrobial susceptibility test was done by disc diffusion method on Muller Hinton agar.

**Result:** A total of 348 samples, 104 (29.88%) showed *S. aureus* growth. Out of this, 65(37.35%) were isolated from hospitals samples and the remaining from secondary school samples. The isolates showed variable susceptibility pattern to antibiotics. The resistance to penicillin and chloramphenicol were found to be 100% and 63% respectively.

**Conclusion:** *S. aureus* isolates frequency was high in both hospitals and schools. The majority of the toilets both in hospitals and selected secondary schools lack proper sanitation systems. Relatively high resistance to antimicrobials was observed in hospital isolates in comparison to those from selected secondary schools. Vancomycin, Amikacin, gentamicin and Ofloxaicin were among the antimicrobials showed efficient activity against the isolates.

**Keywords:** - *Staphylococcus aureus*, hospitals, schools, antimicrobials

**DETERMINING NASAL CARRIAGE RATE OF STAPHYLOCOCCOUS  
AUREUS AND TESTING ITS DRUG SUSCEPTIBILITY PATTERN  
AMONG SCHOOL CHILDREN AND HOSPITAL PERSONNEL IN  
WOLAITA SODO TOWN, SOUTHERN ETHIOPIA  
BY: SOCIAL AYELE**

**ADVISOR: YISHAK ABRAHAM (ASST. PROF)**

**ABSTRACT**

**Background:** *Staphylococcus aureus* is a microorganism that colonizes the skin and mucosal surfaces of healthy individuals, but it is also one of the most common causes of community and hospital acquired infections worldwide. Nasal carriage of *S. aureus* acts as an endogenous reservoir for clinical infections in the colonized individual and also as a source of cross-colonization for community spread. Infections caused by *S. aureus* range clinically from minor skin infections to severe life threatening infections; with the ranges between 6 to 40 % of mortality. Treatment of staphylococcus aureus infections has now become more challenging with emergence of antibiotic resistant *S. aureus*.

**Objectives:** The present study was conducted to determine nasal carriage rate of *Staphylococcus aureus* and test its drug susceptibility pattern among school children and hospital personnel in Wolaita Sodo town, Southern Ethiopia.

**Methods:** This cross-sectional prospective laboratory based study was conducted by collecting nasal swabs from total of 368 volunteers. The swabs were cultured both on blood agar and mannitol salt agar and all isolates were confirmed microscopically by gram staining and biochemically by catalase and coagulase test. The isolates were identified as *S. aureus* based on the standard microbiological tests. The researcher used the disk diffusion method (Kirby-Bauer) on Mueller-Hinton agar to assess the drug susceptibility pattern of *S. aureus* isolates.

**Results:** The overall nasal carriage rate of *S. aureus* detected in the study volunteers was 35.33% (130/368). The highest level of antibiotics sensitive to *S. aureus* isolates were recorded for Amikacin, Ofloxacin, Clindamycin, Gentamycin and Vancomycin in variable degree both in school children and hospital personnel. The organism isolated from the study volunteers was 100% resistant to Penicillin.

**Conclusion:** The nasal carriage rate of this pathogenic bacterium was found to be higher in hospital personnel than school children.

**Keywords:** Antibiotics, Nasal carriage, *Staphylococcus aureus*

# **PREVALENCE OF MULTI DRUG RESISTANCE BACTERIA FROM WELL WATER SAMPLES IN AND AROUND AREKA TOWN, SOUTHERN ETHIOPIA**

**BY: AMANUEL ZELEKE**

**ADVISOR: DR. K. MOORTHY**

## **ABSTRACT**

*Background: Water for human consumption is required to be free from any bacteria that might pose a health risk. The worldwide prevalence of pathogen contamination is a serious concern, and enhancing the understanding of major pathogen sources and their significant impacts on water resources is crucial. Further, these organisms underwent multiple drug resistance in their systems. The present study mainly focused MDR bacteria in well water system in and around Areka Town.*

*Methods: A total of 380 well water samples were collected and screened for SPC, enrichment process and selective media isolation. Further all the isolates were used to know the sensitivity/resistant patterns by Bauer-Kirby method followed by based on resistant pattern MDR isolates and MAR index values also assessed and recorded.*

*Results: A total of 380 well water samples were screened for water portability by SPC method and 154 samples positive. Among 154 SPC positive water samples yielded 106 different isolates of bacteria and it includes five genus, namely Escherichia coli, Salmonella spp., Shigella spp., Proteus spp. and Enterococcus spp. Minimum of four classes to seven classes of antibiotics were given resistant to MDR isolates and a few classes of antibiotics were highly sensitivity to these isolates. 0.37 to 0.87 MAR index values were documented from MDR isolates.*

***Conclusion:** The present research revealed that presence of pathogenic bacteria in well water system contaminated continuously and bacterial resistance also increased day by day due to environmental factors. Municipal system and health care system to promote health education and awareness about drug resistance in human society should be needed.*

**Keywords:** Water samples, SPC, AST and MDR

# **FORMULATION OF CYANOBACTERIA BIO-FERTILIZER AND ITS PLANT GROWTH PROMOTING EFFECT ON MAIZE (ZEA MAYS L.), WOLAITA SODO, SOUTHERN ETHIOPIA**

**BY: KIBROM DELFE**

**ADVISOR: DR. KRISHNA MOORTHY**

## **ABSTRACT**

*At present the modern intensive crop production requires the use of inorganic fertilizers like Nitrogen, Potassium and Phosphorus etc. However, inorganic fertilizers are in short supply and expensive in developing countries like Ethiopia and also a growing concern about the adverse effects of indiscriminate use of chemical fertilizers on soil productivity and environmental quality. Therefore, it is important to explore the possibility of supplementing nutrients to the plants with fertilizers of microbial origin. Cyanobacteria offers an ecologically alter and economically attractive to inorganic fertilizers to reach increased crop productivity. Hence, the present study mainly focused on finding potential cyanobacteria for the formulation of bio fertilizers and its growth promoting efficiency on Zea mays L. For the isolation cyanobacteria total of 50 samples were collected from Kalte River and Galba River of Wolaita Sodo Town. From these 50 samples totally 11 different cyanobacterial species were isolated and purified using standard protocol. All these 11 cyanobacterial isolates were identified based on the morphometric characters using microscopic examinations. Among these 11 identified cyanobacterial isolates 10 cyanobacterial isolates were identified as non-heterocystes and one isolate was identified as heterocystes cyanobacteria. The identified non-heterocystes cyanobacterial isolates were Pseudanabaena sp. WSU1, Phormidium sp. WSU2, Geitlerinema sp. WSU3, Arthrospira sp. WSU4, Oscillatoriasp. WSU5, Phormidiumsp. WSU6, Lyngbyasp. WSU7, Gloeocapsasp. WSU8, Oscillatoriasp. WSU9, Spirulina sp. WSU10 and the identified heterocystes cyanobacterial isolate was Calothrixsp. WSU11. All these 11 isolates were examined for their plant growth promoting efficiency using maize (Zea mays L.) as an experimental crop by seed germination and pot experiments. The cyanobacterial isolates Geitlerinema sp. WSU3 and Calothrixsp. WSU11 showed significantly best results in both seed germination and pot experiments. Hence the present study concludes that the cyanobacterial isolates Geitlerinema sp. WSU3 and Calothrixsp. WSU11 can be used as biofertilizers and can also be as an alternative to the chemical fertilizers for the cultivation of maize (Zea mays L.) crop.*

**Keywords:** Cyanobacteria, Biofertilizer, Maize, Inorganic fertilizer

# **PREVALENCE OF MULTI DRUG RESISTANCE BACTERIA FROM FRESH BEEF MEAT IN WOLAITA SODO TOWN, SOUTHERN ETHIOPIA**

**BY: ZERIHUN GEBEYEHU**

**ADVISOR: DR. K. MOORTHY**

## **ABSTRACT**

**Background:** *Consumption of fresh meat was common in developing countries including Ethiopia. However, animal and its product were potent sources of MDR bacteria as it causes a serious health challenges as well as increase morbidity and mortality through worldwide. Thus, this study was conducted to determine the prevalence rate of multi drug resistance bacteria from fresh meat.*

**Methods:** *A total of 330 raw beef meat samples were collected and screened for the presence of various bacterial isolates by enrichment process, selective media isolation. Further isolated strains were admitted for AST (Bauer-Kirby, 1966), MDR assessment and MAR index value.*

**Result:** *Out of the total meat samples 10.0% of E.coli, 9.3% of Shigella spp., 6.6 % of Salmonella spp., 8.18 % of Pseudomonas aeruginosa, and 4.24 % of Staphylococcus spp. positive prevalence were documented. Minimum of four classes to six classes of antibiotics were resistant with isolated strains. A total of 38 isolates documented as a MDR and 0.3 to 1.0 MAR index value recorded among the isolates.*

**Conclusion:** *The present research concluded that the emergence of MDR increased rapidly in meat samples. Hence, due to its serious challenges of healthy problem of community the implementation of MDR prevention and control strategies should be implemented.*

**Keywords:** Prevalence of MDR, Raw beef meat and MAR index

# OCCURRENCE OF MULTIPLE DRUG RESISTANT BACTERIA IN WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT OF WOLAITA SODO UNIVERSITY CAMPUS, SOUTHERN ETHIOPIA

BY: CHIMDESA ADUGNA

ADVISOR: DR. S. KRISHNA MOORTHY

## ABSTRACT

*Background:* Wastewater treatment plants (WWTPs) are important reservoirs in the development of drug resistance and provide a potential route of antibiotic resistance gene (ARGs) dissemination in the environment. The widespread emergence of antibiotic resistance among bacterial pathogens has become one of the most serious challenges in Ethiopia. The present study mainly focused on MDR bacteria to determine the Occurrence and multiple drug resistance of bacterial pathogens isolated from wastewater treatment plant of Wolaita Sodo University Campus, Southern Ethiopia.

*Methods:* A total of 380 wastewater treatment plant samples were collected and screened for the presence of various bacterial isolates by enrichment process and selective media isolation. Further, all the isolates were used to know the sensitivity/resistant patterns by Bauer-Kirby method followed by based on resistant pattern MDR isolates and MAR index values also assessed and recorded.

*Results:* Out of the total 380 wastewater treatment samples, 136 samples were screened positive. Among 136 positive sample isolates of bacteria and it includes six genus, *Escherichia coli* (8.94%), *Salmonella spp.*(3.94%), *Shigella spp.*(8.42%), *Staphylococcus aureus* (6.05%), *Pseudomonas auroginosa* (5.52%) and *Proteus spp.* (2.89%), positive prevalence were documented. Minimum of four of the seven classes of antibiotics were given resistant to MDR isolates and a few classes of antibiotics were highly sensitivity to these isolates. 0.37 to 0.75 MAR index values were documented from MDR isolates.

**Conclusion:** The present study concluded that the emergence of MDR increased rapidly pathogenic bacteria in wastewater treatment plant system contaminated continuously and bacterial resistance also increased day by day due to environmental factors. Municipal system and health care system to promote health education and awareness about drug resistance in human society. Hence, due to its serious challenges of healthy problem of community the implementation of MDR prevention and control strategies should be implemented.

**Keywords:** Wastewater treatment plant, Antibiotic Susceptibility test and occurrence of multiple drug resistant

# ISOLATION AND IDENTIFICATION OF CYANOBACTERIA AND ITS PLANT GROWTH PROMOTING EFFICIENCY ON BREAD WHEAT CROP (*TRITICUMA ESTIVUML*), IN AND AROUND WOLAITA SODO UNIVERSITY, WOLAITA SODO, SOUTHERN ETHIOPIA

BY: ABERA BATIRI

ADVISOR: S. KRISHNA MOORTHY, Ph.D. ASSISTANT PROFESSOR

## ABSTRACT

*The present study mainly focused on isolation and identification of fresh water cyanobacteria and determines its plant growth promoting potential on wheat crop (*Triticum aestivum* L.). In this study, totally 50 samples were collected from the in and around Wolaita Sodo University. From these samples, a total of five different cyanobacterial species were isolated and purified using standard protocol. All these were identified based on the morphometric characters using microscopic. Among these five identified cyanobacterial isolates four cyanobacterial isolates were identified as non-heterocystes and one was identified as heterocystes cyanobacteria. The identified non-heterocystes cyanobacterial isolates were *Pseudanabaena galeata* (AB1), *Oscillatoria perornata* (AB2), *Phormidium acutum* (AB3), and *Lyngbyaspp* (AB5) and the identified heterocystes cyanobacterial isolate was *Rivularia spp.* (AB4). All the identified cyanobacterial isolates as liquid and dried forms were used to determine the plant growth promoting efficiency using Bread Wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.) by seed germination and pot experiments. The heterocystes cyanobacterial isolates *Rivulariaspp.* (AB4) at 03% concentration level showed significant effects in the aspects of morphological parameters such as seed germination percentage, radicle length, coleoptile length and epicotyl length and biochemical parameters like protein and carbohydrates when compared to all other cyanobacterial isolates and control. Similarly the heterocystes cyanobacterial isolates *Rivulariaspp.* (AB4) in both dried plus liquid form given the highest results in the aspects of morphological parameters like Plant height, number of leaves, leaf length, leaf width, root length, number of roots, shoot fresh and dry weight when compared to control and chemical fertilizers treatment on 30th day under pot experiments. The biochemical parameters such as chlorophyll a, chlorophyll b, total chlorophyll and carotenoid content of experimental crop *T. aestivum* was also increased by the treatments of heterocystes cyanobacterial isolates *Rivulariaspp.* (AB4) when compared to control and chemical fertilizers. Based on the seed germination experiment results, it has concluded that the heterocystes cyanobacterial isolates *Rivularia spp.* (AB4) at 3% can be used as aqueous extracts showed effective results on pretreatment of *T. aestivum* seeds and under pot experimental studies, the heterocystes cyanobacterial isolates *Rivularia spp.* AB-4 can be used as biofertilizers in both dried and liquid form as well as can also be used as alternatives to the chemical fertilizers for the cultivation of *T. aestivum* L. The efficiency of isolated cyanobacteria should be tested further on field level experiments the cyanobacterial cultivation at mass level under field cultivation & soil nutrients analysis should assessed in future*

**Keywords:** Cyanobacteria, Biofertilizer, *Rivularia* spp, Wheat, Inorganic fertilize

# ISOLATION, IDENTIFICATION AND ANTIMICROBIAL SUSCEPTIBILITY PATTERN OF ENTEROPATHOGENIC GRAM NEGATIVE BACTERIA FROM FECAL SWABS OF CHICKENS IN AND AROUND WOLAITA SODO TOWN, SNNPR

BY TIHITINA DAWIT EKASO

ADVISOR: YISHAK ABRAHAM, (ASSOCIATE PROF.)

## ABSTRACT

*Diarrheas caused by enteropathogens are serious health problems in developing countries. The enteropathogens such Campylobacter, Salmonella and Escherichia coli are among the most common diarrhea-causing agents transmitted through unhygienic conditions. Most of the gram-negative bacteria are drug resistant as compared with gram positive bacteria. Drug resistance can be transferred from animals to humans. The spread of antibiotic resistant bacteria poses a considerable threat to human health leading to sickness and death worldwide. The present study was aimed to isolate and identify Campylobacter spp., Salmonella spp., and E. coli and test their antimicrobial susceptibility pattern from faecal swabs of chickens from poultry farms. Faecal swab samples were collected by sterile cotton swabs aseptically from selected four local areas in and around Wolaita sodo town; two institutionalized poultry farms (Agricultural technical and vocational training college and Ethio Chicken breeding farm) in Wolaita sodo town and two small scale home based chicken breeding households around Wolaita Sodo town. Buffered peptone water was used as transport medium and icebox was used as portable cooler. Disc-difusion method was used to determine the antimicrobial susceptibility pattern of the isolates against 8 selected antibiotic discs. The diameter of inhibition zone around the antibiotic discs was measured to the nearest mm using calliper. Total of 280 faecal swab samples were collected and processed, of which 180 became culture positive. Out of 180 culture positive samples, 85 samples were found to be positive for the target bacterial isolates. Among these, 35(30%) were Salmonella spp., 30(25%) were Campylobacter spp., and 20(17%) were E. coli. This implies that Salmonella species were predominant in chicken faecal samples followed by Campylobacter species and E. coli. 8 different antibiotics were used to determine drug susceptibility pattern. Out of 8 antimicrobial agents used 54% of Salmonella isolates were found to be resistant to tetracycline, and 71% were found to be sensitive to Erythromycin. Among the Campylobacter isolates, 40% were found to be resistant to Azithromycin, and 56.7% were found to be sensitive to Ciprofloxacin, Gentamicin, and Streptomycin. From E.coli isolates, 75% were found to resist Tetracycline and 75% were found to be sensitive to Ciprofloxacin. Hence, Special emphasis should be given for the rational use of drugs to avoid problems of drugn resistance in bacterial pathogens.*

**Keywords:** Entero-phatogens, Gram-negative Bacteria, Faecal swab, antibiotic susceptibility pattern, Chickens.

**THE EFFECT OF SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC ,KNOWLEDGE AND PRACTICE ON THE PREVALENCE OF HBSAG AMONG PREGNANT WOMEN WHO ATTENDED ANTENATAL CARE IN SEGEN AREA PEOPLE ZONE, DIRASH WOREDA, GIDOLE PRIMARY HOSPITAL, SOUTH ETHIOPIA**

**BY KIYAYE TADELE**

**ADVISOR: PROFESSOR K.MOORTHY AND MR. YISHAK ABRAHAM (ASSISTANT PROFESSOR)**

**ABSTRACT**

**Background:** *Hepatitis B is a global public health problem and a major cause of liver disease, including chronic hepatitis, cirrhosis and liver cancer. Pregnant women with hepatitis B virus infection are reservoir for the virus and do have high potential to transmit it to their fetuses and newborns. The objective of the study was to assess sero-prevalence of hepatitis B surface antigen and assesses risk factors among pregnant women in Segen area people zone, Dirash Woreda, Gidole primary hospital, South Ethiopia.*

**Methods:** *A cross-sectional study was conducted from March, 20 to Jun 20, 2017 among pregnant women in Segen area people zone, Dirash Woreda, Gidole primary hospital, South Ethiopia. A predetermined structured questionnaire was employed to collect data on socio-demographic and potential risk factors for HBV infection. Blood sample was collected and tested for the presence of hepatitis B surface antigen using ECOTEST® HBsAg-p11 test strip. Obtained data were evaluated by frequency, logistic regression analyses, and a significance level of 5 % ( $p = 0.05$ ) was established.*

**Results:** *Of the total 120 pregnant women, 14(11.6%) of the subjects were positive for HBsAg positive. The prevalence of HBsAg was higher in 16 to 27 age groups. The research finding revealed that the HBsAg prevalence higher in farmer's wife living in rural area and more over they have less awareness about HBV and illiterates. Based on logistic regression analyses, occupation ((95% CI: 1.08-8.65; Expected (B) value: 3.064 and  $p < 0.03$ ) and traditional practice of tattooing (95% CI: 0.03-0.72; Expected (B) value: 0.161 and  $p < 0.01$ ) were statistically significant with HBsAg prevalence.*

**Conclusion:** *According to the research finding, a high endemicity of HBsAg prevalence was documented. The result revealed that less awareness, illiteracy, traditional practice of tattooing, living style and occupation were played major factors in HBsAg prevalence. Appropriate health education and polices to reduce the transmission of the virus should be promoted to minimize the higher over risk exposure status of mothers and increasing awareness on risk factors like tattooing and intensive public health education is also recommended in the study area is mandatory.*

**Keywords:** *Hepatitis B virus, HBsAg. Prevalence, risk factors, South Ethiopia*

# **PREVALENCE OF MULTI DRUG RESISTANCE BACTERIA FROM WELL WATER SAMPLES IN AND AROUND AREKA TOWN, SOUTHERN ETHIOPIA**

**BY: AMANUELZELEKE**

**ADVISOR: DR. K. MOORTHY**

## **ABSTRACT**

*Background: Water for human consumption is required to be free from any bacteria that might pose a health risk. The worldwide prevalence of pathogen contamination is a serious concern, and enhancing the understanding of major pathogen sources and their significant impacts on water resources is crucial. Further, these organisms underwent multiple drug resistance in their systems. The present study mainly focused MDR bacteria in well water system in and around Areka Town.*

*Methods: A total of 380 well water samples were collected and screened for SPC, enrichment process and selective media isolation. Further all the isolates were used to know the sensitivity/resistant patterns by Bauer-Kirby method followed by based on resistant pattern MDR isolates and MAR index values also assessed and recorded.*

*Results: A total of 380 well water samples were screened for water potability by SPC method and 154 samples positive. Among 154 SPC positive water samples yielded 106 different isolates of bacteria and it includes five genus, namely Escherichia coli, Salmonella spp., Shigella spp., Proteus spp. and Enterococcus spp. Minimum of four classes to seven classes of antibiotics were given resistant to MDR isolates and a few classes of antibiotics were highly sensitivity to these isolates. 0.37 to 0.87 MAR index values were documented from MDR isolates.*

*Conclusion: The present research revealed that the presence of pathogenic bacteria in well water system contaminated continuously and bacterial resistance also increased day by day due to environmental factors. Municipal system and health care system to promote health education and awareness about drug resistance in human society.*

**Keywords:** Water samples, SPC, AST and MDR

# FORMULATION OF CYANOBACTERIAL BIOFERTILIZER AND ITS PLANT GROWTH PROMOTING EFFECT ON MAIZE (*ZEA MAYS L.*), WOLAITA SODO, SOUTHERN ETHIOPIA.

BY:: KIBROMDELFE

ADVISOR: DR. KRISHNA MOORTHY

## ABSTRACT

*At present the modern intensive crop production requires the use of inorganic fertilizers like Nitrogen, Potassium and Phosphorus etc. However, inorganic fertilizers are in short supply and expensive in developing countries like Ethiopia and also a growing concern about the adverse effects of indiscriminate use of chemical fertilizers on soil productivity and environmental quality. Therefore, it is important to explore the possibility of supplementing nutrients to the plants with fertilizers of microbial origin. Cyanobacteria offer an ecologically alter and economically attractive to inorganic fertilizers to reach increased crop productivity. Hence, the present study was mainly focused on finding potential cyanobacteria for the formulation of biofertilizers and its growth promoting efficiency on Zea mays L. For the isolation cyanobacteria total of 50 samples were collected from KalteRiver and Galba River of Wolaita Sodo Town. From these 50 samples totally 11 different cyanobacterial species were isolated and purified using standard protocol. All these 11 cyanobacterial isolates were identified based on the morphometric characters using microscopic examinations. Among these 11 identified cyanobacterial isolates 10 cyanobacterial isolates were identified as non-heterocystes and one isolate was identified as heterocystes cyanobacteria. The identified non-heterocystes cyanobacterial isolates were Pseudanabaena sp. WSU1, Phormidium sp. WSU2, Geitlerinema sp. WSU3, Arthrospira sp. WSU4, Oscillatoriasp. WSU5, Phormidiumsp. WSU6, Lyngbyasp. WSU7, Gloeocapsasp. WSU8, Oscillatoriasp. WSU9, Spirulina sp. WSU10 and the identified heterocystes cyanobacterial isolate was Calothrixsp. WSU11. All these 11 isolates were examined for their plant growth promoting efficiency using maize (*Zea mays L.*) as an experimental crop by seed germination and pot experiments. The cyanobacterial isolates Geitlerinema sp. WSU3 and Calothrixsp. WSU11 showed significantly best results in both seed germination and pot experiments. Hence the present study concludes that the cyanobacterial isolates Geitlerinema sp. WSU3 and Calothrixsp. WSU11 can be used as biofertilizers and can also be as an alternative to the chemical fertilizers for the cultivation of maize (*Zea mays L.*) crop.*

**Keywords:** Cyanobacteria, Biofertilizer, Maize, Inorganic fertilizer

# DETERMINATION OF *Staphylococcus aureus* ISOLATES AND THEIR ANTIMICROBIAL SUSCEPTIBILITY PATTERN FROM TOILET DOOR HANDLES OF HOSPITALS AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN SODO TOWN, SOUTHERN ETHIOPIA

BY: MELESE TEFERA

ADVISOR: MR. YISHAK ABREHAM

## ABSTRACT

**Background:** Microorganisms are ubiquitous and constitute chief part of the ecosystem. They are responsible to different diseases of human beings. Among them is *Staphylococcus aureus*. It is widely spread in nature by colonizing living organisms and in animate objects like toilets. Unhygienic use of the toilet facilities can promote the spread of the pathogen between the users and contaminants. The adaptation of the organism to commonly used antimicrobial pressure is raised as a serious problem.

**Objective:** this study was aimed to determine the prevalence of *S. aureus* isolates and test their antimicrobial susceptibility pattern from toilet door handles of hospitals and selected secondary schools in Sodo town, southern Ethiopia.

**Method and materials:** A cross-sectional prospective study was carried out from December 2017 to May 2018 to determine *S. aureus* isolates and their antimicrobial susceptibility pattern from toilet door handles of hospitals and selected secondary schools in Sodo town, southern Ethiopia. A total of 348 samples were collected and transported to post-graduate microbiology laboratory in department of biology, Wolaita Sodo University in ice box within an hour of collection. The swab samples were cultured on blood agar and  $\beta$ -hemolytic colonies were identified and sub-cultured on manitol salt agar and incubated for 24 hours at 37°C. Gram staining and biochemical tests were carried out to confirm pure isolate. Antimicrobial susceptibility test was done by disc diffusion method on Muller Hinton agar.

**Result:** A total of 348 samples, 104 (29.88%) showed *S. aureus* growth. Out of this, 65 (37.35%) were isolated from hospital samples and the remaining from secondary school samples. The isolates showed variable susceptibility pattern to antibiotics. The resistance to penicillin and chloramphenicol were found to be 100% and 63% respectively.

**Conclusion:** *S. aureus* isolates frequency was high in both hospitals and schools. The majority of the toilets both in hospitals and selected secondary schools lack proper sanitation systems. Relatively high resistance to antimicrobials was observed in hospital isolates in comparison to those from selected secondary schools. Vancomycin, Amikacin, gentamicin and Ofloxacin were among the antimicrobials showed efficient activity against the isolates.

**Keywords:** - *Staphylococcus aureus*, hospitals, schools, antimicrobials

# **BACTERIOLOGICAL SAFETY ASPECTS OF FOODS SERVED AT ROAD-SIDES IN WOLAITA SODO TOWN, SNNPR, ETHIOPIA**

**BY::MULUKENADMASU**

**ADVISOR: MR. YISHAKABREHAM**

## **ABSTRACT**

**BACKGROUND:** *Microbiological quality of selected road-side foods of four different sites in Wolaita Sodo town was studied. Road-side foods are perceived to be a major public health risk due to contamination. In Ethiopia, health risks related to such kinds of foods are thought to be common.*

**METHODS:** *Across-sectional prospective study was conducted on road-side foods in Wolaita Sodo town in four different selected sites from February to April 2018. A total of 88 samples of four food items were collected. One gram of food sample from each food item was added to 9 ml of deionized water and mixed well by Vortex mixer, and serial dilution up to  $10^{-6}$  was done for each sample. From the last dilution ( $10^{-6}$ ), 0.1 ml each of suspension was transferred and spread on to Nutrient agar and incubated at 37°C for 24 hours. Then, colonies were counted to differentiate between significant and non-significant growth. Bacteria of significant growth were further studied following standard microbiological procedures and techniques.*

**RESULTS:** *The food samples were classified based on limits set for microbiological quality of ready-to-eat foods. From a total of 88 food samples studied, 92.04% (81/88) yielded significant bacteriological growth ( $\geq 10^7$  CFU/g) and the remaining 7.96% (7/88) shown no growth of bacteria. Based on gram staining and biochemical tests, *E. coli*, *S. aureus*, *Salmonella*, *Shigella*, *Proteus spp.*, and *P. aeruginosa* were identified from the food samples.*

**CONCLUSION:** *This study confirmed considerable rate of contamination in road-side served foods by pathogens that were potentially hazardous to the consumers in Wolaita Sodo town.*

**RECOMMENDATION:** *Regular inspection, health education and training of servers on food handling and safety practices are needed.*

**KEYWORDS:** Colony count, Microbiological quality, Food sample

# PREVALENCE OF MULTI DRUG RESISTANCE BACTERIA FROM FRESH BEEF MEAT IN WOLAITA SODO TOWN, SOUTHERN ETHIOPIA

BY:: ZERIHUNGEBEYEHU

ADVISOR:DR. K. MOORTHY

## ABSTRACT

**Background:** Consumption of fresh meat was common in developing countries including Ethiopia. However, Animal and its product were potent sources of MDR bacteria as it causes a serious health challenges as well as increase morbidity and mortality through worldwide. Thus, this study was conducted to determine the prevalence rate of multi drug resistance bacteria from fresh meat.

**Methods:**A total of 330 raw beef meat samples were collected and screened for the presence of various bacterial isolates by enrichment process, selective media isolation. Further isolated strains were admitted for AST (Bauer-Kirby, 1966), MDR assessment and MAR index value.

**Result:** Out of the total meat samples 10.0% of *E.coli*, 9.3% of *Shigella spp.*, 6.6 % of *Salmonella spp.*, 8.18 % of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, and 4.24 % of *Staphylococcus spp.* Positive prevalence was documented. Minimum of four classes to six classes of antibiotics were resistant with isolated strains. A total of 38 isolates documented as a MDR and 0.3 to 1.0 MAR index value recorded among the isolates.

**Conclusion:** The present research concluded that the emergence of MDR increased rapidly in meat samples. Hence, due to its serious challenges of healthy problem of community, the implementation of MDR prevention and control strategies should be implemented.

**Keywords:** Prevalence of MDR, Raw beef meat and MAR index

# **DETERMINATION OF BACTERIOLOGICAL SAFETY OF FOOD VENDED AT ROAD-SIDES IN WOLAITA SODO TOWN, SNNPR, ETHIOPIA.**

**BY: MULUKEN ADMASSU**

**ADVISOR: YISHAK ABRAHAM (ASST. PROF)**

## **ABSTRACT**

**BACKGROUND:** *Road-side foods are perceived to be a major public health risk due to contamination. In Ethiopia, health risks related to such kinds of foods are thought to be common. The present study was to assess the determination of Bacteriological safety of foods vended at road-sides in Wolaita Sodo town, Southern Ethiopia.*

**METHODS:** *A cross-sectional prospective study was conducted on road-side foods in Wolaita Sodo town in four different selected sites from February to April 2018. A total of 88 samples of four food items were collected. One gram of food sample from each food item was added to 9 ml of deionized water and mixed well by Vortex mixer, and serial dilution up to  $10^{-6}$  was done for each sample. From the last dilution ( $10^{-6}$ ), 0.1 ml each of suspension was transferred and spread on to Nutrient agar and incubated at  $37^{\circ}\text{C}$  for 24 hours. Colonies were counted to differentiate between significant and non-significant growth. Bacteria of significant growth were further studied following standard microbiological procedures and techniques.*

**RESULTS:** *The food samples were classified based on limits set for microbiological quality of ready-to-eat foods. From a total of 88 food samples studied, 92.04 % (81/88) yielded significant bacteriological growth ( $\geq 10^7$  CFU/ml) and the remaining 7.96% (7/88) showed no growth of bacteria. Based on gram staining and biochemical tests, *E.coli*, *S.aureus*, *Salmonella*, *Shigella*, *Proteus spp.*, and *P.aeruginosa* were identified from the food samples.*

**CONCLUSION and RECOMMENDATION:** *This study confirmed considerable rate of contamination in road-side served foods by pathogens that were potentially hazardous to the consumers in Wolaita Sodo town. Regular inspection, health education and training for vendors on food handling and safety practices are needed.*

**KEYWORDS:** Colony count, Microbiological quality, Food sample, Wolaita Sodo, Road-side  
foo

## **Biology (Zoology)**

# CURRENT STATUS OF SPECIES DIVERSITY AND ABUNDANCE OF LARGE MAMMALS IN NECHSAR NATIONAL PARK, ETHIOPIA

BY: YACOB KASSA

ADVISOR: WONDIMAGEGNEHU TEKALIGN (PhD)

## ABSTRACT

*A study was carried out to assess the current status of species diversity and abundance of large mammals in NechSar National Park, SNNPR, Ethiopia. The study area was stratified into four habitat types (ground water forest, reverie forest, bush land and grassland) based on vegetation cover. Representative samples of the animals in each vegetation types were surveyed using the transect method. A total of 15 species of large mammals were identified and recorded in the study area. Among the class mammalian, the order Artiodactyls was represented by the highest diversity of species. In terms of abundance, Burchell's zebra (29.80% and 27.55%), Anubis baboon (24.51% and 26.67%), Verve monkey (9.34% and 10.84%) and Grant's gazelle (8.98% and 9.32%) were the most abundant species. While, Abyssinian hare (0.89% and 0.48%) and Bush duiker (0.36% and 0.32%) were the least abundant during wet and dry seasons, respectively. Regarding the distribution and habitat association of the species, the bush land habitat contains the highest number of species (15 and 14) in both wet and dry seasons. The highest Simpson's diversity index and Evenness were obtained in the bush land habitat (1.600 and 1.557), while grassland habitat had the lowest (1.271 and 1.233) during wet and dry seasons, respectively. Despite the Park areas the home for various types of mammalian species; different anthropogenic activities were exposing some animals to be decline and extinct from the Park. Therefore, it is needed to urgent Park boundary demarcation and strong management actions in order to control illegal practices in the study area.*

**Keywords:** Abundance, Distribution, Diversity, Habitat Association, Mammals, NechSar National Park

**POPULATION STATUS, DIURNAL ACTIVITY PATTERNS  
AND THREATS OF GREATER KUDU (*TRAGELAPHUS STREPSICEROS  
PALLAS, 1766*) IN MAZE NATIONAL PARK, SOUTHERN ETHIOPIA**

**BY WADU TANTU**

**ADVISOR: ABRAHAM MEGAZE (PhD)**

**ABSTRACT**

*Greater Kudu (*Tragelaphus strepsiceros* Pallas, 1766) is an antelope found in Ethiopia. An investigation on the population status, structure and habitat association of the Greater Kudu and threats in Maze National Park, Ethiopia was carried out during 2017-2018. The study area was stratified into four habitat types, viz., grasslands with scattered trees, woodlands, Riverine forests and Bush land habitat. Total counts were carried out in an area of 202 km<sup>2</sup>. The average estimated Greater Kudu population was 296 individuals, with the population density of 1.46/km<sup>2</sup>. Among those, females constituted 167 and males 123 of the population. Male to Female sex ratio of mean was 1.00:1.36 indicating that the majority of Greater Kudus were females. Some of the individuals' sex was not identified. The larger herds of up to 11 individuals were observed during the wet season and smaller herds of a minimum of four or less individuals were seen during the dry season. Greater Kudu were observed more in the grass land with scattered trees during the wet and woodland and during dry seasons. Relative abundance of food sources, green vegetation cover and availability of water were the major factors governing their distribution in the present study area. Greater Kudu spent a greater proportion of the time in feeding and resting activities. Feeding and resting were the predominant activities of the diurnal active period, with 69.6% and 71% time spent feeding during wet and dry, respectively. Resting (standing and lying) with 14.4% and 16.3% during the wet and dry, respectively. The main threat of the Greater Kudu in the study area was poaching, wildfire, livestock grazing, illegal farming and expansion of resource use from the protected areas. Proper conservation measures incorporating all stakeholders have to be implemented to solve the problems and safeguard the Greater Kudu in the Park.*

**Keywords:** Attitudes, Greater Kudu, Natural resource use, Threats

# POPULATION STATUS OF WARTHOG AND HUMAN-WARTHOG CONFLICT IN AND AROUND NECH-SAR NATIONAL PARK, SOUTHERN ETHIOPIA

BY: ZEKARIAS ZEWDE

ADVISOR: ABRAHAM MEGAZE (PhD)

## ABSTRACT

*An investigation on the population status and distribution and of the common warthog and human–warthog conflict was carried out during wet and dry seasons of 2017–2018 in NSNP. Based on the topography and vegetation types, the study area was divided into four habitat types, such as mixed grassland, Bush land, Riverine forest and Underground water forest. Total area of the park is 514km<sup>2</sup> and the sampled area is 128.5km<sup>2</sup> (25%). Sampled counts were carried out in an area. The estimated population of common warthog was 240±64 individuals and the mean population density was 0.47individuals/km<sup>2</sup>. On average 72.4% of the estimated population was adult and only 27.6 % was young. The age ratio of adult to young was 1:0.70 and 1:0.71 during wet and dry seasons, respectively. The sex ratio of adult male to adult female was 1.00:1.14 and 1:1.13 during wet and dry season, respectively. The herd size ranged from 2 to 16 individuals and the mean herd size during wet and dry seasons were 8.51 and 6.70, respectively. Majority of warthog (33.33%) were observed from mixed grassland and the lowest (16.67%) were recorded in underground water forest. The major activities of warthog recorded were grazing/ feeding. Human-warthog conflict is a serious problem in Ethiopia especially in situation of those who share the immediate boundaries with protected areas. Human population growth, less public understanding and the negative perception of local community toward warthog and their conservation would generally increase conflict between humans and warthog. Majority (n=167/44.53%) of the respondents faced a problem of crop damage, the most affected one was maize. A total of 375 households were selected randomly for human–warthog conflicts investigation, of which 262(69.87%) were males and 113(30.13%) females. During focus group discussions, each group comprises 15-20 individuals. Around 52% of the respondents showed positive attitudes, 37% showed negative attitudes and 11% showed no ideas towards the warthog. Participatory management and benefit sharing are best mechanisms, along with the granting to local communities of limited ownership rights for some resources. Guarding (38.20%) were the most successful defensive ways to reduce crop damage. Continuous supervision on population status of common warthog and human–warthog conflict are needed for future conservation measures of common warthog in the area.*

**Keywords:** Attitudes, Common warthog, Conservation, Human–wildlife conflict

## **Chemistry (Analytical Chemistry)**

# **DETERMINATION OF FLOURIDE LEVELS AND SELECTED PHYSICO-CHEMICAL PROPERTIES IN DRINKING WATER IN DUGUNA FANGO WOREDA OF WOLAITA ZONE, SOUTHERN ETHIOPIA**

**BY: ASHENAFI KOLBAYE KOYRA**

**ADVISOR: ALEMU LELAGO (PhD)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*In Ethiopia, most people use rivers, wells, springs and pan water for drinking and other domestic purpose without any form of treatment. The quality of water is highly important criterion that determines the healthiness of a water body. Water quality refers to the physical, chemical and biological characteristics of the water. The aim of this study was determination of fluoride levels and selected physic-chemical parameters, such as temperature, PH, electrical conductivity, turbidity, total dissolved solid, total suspended solid, total solid, total alkalinity and total hardness in drinking water sources in Duguna Fango Woreda of Wolaita Zone. 13 water samples collected from different kebeles of Duguna Fango. Determination of fluoride level was done by using fluoride ion selective electrode. The physico-chemical parameter analysis was executed based on standard method. Except electrical conductivity and temperature the level was given in mg/L and the results were compared with that of the specified standardized limits prescribed by WHO and ICMR. Results were indicated that almost in all drinking water samples fluoride level was exceeding the permissible limit and only in few samples level was lower than permissible limit. The mean result indicates that some values (PH, total alkalinity and total hardness from spring and tap water samples) are within the acceptable range. On the other hand, some measured values in some area which are out of the recommended limit (electrical conductivity, turbidity, total suspended solid and total solid in spring, tap and well water samples). It was found that the water samples collected from different kebele was found contaminated by some parameters. Most drinking water samples of villages showed fluoride and selected physico-chemical parameters above the water quality standards and the quality of water are very bad at some places and it is unfit for drinking purpose.*

**Keywords:** Drinking water, Duguna Fango, Fluoride, Ion selective electrode, Physico-chemical parameters

# DETERMINATION OF LEVELS OF HEAVY METALS IN DRINKING WATER OF WOLAITA ZONE, ETHIOPIA

BY: EMNEN DEA SADISSO

ADVISOR: MESFIN BIBISO (PhD)

## ABSTRACT

*Natural water bodies contaminated with untreated waste waters from increasing urbanization, agricultural use, municipal runoff and industrialization contain higher concentration of heavy metals. The purpose of this study was to determine the level of heavy metals (Cd, Cr, Cu, Fe, Pb, Mn and Zn) in drinking water of some selected sites of Wolaita Zone. Wet digestion procedures were used for analysis of the study. The concentrations of Fe varied from 0.46 to 1.94; Mn varied from 0.78 to 4.50 and that of Zn ranged from 0.44 to 2.06 mg/L. But the remaining heavy metals Cd, Cr, Cu and Pb were not available in detectable levels in drinking water samples of the selected sites. Similarly, temperature varied from 19.8 to 28.4 °C; pH ranged from 6.00 to 6.48 and EC varied from 711.99 to 2300.10µS/cm and turbidity value varied from 1.56 to 7.50 NTU for drinking water samples of the selected sites. Temperature of drinking water samples (except that of Bele site) and EC were within the permissible limit of WHO guidelines. Temperature of the sample from Bele site and turbidity of water samples from the selected sites were found to be greater than WHO limit. Concentration of Zn metal in drinking water samples of the selected sites were measured to be within WHO recommended level. The concentrations of Fe and Mn metals were found to be much greater than WHO's limit. Therefore, attention should be given for controlling the levels of heavy metals that violated the aesthetic limits of WHO.*

**Keywords:** Heavy metals, Physico-chemical parameters, Flame Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy, Drinking water.

# REMOVAL OF LEAD, CHROMIUM AND COPPER FROM AQUEOUS SOLUTION USING COFFEE GROUND AND COFFEE HUSK AS AN ADSORBENT

**BY: MEDHANIT TEFERA YIFRA**

**ADVISOR: MESFIN BIBISO (PhD)**

## ABSTRACT

*This study was carried out to investigate the removal capacity of coffee husk and coffee ground to adsorb Pb (II), Cu (II) and Cr (VI) from aqueous solution. Standard solution of lead nitrate, potassium dichromate and copper chloride were prepared following standard laboratory procedure. The residual metallic ion concentrations were determined using Atomic Absorption Spectrometer (AAS). The experiment effects of some parameters such as pH, contact time, agitation speed and initial concentration of Pb(II), Cu(II) and Cr(VI) were evaluated and analyzed using different fractions (>200  $\mu\text{m}$  and <200  $\mu\text{m}$  particle size) of adsorbent in aqueous solutions. The results showed that, the optimum condition for parameters such as for Pb (II), Cu(II) and Cr (VI) adsorptions were pH at 5 ; 60 minutes contact time; 0.5g dose of coffee husk and coffee ground; 0.5mg/L initial concentration and 115 rpm agitation speed. Using the smaller fractions particle size, <200 $\mu\text{m}$  coffee husk and coffee grounds, the removal efficiency of pb(II), Cu( II) and Cr(II), were 94.2% and 96.5% ,97.6% and 97.6% and 93.5% and 95.66% respectively. On the other hands, using the fractions particle size, > 200 $\mu\text{m}$  coffee husk and coffee ground, the removal efficiency were 93.2% and 96.06% , 97.2 % and 83 % and 92.4% and 94.46% for Pb(II), Cu(II) and Cr(VI) respectively. Generally, the result of this experiment showed that, both coffee husk and coffee ground can serve as an excellent natural adsorbents for removal of heavy metals like Pb (II), Cu(II) and Cr( VI) from environment through using aqueous solution.*

**Keywords:** Coffee husk, Coffee ground; Adsorption; Heavy metal and aqueous solution

# DETERMINATION OF TRACEMETALS AND CYANIDE IN CASSAVA (*MANIHOT ESCULENTA CRANTZ*) FLOUR IN WOLAITA ZONE, SOUTHERN ETHIOPIA

**BY: WONTE WODAJO SAGAYE**

**ADVISOR: ALEMU LELAGO (PhD)**

## ABSTRACT

*Cassava (Manihotesculenta Crantz) is one of the most important food crops in tropical developing countries. Cassava is easy to grow, yield well in good conditions and it still produces edible roots. The objects of this study to determine the concentration and status of trace metals, cyanide and percentages of moisture from cassava consumed in Wolaita zone and to compare the result of this work with local and international data. To achieve these objectives, cassava sample analyzed were collected from different districts of Wolaita zone, the sample were prepared for analysis by using Graphite Furnace Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy and UV-visible spectrometer. The concentration of trace metals (Cd, Cr, Cu, Pb, Co, Fe, and Mn) obtained from cassava flour sample was analyzed by statistical software. Concentration of Fe ranged from 0.22 to 0.26 mg/kg, 0.39 to 0.53 mg/kg and 0.60 to 0.81mg/kg in cassava flour sample collected from Damot Sore, Kindo Koisha and Offa districts, respectively. Co ranged from 0.19 to 0.21 mg/kg, 0.26 to 0.31 mg/kg and 0.30 to 0.31mg/kg Damot Sore, Kindo Koisha and Offa districts cassava flour sample, respectively. Cu ranged from 0.15 to 0.19 mg/kg, 0.15 to 0.28 mg/kg and 0.31 to 0.46 mg/kg Damot Sore, Kindo Koisha and Offa districts cassava flour sample, respectively. Cr ranged from 0.04 to 0.05 mg/kg, 0.05 to 0.06 mg/kg and 0.07 to 0.10 mg/kg Damot Sore, Kindo Koisha and Offa districts cassava flour sample, respectively. The level of Cr was found to be below detection limit rather than the other trace metals. Cd ranged from 0.18 to 0.24 mg/kg, 0.44 to 0.47 mg/kg and 0.26 to 0.30 mg/kg Damot Sore, Kindo Koisha and Offa districts cassava flour sample, respectively. Zn ranged from 0.29 to 0.31 mg/kg, 0.35 to 0.39 mg/kg and 0.33 to 0.42 mg/kg Damot Sore, Kindo Koisha and Offa districts cassava flour sample, respectively. But in all sample Mn and Pb were below detection limit. The result of this study showed that the concentration of trace metal in the cassava samples collected from Damot Sore, Kindo Koisha and Offa were found to be relatively within tolerable limit when compared with FAO/WHO recommended values of crop. Next to this, the concentration of cyanide in Damot Sore, Kindo Koisha and Offa districts were  $0.413 \pm 0.269$ ,  $0.593 \pm 0.133$  and  $0.607 \pm 0.161$ , respectively. Of all districts, Offa ( $0.607 \pm 0.161$ ) was higher than that of Kindo Koisha and Damot Sore. The amounts of moisture in extracted cassava flour were ranged from 25.2, 21.5 and 26.3% Damot Sore, Kindo Koisha and Offa districts, respectively. The higher the moisture contents of the cassava the greater the loss in the cyanide concentration during drying. Seeing as, Damot Sore has highest moisture content and greater the loss in the cyanide concentration during drying than the other study areas. The results indicate that the three districts of cassava flour was a good source of trace metals, cyanide, moisture and free from the toxic metal Mn and but not from Pb and Cd.*

**Keywords:** Cyanide, Moisture, Trace metal

# LEVELS OF SELECTED ESSENTIAL AND NON-ESSENTIAL METALS OF WHEAT (*TRITICUM AESTIVUM*) FLOUR IN ETHIOPIA

**BY: WUDINEH DESSIE ALEMU**

**ADVISOR: ALEMU LELAGO (PhD)**

## ABSTRACT

*Wheat (Triticum aestivum) is one of the world's leading cereal grains serving as a staple food for more than one-third of the global population. The objective of this study was to determine the levels of essential and non-essential metals of wheat flour in Ethiopia. The levels of seven metals (Fe, Mn, Zn, Cu, Ni, Cd, Pb) in nine wheat flour samples collected from Amhara, Oromia, South Nations, Nationalities and Peoples regional state and Strategic Food Reserve Agency (SFRA) were determined by flame atomic absorption spectrometry (FAAS) after wet digesting using 65% HNO<sub>3</sub> and 72% HClO<sub>4</sub> at 3000c for 3:00 hours. The validation of optimized digestion procedure was evaluated using spiking method and an acceptable percentage recovery was obtained for all metals except lead. The levels of Fe, Cu, Mn, Zn, Ni and Cd were ranged between 8.5297-11.1535, 1.633-4.2346, 3.1875-8.5313, 2.3589-2.7719, 0.154-0.854, 0.0411-0.216 mg/kg, respectively for Ethiopian wheat flour while the level of Fe, Cu, Mn, Zn, Ni, Cd and Pb were ranged between 8.0099-8.1089, 1.663-1.6691, 4.5625-4.6250, 2.3015-2.3072, 0.9423-1.1346, 0.1593-0.1606 and 0.13-0.1381 mg/kg, respectively for imported wheat flour. But the level of Pb was found to be < 0.043 mg/kg for Ethiopian wheat flour. Analysis of variance (ANOVA) at 95% confidence level showed that comparison between levels of metals in the imported and Ethiopian wheat flour indicated significant differences for most of the metals. The results indicated that Ethiopian wheat is comparatively higher in Fe, Mn, Cu, Zn and Cd but lower in Ni and Pb than imported wheat. From the result of the study, it can be concluded that the level of heavy metals determined were within the permissible limit set by FAO/WHO and do not pose any health hazard for the health of consumers.*

Key word: Wheat flour (*Triticum aestivum*), essential metal, non-essential metal, flame atomic absorption Spectrometer, Ethiopia.

# DETERMINATION OF SELECTED ESSENTIAL AND NON- ESSENTIAL METALS OF HONEY

**BY: YOHANNES BOGALE SOLIBAMO**  
**ADVISOR: ALEMU LELAGO (PhD)**

## ABSTRACT

*Honey is sweet natural products produced by honey bees and a worldwide recognized mineral and nutritional value and has many beneficial health promoting effects. The essential and non-essential metal contents of bee honey samples collected from Damot Gale district were determined by atomic absorption spectrophotometer. The samples were digested to obtain the essential and non-essential metals by optimum digestion condition (3 ml HNO<sub>3</sub> and 3 ml of H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>) and analyzed for their non-essential and essential metals (Cu, Cd, Pb, Ca, Zn and Ni) composition. The digestion method for honey analysis was found to be efficient for all the metals analyzed as it was validated through the recovery experiments showing that a good percentage recovery was obtained in all cases (95.7-103%). Least significantly, difference of honey samples and the result which was calculated shows that significant variations exist among the samples at (p=0.05) level. The results obtained in honey samples collected from the bee farmer revealed the values of pH, moisture and ash content of mid land is  $3.65 \pm 0.062$ ,  $16.77 \pm 0.06$  and  $0.42 \pm 0.006$  while the low land part is  $3.88 \pm 0.057$ ,  $16.97 \pm 0.034$  and  $0.46 \pm 0.003$ , respectively. The maximum concentration of Ca, Ni, Zn, Cd and Cu were 47.1, 3.21, 5.12, 0.17 and 1.77 mg/L, respectively. The results of this study revealed that the concentrations of most metals are higher in the samples honey collected from low land part than mid land part and in those all sites Pb is not detected. When comparing the present study results with other reported values almost they are comparable. The results of current finding were compared with international standards set by WHO/FAO and revealed that the levels of some essential and non- essential metals in honey samples were within permissible limits.*

**Keywords:** Essential and non- essential metals, Honey, Determination and AAS

# **EVALUATION OF THE EFFICIENCY OF CERAMIC FILTERS FOR WATER TREATMENT IN KAMBATA TABARO ZONE, SOUTHERN ETHIOPIA**

**BY: GEREMEW AREGA W/MICHEAL**  
**ADVISOR: ALEMU LELAGO (PhD)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*The Ceramic water filtration has been greatly improving the most waste materials from drinking water in developing countries. This research was carried out to determine the efficiency of the Ceramic water filters in improving water impurities. The raw materials were grind, sieved with 0.5 mm opening mesh size, mixed with water, molded in flower pot shape and fired at 700 °C, 750 °C and 800 °C. The average removing efficiency of the ceramic filters was found to be 59.6%, 86.3%, 87.6%, 56.9%, 59.02%, 88.98%, 76.2%, 52.88%, 46.23% and 226.66 m L/h for turbidity, total coliform, E. coli, calcium, magnesium, sulphate, phosphate, iron, nitrite and flow rate, respectively in the analysis. Most of the ceramic filters were removed microbial from the contaminated river water effectively compared to the World Health Organization standard. The results showed that increasing the burn-out material during production of the filter elements increase the porosity and flow rate while decrease the removal efficiency of turbidity, microorganisms and water hardness agent from the source water. It was observed that there was a significance difference in removing total coliform, E. coli and flow rate between ceramic filters with different percentage composition of clay to sawdust. The change in percentage composition of clay to sawdust and firing temperature did not show significance difference in removing actions of iron, nitrite, sulphate, phosphate, magnesium and calcium. Based on the result, it is possible to conclude that the ceramic water filtrate that prepared from 80, 25 and 5% clay, sawdust and grog at firing temperature of 750 °C and 800 °C with lower porosity of the ceramic filter elements were found to be having the best removal efficiency.*

**Keywords:** Ceramic water filters, Clay, Firing, Micro-organisms and sawdust

# DETERMINATION OF LEVELS OF SOME METALS IN SELECTED TRADITIONAL MEDICINAL PLANTS IN WOLAITA ZONE, SOUTHERN ETHIOPIA

BY: ALEMAYEHU HAILEMARIAM GALCHA  
ADVISOR: MESFIN BIBISO (PhD)

## ABSTRACT

*Traditional medicines played a key role in world health and continued to be used to treat a vast array of conditions and complaints. The purpose of the current study was to determine the concentration of selected essential and non-essential metals, Na, Ca, Cu, Fe, Zn, Mn, Cr, Ni, Cd, and Pb in traditional medicinal plants (Artemisia afire (ariti) Hagenia Abyssinia (kosso enchet) foeniculum vulgare (insilal) Echinops keberich (qeberecho) grown in Wolaita Zone Southern Ethiopia. A wet digestion procedure involving the use of mixture of (69-72%) HNO<sub>3</sub> and (70%) HClO<sub>4</sub> at an optimum Temperature and time duration were used to determine metals from the medicinal plants by using flame Atomic Absorption Spectrometer (FAAS) Based on the results, the concentration of Ca ranged from 1.75 mg/kg to 4.98 mg/kg the concentration of Mg ranged from 1.35 mg/kg to 2.22 mg/kg the concentration of Na ranged from 1.29 mg/kg to 1.80 mg/kg, Mn ranged from 0.09 mg/kg to 1.21 mg/kg and that of Fe ranged from 0.23 mg/kg to 0.78 mg/kg in the plants studied. Among the toxic heavy metals, the concentration of Pb was in the least range 0.08 mg/kg to 0.11 mg/kg and the levels of remaining trace metals were in the ranges of 0.54 mg/kg to 0.97 mg/kg 0.25-0.29 and 0.20 -0.33 mg/kg for Zn, Cd and Cu, respectively, further studies will be contained on the screening of physiochemical activities of the plants under study.*

**Keywords:** Essential metals, Non-Essential metals, Medicinal plants, Flame Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy.

# DETERMINATION OF LEVELS OF HEAVY METALS IN SELECTED ROAD SIDE SOILS OF WOLAITA ZONE, SOUTHERN ETHIOPIA

**BY: MISGANA DAWIT EKASO**  
**ADVISOR: MESFIN BIBISO (PhD)**

## ABSTRACT

*This study was carried out in selected areas of Wolaita Zone (Humbo, Damot Galle, Kindo Koysha Ofa, and Damot Sore Districts). The objective of the study to determine the concentration of heavy metals (Cu, Cd, Pb and Zn) and to assess physicochemical characteristic of roadside Soils. Composite surface (0.20 cm depth) Soil samples were collected and prospered properly by following standard laboratory procedures. The result showed that the PH value of the soils studied areas ranged from 5.8 to 6.5 organic carbon ranged from 1.25% to 1.32% organic matter ranged from 2.17 to 2.24% action exchange capacity ranged from 11.24 to 20.5 meq/100g moreover ,the results indicated that mean concentration of heavy metals in the studied areas ranged from 0.34 mg/kg to 0.92 mg/kg for copper ,0.09 mg/kg to 0.16 mg/kg for cadmium, 0.20 mg/kg to 0.27 mg/kg for lead and 0.77 mg/kg to 1.50 mg/kg for zinc. The study suggested that the concentration of the studied heavy metals (Cu, Pb, Cd, and Zn) in the area were below toxic level. Further studies on other heavy metals will be carried out for further investigation.*

**Keywords:** heavy metals, soil, FAAS Physicochemical properties.

# DETERMINATION OF SELECTED ESSENTIAL AND NON-ESSENTIAL METALS IN THREE TYPES OF TEFF (*ERAGROSTIS TEF*) CULTIVATED IN SOUTHERN ETHIOPIA

**BY: ABEBE HABTE DESTA**  
**ADVISOR: ALEMU LELAGO (Ph.D.)**

## ABSTRACT

*Teff (Eragrostis Tef) is used to provide the staple food 'injera' for most Ethiopian. However, determination of essential and non-essential metals which is very important in dietary applications of food, in different types of teff is limited in literatures. Hence, the current study aimed at determining the level of selected metals that can exist in three types of teff cultivated in selected districts of southern Ethiopia. The level of essential and non-essential metals was determined by flame atomic absorption spectrometry. The optimized wet digestion procedure was evaluated using spiking method and an acceptable percentage recovery (91.1 - 108.9%) was obtained for metals in teff. oven dried 1 g of teff samples were digested using 5 mL of HNO<sub>3</sub> and 1 mL of HClO<sub>4</sub> at 300 °C for 3 h. The result indicated that the mean concentration of metals (in mg/kg dry weight basis) in teff samples were found to be from 1206.9 to 1768.9, 2463.9 to 2554.7, 82.6 to 109.9, 2879 to 3075, 207.4 to 239.5, 55.9 to 100.4, 27.1 to 87.1, 5.4 to 45.5 and 0.118 to 0.130 for Ca, Mg, Na, K, Fe, Mn, Zn, Cu and Pb, respectively. However, Cd was below the method detection limit. A statistical analysis of variance revealed that there was a significant difference ( $p \leq 0.05$ ) between the mineral content in three teff types and teff from the three districts. Red teff had higher essential metal contents except Cu followed by brown teff. Strong positive correlation was seen between Mg with Ca and K, the rest have moderate or weak correlation. Further study should be done on the mineral content of similar variety or three types of teff in relation to the soil analysis from different locations.*

**Keywords:** Teff (Eragrostis Tef), essential metal, non-essential metals, wet-digestion, flame atomic absorption spectrophotometer (FAAS).

# **DETERMINATION OF LEVELS OF ESSENTIAL AND NON-ESSENTIAL METALS AND NUTRITIONAL VALUE IN MUNG BEAN SEED (*VIGNA RADIATA*) IN WOLAITA ZONE, SOUTHERN ETHIOPIA**

**BY: ALENKA BUNAKA GEZA**  
**ADVISOR: MESFIN BIBSO (PhD)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*Mung bean (*Vigna radiata*) is legume pulse crop, grown from the tropical to sub-tropical areas around the world. The purpose of this study was to determine the level of essential and non-essential metals as well as proximate composition in mung bean seed and to determine nutrient composition and physico-chemical properties of the soil in which the mung bean was grown. The study was carried out on four varieties of mung bean (*Vigna radiata*) namely; shewa robit, China, N-26 and NVL cultivated in Kindo Koysha District of Wolaita Zone, Ethiopia. Wet digestion method was used for digestion of the mung bean samples. The level of metals in the sample was determined by using flame atomic absorption spectrophotometer. The results revealed that the concentrations of metals in the Mung bean samples in mg/kg dry weight were in the range of: 1418.02 to 1698 for Ca; 2422 to 2492.4 for Mg; 88.9 to 106.7 for Na; 3670 to 3716.8 for K; 196.2 to 235.5 for Fe; 72 to 103 for Zn; 51 to 97.6 for Mn; 7.8 to 27.4 for Cu and the non-essential metal Cr was not detected in all four varieties. The proximate composition of Mung bean is in the range of: 17.86 to 28.29% for crude protein; 1.05 to 1.49 % for crude fat; 2.9 to 3.35% for ash content and 5.76 to 7.57% for moisture. The concentrations of metals in the soil samples in mg/kg dry weight were in the order of: Ca (2524.44) > K (449.24) > Mg (260.93) > Mn (241.68) > Fe (241.63) > Na (32.87) > Zn (15.00) > Cu (1.05). The physico-chemical properties of soil were: pH (6.23); EC (0.06 mS/cm); OC (2.08%); total Nitrogen (0.13%); available Phosphorus (9.48 mg/kg); C: N (15.52); CEC (20.39 meq/100g); Sand (26%); Clay (36%) and Silt (38%). The study confirmed that mung bean is good source of essential metals (K, Mg, Ca, Fe, and Na). The NVL Variety of mung bean was found to be excellent source of protein content. All four varieties were found to have low fat content. The nutrients of soil were in recommended range and physico-chemical properties were favorable. The concentrations of the metals in mung bean were compared with recommended maximum permissible limits of WHO/FAO as well as USDA and found to be in a good agreement. Further study has to be continued on the heavy metals, anti-nutritional factors and antioxidant activity of similar varieties.*

**Keywords:** Mung Bean, Essential metals, Non-essential metals, proximate composition, Physico-chemical properties, Soil.

# LEVELS OF SELECTED ESSENTIAL AND NON-ESSENTIAL METALS IN GINGER (*ZINGIBER OFFICINALE*) CULTIVATED IN WOLAITA ZONE, SOUTHERN ETHIOPIA

BY: FEKADU THOMAS KABA  
MAJOR ADVISOR: MESFIN BIBISO (PhD)

## ABSTRACT

*Ginger (Zingiber officinale) is an important spice and medicinal plant used all around the world. Research related to the determination of metals in ginger cultivated in Wolaita Zone was scarce. Therefore, the objective of the study was to determine the level of essential and non-essential metals in ginger. The level of K, Na, Ca, Mg, Mn, Fe, Zn, Cu, Co, Cd and Pb in ginger cultivated in Boloso Bombe, Boloso Sore, Damot Sore, Kindo Didaye and Kindo Koyisha Districts of the Wolaita zone, southern Ethiopia were determined using flame atomic absorption spectrometry. The optimized wet digestion method was used in the analysis. The digestion method was evaluated by spiking ginger and soil samples and their percentage recoveries were in the range of 90–100.6%. The results revealed that ginger has the ability to accumulate relatively higher amounts of K and Mg among the determined essential metals. The concentration ranges in dry weight basis in decreasing order for ginger samples were: K (1691-3487 mg/kg) > Mg (701-1583 mg/kg) > Ca (862-1476 mg/kg) > Na (398 -776 mg/kg) > Mn (325-672 mg/kg) > Fe (6.14 – 11.92 mg/kg) > Zn (5.30-10.09 mg/kg) > (0.12 -0.23 mg/kg) for Pb. The concentration of Cd, Pb and Co in ginger samples were below the limit of detection. Positive correlation between the levels of K, Mg, Zn, Mn in ginger and soil samples were observed. Other metals showed no significant relationship. All the non-essential metals analyzed in this study were below the permissible ranges presented by FAO/WHO standards. Hence, the studied plant is safe for dietary and medicinal uses.*

**Keywords:** Essential-metals, Non- essential metals, Ginger, Soil, Flame Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy.

# DETERMINATION OF LEVELS OF SOME METALS IN SELECTED TRADITIONAL MEDICINAL PLANTS IN WOLAITA ZONE, SOUTHERN ETHIOPIA

**BY: ALEMAYEHU HAILEMARIAM GALCHA**  
**MAJOR ADVISOR: MESFIN BIBISO (PhD)**

## ABSTRACT

*Traditional medicines played a key role in world health and continue to be used to treat a vast array of conditions and complaints. The purpose of the current study was to determine the concentration of selected essential and non-essential metals, Na, Ca, Cu, Fe, Zn, Mn, Cr, Ni, Cd, and Pb in traditional medicinal plants (Artemisia afire (ariti) Hagenia Abyssinia (kosso enchet) foeniculum vulgare (insilal) Echinops keberich (qeberecho) grown in Wolaita Zone Southern Ethiopia. A wet digestion procedure involving the use of mixture of (69-72%) HNO<sub>3</sub> and (70%) HClO<sub>4</sub> at an optimum Temperature and time duration were used to determine metals from the medicinal plants by using flame Atomic Absorption Spectrometer (FAAS) Based on the results, the concentration of Ca ranged from 1.75 mg/kg to 4.98 mg/kg the concentration of Mg ranged from 1.35 mg/kg to 2.22 mg/kg the concentration of Na ranged from 1.29 mg/kg to 1.80 mg/kg, Mn ranged from 0.09 mg/kg to 1.21 mg/kg and that of Fe ranged from 0.23 mg/kg to 0.78 mg/kg in the plants studied. Among the toxic heavy metals, the concentration of Pb was in the least range 0.08 mg/kg to 0.11 mg/kg and the levels of remaining trace metals were in the ranges of 0.54 mg/kg to 0.97 mg/kg 0.25-0.29 and 0.20-0.33 mg/kg for Zn, Cd and Cu, respectively, further studies will be made on the screening of physiochemical activities of the plants under study.*

**Keywords:** Essential metals, Non-Essential metals, Medicinal plants, Flame Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy.

# Physics

# DETERMINATION OF CAFFEINE CONTENT OF SMALL AND BIG SIZE COFFEE BEANS USING ULTRAVIOLET-VISIBLE SPECTROMETER OF WOLAITA ZONE, ETHIOPIA.

BY: ASFAHUN AYDE HALALA

MAJOR ADVISOR: YOSEPH ALIRESAWUM (PhD)

CO-ADVISOR: KUSE GUDISHE (PhD)

## ABSTRACT

*Coffee is an important commodity culturally, commercially and economically in the world. Because of its consumption in most countries in the world, it is important to investigate the exact amounts of its chemical constituents. Caffeine is one of the main components of coffee that affect the quality of coffee. In this research, rapid, simple, accurate, reproducible and cheap UV-Vis spectrometer was used for the quantification of caffeine in coffee and dichloromethane was used as a solvent for the Small and big size coffee samples taken from Wolaita zone of five different woredas. The linear calibration curve was generated with caffeine concentration ranging from 3 mg/L to 18 mg/L. Attempt has been made to look into caffeine contents of coffee from selected Woredas of Wolaita Zone: The caffeine content of the extracts of ten measurements in % has been found to be  $1.013 \pm 0.036\%$  for Boloso Bombe large coffee,  $1.026 \pm 0.035\%$  for Boloso Bombe small coffee,  $0.701 \pm 0.095\%$  for Boloso Sore large coffee and  $0.894 \pm 0.072\%$  for Boloso Sore small coffee,  $0.984 \pm 0.063\%$  for Damot Sore large coffee,  $1.006 \pm 0.0625\%$  for Damot Sore small coffee,  $0.88 \pm 0.062\%$  for Sodo Zuria large coffee,  $0.905 \pm 0.096\%$  for Sodo Zuria small coffee,  $0.93 \pm 0.125\%$  for Humbo large coffee,  $0.965 \pm 0.0028\%$  for Humbo small coffee respectively. Based on these results, it is suggested that the level of caffeine in Boloso Bombe small and big size coffee bean are the greatest, than coffee varieties of all the other coffee samples studied in Wolaita Zone. On the other hand, Boloso sore coffee has the least caffeine content by both small and large size coffee compared to the other coffee samples measured. The caffeine content of Sodo Zuria coffee and Humbo small and big size coffee samples has an average amounts of caffeine. Generally speaking, small sized coffee varieties has high caffeine content (its caffeine content is averagely  $0.962 \pm 0.05346\%$ ) than that of its counterpart big size coffee varieties (its caffeine content is averagely  $0.9016 \pm 0.0682\%$ ) of Wolaita Zone.*

**Keywords:** Coffee, caffeine, extraction, UV-VIS Spectrometry, concentration.

# DETERMINATION OF CGA CONTENT OF SMALL AND BIG SIZE COFFEE BEANS USING ULTRAVIOLET-VISIBLE SPECTROMETER OF WOLAITA ZONE, ETHIOPIA.

BY: GETAREDAW MILKIAS

MAJOR ADVISOR: KUSE GUDISHE (PhD)  
CO-ADVISOR: YOSEPH ALIRESAWUM (PhD)

## ABSTRACT

*In this research, characterization of CGA content in ten commercial coffee beans have been reported using rapid, simple, accurate and cheap UV-visible spectrometer. Chlorogenic acids (CGA) are the main phenolic compounds in coffee and coffee has one of the highest concentrations of CGA of all plant constituents. In this study, the levels of CGA in certain Arabica coffees ( Boloso sore big (B.S Bi), Boloso sore small (B.S Sm), Boloso Bombe Big (B.B Bi), Boloso Bombe Small (B.B Sm), Sodo zuriya big (S.Z Bi), Sodo Zuriya Small (S.Z Sm), Humbo Big (H.Bi), Humbo Small (H.Sm), Damot Sore big (D.S Bi) and Damot Sore Small (D.S Sm)) found in Wolaita zone Ethiopia were characterized using UV-Visible spectrometer. The levels of CGA concentration in all the coffee beans were found to be within the documented range. The order of percentage of CGA content (w/w %) in big size coffee samples was found as follows: B.S.B > S.Z.B > H.B > D.S.B > B.B.B in medium roasted coffee b/n (120<sup>0</sup>c-150<sup>0</sup>c) and in small size coffee samples was found as follows: B.S.B > S.Z.B > H.B > D.S.B > B.B.B in medium roasted coffee (120<sup>0</sup>c150<sup>0</sup>c). Arabica Boloso sore big size medium roasted coffee (4.57 ± 0.0056 w/w%) has the highest while Arabica boloso bombe small size medium roasted coffee (3.55 ± 0.0085w/w%) has the least concentration of CGA. Generally, in the studies area we observed that all big size arabica coffee (4.088 ± 0.0016 w/w%) have greater content of CGA than that of small size arabica coffee samples 3.948 ± 0.0021 w/w%) . So, persons with obesity, with blood presserare advisable to use big size coffee to decrease such kind problems by considering roasting temperature.*

**Keywords:** CGA, coffee size, extraction, UV-Vis spectrometer, roasting, concentration.

**UV-VIS SPECTROSCOPY COUPLED WITH MULTIVARIATE  
CHEMOMETRIC METHOD FOR CHARACTERIZATION OF LARGE  
AND SMALL SIZE COFFEE BEANS IN WOLAITA ZONE, SOUTHERN  
ETHIOPIA**

**BY: METENA MIATA**

**MAJOR ADVISOR: YOSEPH ALIRESAWUM (PhD)**

**CO-ADVISOR: KUSE GUDISHE (PhD)**

**ABSTRACT**

*In this research, five big size and five small size coffee beans from Wolaita zone were analyzed. The method of analysis we used is the UV-Vis technique. UV-Vis spectrum of coffee from 310 nm to 360 nm was used for characterization of big and small size coffee beans. Using these signals of UV-Vis spectrometer, an attempt was made in order to discriminate the big and small size samples of coffee using Principal Component Analysis. We applied PCA for characterization of Wolaita coffee, according to their size and geographical origin first by using fifteen lines. We investigated several ranges and identify the use of these models on a specific range for a higher accuracy. Finally we optimize our characterization by using only two lines at 310 nm and 360 nm. By taking a sample at a time, we have shown the capability of UV-Vis spectroscopy coupled with PCA for discrimination of big and small size coffee samples from the same region.*

**Keywords:** Coffee, concentration, PCA, UV-Vis spectrometer.

**DETERMINATION OF HEAVY METALS IN GINGER VARIETY  
USING FLAME ATOMIC ABSORPTION SPECTROSCOPY IN  
KEMBATTA TEMBARO ZONE, SOUTHERN ETHIOPIA**

**BY: ZEWDE MITIKU**

**MAJOR ADVISOR:YOSEF ALRESAWUM (PhD)**

**COADVISOR KUSE GUDISHE (PhD)**

**ABSTRACT**

*Concentrations of four heavy metals (Ni, Zn, Cd and Pb) in ginger samples were collected from Kembatta Tembaro Zone in three Woredas using flame atomic absorption spectroscopy (FAAS) with acid digestion methods. A dried 0.5 gm ginger sample was wet-digested in 3 mL of (69–70%) HNO<sub>3</sub> and 1 mL of (30%) HClO<sub>4</sub> for 3 hr in 250 watt at a temperature of 210°C. Wet digestion method showed very fast, safer, simple and cleaner method. And this method also gives satisfactory recovery, detection limits and standard deviation for heavy metal determination in ginger samples. Based on the above digestion methods, the following mean concentrations of Nickel in Kachebira Bolbo ,Tembaro Hargema ,Hadero Hargema ,Hadero Bolbo ,TembaroBolbo and Kachebira Hargema is 0.20, 0.15, 0.18, 0.21,0.17, 0.18 mg/kg and 0.63, 0.86, 1.17, 0.87, 0.68, 0.95 mg/kg of Zinc respectively were identified. Concentration of zinc is relatively greater than concentration of Nickel in samples. Zinc concentration in Hargema variety is significantly different from Bolbo variety whereas Cadmium and Lead concentration in all samples were not detected.*

**Keywords:** heavy metals, wet digestion, ginger, flame atomic absorption spectrometry

# **DETERMINATION OF HEAVY METALS IN YOUNG, MATURED AND AGED LEAVES OF MORINGA SPETENOPETALA TREE USING FLAME ATOMIC ABSORPTION SPECTROSCOPY IN SOUTH ETHIOPIA**

**BY: YESHANEW FIKRE OLOLO**  
**ADVISOR: KUSSE GUDISHE GOROYA (PhD)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*This study was aimed at concentration determination of some heavy metals (Cu, Pb, Fe, Zn and Cr) in Moringa Spetenopetala tree leaves at three growing stages (young, matured and aged). Determination was made on samples collected from Southern part of Ethiopia using flame atomic absorption spectrometry (FAAS) with acidic digestive method deployed. In the results, three of five metals (Cu, Fe and Zn) are detected but Pb and Cr was not detected by the technique. Results indicated that presence of the metals in all the three growing stages (young, matured and aged) varied. It was observed that mean concentration of iron content increases as the age of the leave increases while mean concentration of zinc decreases as the age of the leave increases. Mean copper concentration was found to be higher in matured and lower in aged leaves. However, the heavy metals lead and chromium were not detected in this experiment.*

**Keywords:** FAAS, Moringa stenopetala, heavy metals, concentration.

# COMPARATIVE STUDY OF CAFFEINE AND CHLOROGENIC ACID CONTENT IN GREEN COFFEE BEANS AND COFFEE LEAVES BY UV/VIS SPECTROSCOPY

BY: ADANE TADESSE DADO

MAJOR ADVISOR: YOSEPH ALRESAWUM (PhD)

CO-ADVISOR: KUSSE GUDISHE GOROYA (PhD)

## ABSTRACT

*Coffee is the most popular beverage all over the world. It is enriched with important bioactive compounds dominated by the caffeine and chlorogenic acid. In this research, the contents of the most biologically active compounds were measured in green coffee beans and coffee leaves. The amount of these compounds in green coffee beans and coffee leaves were also compared by applying one way analysis of variance (ANOVA). The content of caffeine determined by UV/Vis Spectroscopy in green coffee beans and coffee leaves are in the ranges of  $0.994\pm 0.008$ , to  $1.146\pm 0.012\%$  and  $0.253\pm 0.007$ , to  $0.273\pm 0.009\%$  respectively. Moreover, the content of chlorogenic acids by the same method in green coffee beans and coffee leaves are in the ranges of  $5.958\pm 0.012$  to  $6.404\pm 0.017\%$  and  $1.940\pm 0.011$  to  $2.307\pm 0.010\%$  respectively. Furthermore, the percentage difference of caffeine between green coffee beans and coffee leaves is in the ranges of  $73.44\pm 1.338$  to  $77.312\pm 1.543\%$  while the percentage difference of chlorogenic acid between green coffee beans and coffee leaves is in the ranges of  $62.850\pm 0.955$  to  $68.775\pm 1.362\%$ .*

**Keywords:** Caffeine, Chlorogenic acids, green coffee beans, UV/Vis Spectroscopy, coffee.

# **DETERMINATION OF CONCENTRATION OF SOME ESSENTIAL AND HEAVY METALS IN MORINGA TREE ROOT BY USING FLAME ATOMIC ABSORPTION SPECTROSCOPY**

**BY: TSEGAYE MEGA KABA**

**ADVISOR: KUSSE GUDISHE (PhD)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*Roots of Moringa stenopetala collected from urban and rural gardens in Konso, Dirashe and GamoGofa were determined for essential metals (Ca, K, Na and Mg) and heavy metals (Cd, Cr, Pb, Hg, Cu and Zn) by using Flame Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy (FAAS). A wet digestion procedure involving the use of mixture of (HCl and HNO<sub>3</sub>, ratio 3:1) and 10ml of 30% H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> at an optimum temperature and time duration were used to determine metals from the samples of the root by using Flame atomic absorption spectroscopy (FAAS). Based on the results, the concentration of Mg ranged from 10.12 to 10.99mg/kg, the concentration of Ca ranged from 2.6 to 5.64 mg/kg, the concentration of Na ranged from 4.3 to 5.26 mg/kg, and that of K lied in the range of 1.26 to 1.77 mg/kg in the roots studied. Among the heavy metals, the concentration of Cu was in the range of 0.811-1.44 mg/kg and the level of zinc was at the range of 0.37-2.34mg/kg. The levels of toxic metals (Cd, Cr, Pb and, and Hg) were not detected. The results revealed that the concentrations of Cd, Cr, Hg, and Pb in M. stenopetala roots were found within permissible limits. The result of the study indicates that the concentration of the entire essential and heavy metals was within the range of WHO limits.*

**Keywords:** *Moringa stenopetala, Essential metals, Heavy Metals, roots, FAAS*

# COMPARATIVE STUDY OF CAFFEINE AND CHLOROGENIC ACID CONTENT IN GREEN COFFEE BEANS AND COFFEE LEAVES BY UV/VIS SPECTROSCOPY

**BY: ADANETADESSE DADO**

**MAJOR ADVISOR: YOSEPH ALRESAWUM (PhD)**

**CO-ADVISOR: KUSSE GUDISHE GOROYA (PhD)**

## ABSTRACT

*Coffee is the most popular beverage all over the world. It is enriched with important bioactive compounds dominated by the caffeine and chlorogenic acid. In this research the contents of the most biologically active compounds was measured in green coffee beans and coffee leaves. The amount of these compounds in green coffee beans and coffee leaves were also compared by applying one way analysis of variance (ANOVA). The content of caffeine determined by UV/Vis Spectroscopy in green coffee beans and coffee leaves are in the ranges of  $0.994\pm 0.008$ , to  $1.146\pm 0.012\%$  and  $0.253\pm 0.007$ , to  $0.273\pm 0.009\%$  respectively. Moreover, the content of chlorogenic acids by the same method in green coffee beans and coffee leaves are in the ranges of  $5.958\pm 0.012$  to  $6.404\pm 0.017\%$  and  $1.940\pm 0.011$  to  $2.307\pm 0.010\%$  respectively. Furthermore, the percentage difference of caffeine between green coffee beans and coffee leaves is in the ranges of  $73.44\pm 1.338$  to  $77.312\pm 1.543\%$  while the percentage difference of chlorogenic acid between green coffee beans and coffee leaves is in the ranges of  $62.850\pm 0.955$  to  $68.775\pm 1.362\%$ .*

**Keywords:** Caffeine, Chlorogenic acids, green coffee beans, UV/Vis Spectroscopy, coffee.

# **DETERMINATION OF CAFFEINE CONTENT IN COFFEE LEAVES USING UV-VIS SPECTROPHOTOMETER IN WOLAITA ZONE, SNNPR, ETHIOPIA**

**BY: ZERIHUN JANGE**

**MAJOR ADVISOR: KUSSE GUDISHE GOROYA (PhD)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*Caffeine of coffee leaves at different growth stages in Wolaita Zone coffee varieties were determined by UV-visible spectrophotometer. The result obtained indicates that amounts of caffeine found to be higher in young leaves than in mature and aged leaves in all varieties and Region. The result of this research shows that the amount of caffeine of the young coffee leaf samples ranged from 7.04mg/L to 13.16mg/L, the caffeine content in matured coffee leaf ranged from 4.92mg/L to 11.8mg/L and the caffeine content in aged coffee leaf ranged from 6.52mg/L to 9.6mg/L. Coffee leaf taken from Bolso Sore region has more caffeine content than the other three woredas in all varieties and growth stages. On the other hand, Boloso Bombe coffee leaf has the least caffeine content as compared to the other coffee leaf samples studied. The caffeine content of Sodo Zuria and Damot Sore coffee leaf samples has an average amount in comparison with other sites under investigation. Among the five local named varieties the toora(13.16mg/L) variety is the greatest of all the other coffee leaf samples studied in Wolaita Zone.*

**Keywords:** Coffee, caffeine, absorbance, Uv/vis spectrophotometer, coffee leaf.

# **Football Coaching**

# **CHALLENGES AND PROSPECT OF YOUTH FOOTBALL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT IN THE CASE OF WOLAITA ZONE BODIT TOWN UNDER THE AGE OF -17 YEARS FOOTBALL PLAYERS, ETHIOPIA**

**BY: BEKELE BANCHA BASSA**

**ADVISOR: MILKIYAS BASSA (PhD)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*The purpose of this study was to assess and evaluate the prospects and challenges of youth football development in the case of Bodit town U-17 clubs. For the implementation of the Study, a descriptive survey design was employed. The study subjects were selected from the availability samples. In this attempt, data were collected through questionnaires, structured- interviews and observation check list. Consequently, the study demonstrated that youth football players and all the coaches contributed for the study to be conducted by giving their own information regarding the raised issues were selected on the base of their own voluntary response. The study also played a thorough consideration to the player's parent's contribution on the trainees 'personal football skills development and to skip the progress of the youth football development as a whole. Moreover, the player selection criteria, the coaching system, and the roles of the administrative bodies to work cooperatively, the facilities provided, the roles of the coaches, lack of frequent training program and the impacts it brought upon the progress of the trainees and the youth football development, and failure to conduct frequent follow ups to investigate the strengths and weaknesses of the players through regular assessment all other related issues are taken as a main point of the study. To achieve these objectives and to detect the factors that hindered the concerned bodies, the researcher included male players, coaches, and the Bodit town sport office Football administrative bodies and encouraged them all to involve themselves in the issues rose in terms of the youth football development. Their genuine responses are collected and used as analytical framework for the effective implementation of the study.*

**Keywords:** -technical, physiological, psychological, physical, facility, Performance

**THE QUALITY OF TRAINING AS FUNCTIONAL STATE OF  
ENHANCING PERFORMANCE OF WOLAITA SODO KENEMA  
FOOTBALL PLAYERS, ETHIOPIA**

**BY: HABTAMU DEBOCH DOLLE**

**ADVISOR: - MILKIYAS BASSA (PhD)**

**ABSTRACT**

*The purpose of this study was to assess and evaluate the quality of the training as functional state of enhancing performance of Wolaita Sodo kenema football players and to suggest variable alternatives that would improve the quality of training and the improvement of the performance of the club. The sample of the subject consists of 2 football coaches, 23 kenema club players, and technical manager staffs. To conduct the research, both quantitative (using simple percent), qualitative and descriptive survey method were employed. A variable data suggest the quality of training of players in their clubs has a significance impact on the quality of playing football in the Sodo kenema club. The result of the study indicates that some variables affect the performance of Sodo kenema football club. Major findings of the study are concerned, significant majority of the respondents stated that, the variables lack of good communication among concerned body, low attention given to the trainings by the coaches, player slow motivation to new skill, knowledge of the coach how to demonstrate and organize training, there is no supervision during training to know their level of performance, low attention is given to the club and this indicates that the level of club and training is inadequate.*

**Keywords:** - Training, quality training, performance, technique, skill.

# **FACTORS THAT AFFECT FEMALE FOOTBALL PLAYERS AND DEVELOPMENT IN TEMBARO WOREDA KAMBATA TEMBARO ZONE SNNPR ETHIOPIA**

**BY: YETMWORK W/MICHAEL**

**ADVISOR: DANISH CHINOY (PhD)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*Football is the most popular sport worldwide and the number of female participants is growing rapidly and undergoing constant transformation. Although it is now claimed to be the fastest growing sector as worldwide football, its popularity is continuing into the foreseeable future. And the popularity of football has certainly led to its development among female. The sample of the subject consists of simple random sampling techniques; the research is focused on some team in Tambro wereda. The study populations are female football coaches and female football players who are playing in the Tambro wereda. The coaches of three team were selected purposively. In addition, 9 players of each team were also selected on the bases of simple random sampling. The findings of the study indicated that the following major problems were dominant in the woreda female football sport teams. Less emphasis was given to the value of sport in general and football in particular by the general public, the youth and sport officers at all levels. Absence of transparent and accountable administration, lack of cooperation among the concerned stallholders, very low popular participation, absence of permanent fund for the teams, lack of sufficient football courts in the area were also found to be the problem. Even if there are 10 female football teams in Tambro wereda female factors affected by different factors like uncooperativeness of the team; lack of support and cooperation from parents and the community; lack of facility, lack of player's motivation and commitment are among the majors. The other point which should be taken in consideration is all, community, youth and sport office experts mainly the woreda youth and sport office should create awareness among the people to minimize the negative attitude by using different mass media in order to improve, motivate the development of the female football players in Tambaro wereda. As a general solution to the identified problems greater emphasis should be given to the female football in the area so that it could be possible to recruit female players in the near future and this could also be a fundamental base for the sustainability of the major female football teams in the woreda . Establishing and organizing female's football projects and teams in all of Tembroworeda could be one major strategy to address the sustainability of the major female football teams.*

**Keyword:** factors, team, female football players, coach

## **5. College of Social Science and Humanities**

**MA in Teaching English as Foreign Language  
(TEFL)**

**EFFECTS OF IMPLEMENTING AUTHENTIC MATERIALS ON  
NINTH GRADERS SPEAKING SKILLS AT BOGALE WALELU  
SECONDARY SCHOOL, ETHIOPIA**

**BY: ABEBAYEHU GUADIE**

**ADVISOR: WONDOSEN TEFAMICHAEL (PhD)**

**ABSTRACT**

*The purpose of this study was to investigate the effects of implementing authentic materials (AMs) on the student' speaking skills performance of grade 9 at Bogale Walelu Secondary School. The pre-post-test comparisons were employed for the research. The sample population was from two sections of grade 9 students at Bogale Walelu Secondary School in Wolaita Zone. There were in total 80 students (40 in the experimental and 40 in the control group) who participated in the study in the second semester of the 2009 academic year. AMs were used in the experimental group to see the extent to which their speaking skills were improved. On the other hand, the control group was taught speaking skills without the implementation of AMs. Eight speaking skills lessons from Grade9English textbook were used for the intervention for a period of 8 weeks. Data were collected through speaking skills tests, questionnaire, classroom observation, semi structure interview and focus group discussion-tests, comprising independent samples test and paired samples test were used to determine whether there were statistically significant differences between inter- and intra-group on achievements at 0.05 alpha level. Analysis reveals that both the experimental and control groups were almost equal in speaking skills performance at the beginning of the experiment. Nevertheless, after the treatment, the analyses of data indicate that the experimental group outscored significantly ( $p < .05$ ) the control group on speaking skills. The post-test and questionnaire results showed the supremacy of learning speaking skills through AMs over the usual method in which AMs were not implemented. Therefore, the major findings of this study suggested that the implementation of AMs helped the students significantly to enhance their speaking skills performance in EFL classrooms. The present research recommended that implementing AMs in EFL classes would help ninth graders mitigate their speaking skills.*

# **CHALLENGES OF PARAGRAPH WRITING THROUGH THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PROCESS ORIENTED APPROACH: THE CASE OF GRADE 11 STUDENTS OF SELAMBER SECONDARY AND PREPARATORY SCHOOL**

**By: ASNAKECH ASSEFA GOBEZE**  
**ADVISOR: WONDWOSEN TEFAMICHAEL (PhD)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*This study was conducted to assess challenges of paragraph writing through the implementation of Process Oriented Approach at Selamber Secondary and Preparatory School, in Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples' Region, GamoGofa, Kucha Woreda, In this concerned school, there was a problem of paragraph writing through the implementation of process approach due to different reasons. To investigate this problem the guiding research questions were employed based on the objective of the study such as to identify the challenges that students face in writing paragraph, to examine the causes for students' problems in writing paragraph and to realize the ways of implementing process oriented approach. To do this investigation samples were nominated by using purposive, simple random sampling methods to select Selamber Secondary and Preparatory School from seven secondary schools in Kucha Wereda, 10 participant students and 4 English teachers were interviewed. Also 135 sample students were nominated out of 462 total population by using Slovin's formula, which is  $n = \frac{N}{1 + Ne^2}$ . Both qualitative and quantitative research designs were employed in the study. The qualitative research design was conducted through interviews, classroom observations and document analysis. The quantitative design was applied to quantify some numerical data which were collected through questionnaires. Data which were collected from both primary and secondary sources were analyzed, summarized and presented by means of quantitative and qualitative method of data analysis by using simple descriptive statistics (frequency and percentage) of SPSS and narrative discussion. As the study findings indicated the major challenges students face during paragraph writing were: problem of unity, adequacy, punctuation, spelling, grammar, capitalization and organization, since students were lack of practice, less motivated and lack of feedback from the teacher, they did not give attention for writing tasks. Furthermore as the data revealed the causes for paragraph writing were categorized in to three: student, teacher and general related factors. For example, lack of knowledge of strategic use, students writing apprehension, shortage of vocabulary and lack of regular practices were related to students. Whereas, ways of giving feedback, lack of commitment, less preparation and lack of motivation were related to teachers. Therefore, since paragraph writing is a skill that could be improved through sufficient practicing, Selamber Secondary and Preparatory School teachers should give attention to writing, preparation of instruction and also they should be more responsible to enhance students writing skill.*

**Keywords:** Approach, Implementation, Paragraph, Writing, Process

# **FACTORS AFFECTING TEACHING AND LEARNING OF SPEAKING SKILL IN FIVE SELECTED GOVERNMENT PRIMARY SCHOOLS AT AREKA TOWN ADMINISTRATION**

**By: BEKELE GEBEYEHU**  
**ADVISOR: SOLOMON MEKONNEN (PhD)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*The purpose of this study was to identify the factors affecting learning and teaching of speaking skill in selected primary schools of Areka Town Administration. The study tried to find out major problems that teachers and students face in teaching learning speaking skill in EFL classes. The study employed descriptive survey research design, which involves both quantitative and qualitative methods. Areka Town Administration government primary schools were selected through purposive sampling. Then, from sixty four English language teachers, twenty six teachers were selected from five schools purposely for the questionnaire. In addition, relevant data were collected from fifty randomly chosen students through questionnaire and five students for interview. Descriptive statistics using frequencies and percentages were employed in analyzing the quantitative data and the qualitative data. The findings of the study revealed that the teachers and learners were not capable enough on speaking skill knowledge and the theoretical orientations of speaking skill teaching and learning in EFL classes. In addition, it was found that the teachers lacked practical skills on the implementation of different types of teaching strategies of speaking skill in EFL classes according to their suitability. Furthermore, the study revealed that teachers rarely practice the teaching strategies of speaking skill. Generally, the practices of speaking skill teaching strategies were not given sufficient attention at Areka town government primary Schools. Thus, the study indicated that the English teachers did not practice different speaking skill in EFL classes. Finally recommendations were drawn based on the above findings.*

# **ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHERS' PRACTICES AND CHALLENGES OF CONTINUOUS ASSESSMENT IN READING CLASSES: GRADE NINE, BURE SECONDARY SCHOOL IN FOCUS**

**By: ESUBALEW BEFEKADU**  
**ADVISOR: MESHESHA MAKE (ASST. PROFESSOR)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*This study was conducted with the objective of investigating English language teachers' practice and challenges of continuous assessment in reading classes. A descriptive research design was used to conduct the study. The study was carried out in government secondary school found in Ilubabor Zone, Bure Woreda during 2017/18 academic year. Ninety grade nine students and two grade nine English language teachers were involved in the study. In order to select student participants for the study, the researcher employed simple random sampling technique (lottery method). The two English language teachers were used without sampling as their number is very small and manageable. In order to collect data for the study, the researcher used questionnaire, observation, document analysis and interview. Questionnaire was used for sample students whereas interview was used for teachers. The data gathered through close-ended items of questionnaire was analyzed quantitatively using percentage, whereas the data obtained through classroom observation, document analysis, interview and open-ended items of questionnaire were analyzed qualitatively. The findings of the study revealed that it is hardly possible to say CA is implemented effectively in teaching reading skills in the school. On the other hand, English language teachers are using very few CA techniques to assess the learners' reading skills. In addition, large class size, lack of knowledge of teachers on continuous assessment in assessing reading, lack of interest of students to be assessed, shortage of students' textbook in a class and shortage of time were identified as the most hindering factors to practice CA in reading classes. Finally, different recommendations were made accordingly.*

**TEACHERS' ATTITUDE AND PRACTICES OF TEACHING AND  
LEARNING PARAGRAPH WRITING VIA COMMUNICATIVE  
LANGUAGE TEACHING APPROACH GRADE NINE AT JINKA  
MILLENNIUM SECONDARY SCHOOL**

**By: FATUMA BIZUNEH  
ADVISOR: ABRAHAM KEBEDE (ASS.PROFESSOR)**

**ABSTRACT**

*The purpose of this study was to identify the attitude and practice of teachers in teaching paragraph writing via CLT approach in Jinka Millennium secondary school. To gather the required data, the researcher used three instruments: questionnaires, interview and class room observation. The data collected through questionnaire were analyzed descriptively by using percentage and frequencies whereas, the data collected through interview and class room observation were analyzed qualitatively. To gather the necessary data 245 students were taken from the total 715 students through systematic sampling and all EFL teachers were taken as participants of the study. The findings revealed that majority of the teachers felt that CLT is important to promote paragraph writing skill if it is implemented properly. However, in the context of Jinka Millennium Secondary School, the actual practice is very weak due to factors that hamper them not to practice it effectively. Hence, all EFL teachers of Jinka Millennium Secondary School conceived positively on teaching paragraph writing by means of CLT but, there is gap on implementation due to facility related and skill related gaps. It was concluding that the majority of the teachers have positive attitude to teach in CLT approach of language teaching; however, due to factors that faced in Jinka Millennium Secondary school they didn't apply CLT approach to teach paragraph writing. As result, student's paragraph writing was full of problems like in correct punctuation, grammar, mechanics and lack of unity. Finally, the following recommendations are forwarded: the Ministry of Education and other concerned bodies like Jinka Zonal Education Department should organize successive workshops, seminars and school administrators should prepare movable desk, additional class for students, English language teacher should receive adequate training before being appointed to a CLT teaching position. Also, teachers should give tasks considering the learner's prior knowledge, interest, motivation and the participant's level of understanding. Lastly, since this area of study is a new in local context, the researcher would like to suggest further research to be carried out in different aspects and levels in the similar topic at various levels of education.*

# **PRACTICES AND CHALLENGES OF TEACHING AND LEARNING SPEAKING SKILLS THROUGH TASK-BASED LANGUAGE TEACHING WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO WOYBO SECONDARY SCHOOL**

**By: MERKINEH MEDIHIN**

**ADVISOR: SOLOMON MEKONNEN (PhD)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*The purpose of this study was to examine practices and challenges of teaching and learning speaking skills through task-based language teaching (TBLT) in Woybo Secondary School. Particularly, the study targeted to examine how TBLT is practiced in terms of speaking skills, to describe tasks used in the textbooks and to explore the challenges that hinder the practice of teaching and learning speaking skill through TBLT. The study employed descriptive design. Cranbach's alpha was used to check the internal consistency of the items. Moreover, based on the objectives and review of the related literature the validity of questionnaire was confirmed by the adviser and partners of the researcher. English language teachers, students, classroom observation and text books were used as sources of the data. Simple random sampling technique was employed to select sample of students. The researcher selected 246 students from grade 9 and 10 and 4 English language teachers of target school as the sources of the data. In addition to this, classroom observation and textbook analysis were also conducted. The data gathered via questionnaire were analyzed quantitatively but the data gathered via interview, classroom observation and textbook analysis were analyzed qualitatively. SPSS version 20 was employed for quantitative data. The overall findings include: the text books of both grades 9 and 10 designed via including familiar activities of students' day to day life which are clear and can help students to participate actively. However, not revealing purpose of the task in pre-task stage and unclear instruction, large number of students in a class, shortage of textbook, inappropriate implementation of group learning, shortage of teaching hours, learners background language proficiency and use of students' mother tongue are factors that affect implementation of TBLT in terms of teaching and learning speaking skill. Therefore, the English language teachers should reveal purpose of pre-task stage and give clear instruction student to accomplish task and motivate students to participate actively in speaking lesson via using model tasks. In addition to this, the school administration should mobilize community to build additional classes.*

**THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHERS' PERCEPTIONS AND PRACTICES OF TEACHING VOCABULARY THROUGH COOPERATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING: FOCUS ON GRADE 11 AT WOLAITA SODO PREPARATORY SCHOOL**

**By: MESFIN MENZA**

**ADVISOR: MESHESHA MAKE (ASS. PROFESSOR)**

**ABSTRACT**

*This study intended to explore The English Teachers' perceptions and practices of teaching vocabulary through cooperative language learning in Wolaita Sodo Preparatory School. It was specifically targeted to examine the English Teachers' perceptions on the importance of teaching vocabulary via cooperative language learning, examine the practices of EFL teachers in teaching vocabulary via cooperative language learning and the challenges that EFL teachers face while teaching vocabulary via cooperative language learning. Descriptive research design was employed. The data were collected through semi-structured interview and classroom observation. WSPR was selected as a research setting. All six grade eleven EFL teachers of the WSPR were selected as participants of the study without any sampling method due to their limited number. The overall findings of this study revealed that EFL teachers of WSPR have positive perception towards the importance of teaching vocabulary through cooperative language learning. However, the study disclosed that there was clear gap on what they perceived and what they practiced which implied that the EFL teachers are not properly teaching vocabulary using CLL. As also revealed in the study, there are teacher, student and school environment related factors that hamper the proper implementation of teaching vocabulary using CLL. Based on the findings, the researcher recommends that the EFL teachers, school directors, Woreda, Zonal and Regional government should give practical solutions to the practice of teaching vocabulary via cooperative language learning through continuous capacity building.*

# **AN INVESTIGATION INTO TEACHERS' PRACTICES AND CHALLENGES OF INTEGRATING WRITING WITH READING SKILLS TEACHING: THE CASE OF ADU SIGMO SECONDARY SCHOOL IN FOCUS**

**BY: MUKTAR A/RAYA A/WAJI**

**ADVISOR: WONDIMU TEGEGNE (PhD)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*The main purpose of this study was to investigate teachers' practices and challenges of integrating writing with reading skill teaching. The study was conducted in Oromia Regional State in Jimma Zone in Sigo Wereda at Adu Sigo Secondary School in 2010 E.C. Accordingly, participants of the study were four English language teachers' of grade 10 and 155 grade 10 students. Thus, sample students were selected randomly through lottery method. Data were collected through questionnaires from students, interview for teachers. Besides, classroom observation and content analysis of grade ten students' textbook and teachers guide were employed as supporting instruments so as to triangulate the finding. Then, the collected data were analyzed using both quantitative and qualitative methods. The study revealed that the English language teachers had understanding of integrative approach. On the other hand, it was found that the English language teachers lacked practices of integrating writing with reading skill teaching in the classroom. The study further showed that the English language teachers rarely integrate writing with reading skill teaching. In addition, the teachers rarely used communicative activities, writing assignment integrated with reading, project work and some of them could not effectively play their managerial role while they taught writing with reading skill in integration. Moreover, most of English language teachers rarely used various teaching techniques of writing with reading skill in integration, writing process as well as teaching Aids and materials s. English language teachers hardly prepared integrative test which include both writing into reading skill assessment. Furthermore, the study revealed that number of problems and challenges which related to the school, English language teachers and learners impede practical implementation of integrating writing with reading skill teaching or learning. Generally, the study reveals that there is a clear mismatch between what they actually perceive about integrating writing with reading skill teaching and what they actually practice in teaching learning process in the classroom.*

# **OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES OF TEACHING-LEARNING ENGLISH LISTENING SKILLS: THE CASE OF BOSHOANA SECONDARY AND PREPARATORY SCHOOL GRADE 12 IN FOCUS**

**BY: TEKETEL TAFESSE**

**ADVISOR: ABRAHAM KEBEDE (ASS. PROFESSOR)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*The purpose of this study was to investigate opportunities and challenges of teaching-learning listening skills in EFL classroom. For this purpose, Boshwana Secondary and Preparatory School was selected as a research setting. Descriptive research design was employed for the current study. Besides, the participants of this study were all grade twelve students and all of their English teachers. In order to gather the necessary data for the study, questionnaire for one hundred twenty students, semi-structured interview for five English teachers, and classroom observation for three sections were employed. To analyze the collected data, qualitative and quantitative methods of data analysis were used. That is, data collected through questionnaires were analyzed employing statistical tools such as frequency and percentage using SPSS version 22, whereas the responses obtained from interview was described and discussed. In addition, data obtained through classroom observation were discussed to substantiate the data obtained through interview and questionnaire. From the analysis of data, different findings were derived. The study revealed that teachers teach their students listening skills only once per a week. Besides, English language teachers do not use variety of teaching listening resources while teaching listening skills. On the other hand, the study revealed that the school has not sufficient teaching materials and the environment is not conducive to teach and to learn listening skills. Also the teachers' provision of extra opportunities of listening to students was low. Furthermore, the findings of the study indicated that a number of problems related to linguistics, content, listener, speakers, and environment are affecting teaching-learning listening skills in actual classroom context. Based on the findings, conclusions are drawn and recommendations are forwarded to alleviate the challenges of teaching-learning listening skill and make the practices of teaching-learning listening effective.*

**AN EXPLORATION OF TEACHERS' AND STUDENTS'  
PERCEPTIONS ON THE ROLES OF GRADE 12 ENGLISH  
TEXTBOOK IN ENHANCING STUDENTS' COMMUNICATIVE  
ABILITIES: WOLAITA LIQA PREPARATORY SCHOOL IN FOCUS**

**BY: TEMESGEN MARKOS DURE**

**ADVISOR: WONDIMU TEGEGNE (PhD)**

**ABSTRACT**

*The purpose of this study was to explore teachers' and students' perceptions on the role of grade 12 English textbook in enhancing communicative abilities of the students. For this purpose, WolaitaLiqqa Preparatory School was selected as a research setting. Descriptive research design was employed for the current study. To collect the necessary data for the study, semi-structured interview for two teachers, questionnaire for sixty-five students and document analysis were employed. To analyze the collected data, qualitative and quantitative methods of data analysis were employed. That is, data collected through questionnaire were analyzed employing statistical tools such as frequency and percentage using SPSS version 20, while responses obtained from interviewer described and discussed. In addition, the data obtained from document analysis which were presented in tables and explained qualitatively to validate and triangulate the data obtained from interview and questionnaire. From the analysis of data, different findings were obtained. The study revealed that both teachers and students responded that communicative contents and activities were available in grade 12 English textbook. Besides, equal share was given to communicative contents and activities with other skills in the textbook. The findings of the study indicate that two teachers and a great majority of the students had negative perceptions towards the roles of the textbook in enhancing students' communicative abilities. The study conversely indicates that there is a clear mismatch between what teachers as well as learners perceived about the roles of textbook and what the textbook was actually organized in relation to communicative contents and activities that enhance students' communicative abilities, though there were some weaknesses. Furthermore, the study revealed a number of problems related to the textbook: some contents and activities were not well organized and logically sequenced as well as some contents were not supported by adequate examples that could directly or indirectly hinder language teaching and learning. Based on the findings, conclusions were drawn and recommendations were forwarded to improve the perceptions of teachers and students as well as to revise some contents of the textbook.*

# **PRACTICES AND CHALLENGES OF TEACHING AND LEARNING PARAGRAPH WRITING THROUGH PROCESS APPROACH TO WRITING: SODO GENERAL SECONDARY SCHOOL IN FOCUS**

**BY: WONDIMU GIRMA**  
**ADVISOR: WONDWOSEN TEFAMICHAEL (PhD)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*The study was conducted to assess the practices and challenges of teaching and learning paragraph writing skills through process writing approach at Sodo General Secondary School, particularly grade ten. The attempt was to find out the extent teachers employ process oriented approach to writing. It also tries to investigate the challenges that the teachers and students encounter while teaching and learning paragraph writing skills. Lastly it tries to find out the roles that teachers play in teaching paragraph writing. To this end the necessary data for the study were gathered using different data gathering instruments. Thirteen English teachers and one hundred fifty two sample students were randomly selected and filled in the questionnaire. Interview was conducted with ten teachers and twelve students. The data collected were analyzed quantitatively and qualitatively. The findings of the study indicate that the actual practice of all the steps in the stages of teaching paragraph writing skills are not fully applied. The result also revealed that most of the teachers still focus on the end result of the writing even though they have good awareness about the importance of focusing on the process of writing. Lack of inadequate time, the difficult nature of writing itself and lack of supplementary materials on writing are some the challenges that teachers face while teaching paragraph writing through process approach to writing. Also students' lack of practice in writing in English since lower grades, lack of adequate time during writing exercises, focusing on mechanics and grammar than on contents are found to be the major challenges students face in writing in English. Based on the findings of the study, useful conclusions were drawn and some useful recommendations were forwarded.*

# **ENGLISH TEACHERS' AWARENESS AND PRACTICE OF CONTINUOUS ASSESSMENT ON PARAGRAPH WRITING SKILLS: GRADE 11 AT AREKA PREPARATORY SCHOOL IN FOCUS**

**BY: YIGEREMUWA GIDI**  
**ADVISOR: WONDWOSEN TEFAMICHAEL (PhD)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*The central intention of this study was to assess grade 11 English language teachers' awareness and practices of continuous assessment (CA) in paragraph writing classes of Areka Preparatory School. To attain the above objective, a descriptive survey research design was employed. The samples of this research were 5 grade 11 English language teachers and 288 students drawn from 960 grade 11 students of the respective school. Purposive sampling technique was used to select the target school and simple random sampling techniques were employed to select the sample teachers and students respectively. To gather the necessary data, questionnaire, interview, and observation were employed. The results of the study indicated that teachers' understanding of the principles and purposes of CA were insufficient. Besides, there was a gap in the implementation of CA in the paragraph writing classes. Even though there are various assessment devices in assessing writing skills, a few of them were only implemented in the paragraph writing classes, namely tests, quizzes and group assignment. Furthermore, the finding of the study indicated that a large class size and high teaching loads were identified as the main impeding factors of the implementation of CA in the paragraph writing classes. Thus, based on the findings of the study, recommendations are forwarded to minimize the aforementioned problems in the school under study. The teachers should be made aware by the school and other concerned bodies due to the fact that CA is not only aimed at giving grade to students and making decision about the students' promotion to the next level. To help the teachers' practice of continuous assessment in paragraph writing, training and workshops which will focus on the practical application of CA should be given.*

# **CHALLENGES OF TEACHING LISTENING SKILLS THROUGH COMMUNICATIVE LANGUAGE TEACHING APPROACH: ENSENO SECONDARY AND PREPARATORY SCHOOL IN FOCUS**

**BY: KASSAHUN SAMUEL WEYO**  
**ADVISOR: DINKU GEBEYEHU (PhD)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*The main purpose of this study was to explore challenges of teaching and learning listening skills through communicative language teaching approach. The study setting was Enseno Secondary and Preparatory school grade 9 in focus. In order to achieve the objective of the study, the researcher selected all together 200 subjects, (33.4%) of the whole population through stratified random sampling method to ensure representation of every group in population and seven teachers were selected by availability sample size. Questionnaires were major data collecting instruments, and class-room observation was supportive tools for the study. To collect the relevant data, questionnaires were given for the students and teachers to identify challenges of teaching and learning listening skills using communicative language teaching approach. Also the researcher used class-room observation to make the study more reliable. The data collected from the students and teachers by using both instruments were presented in the form of percentage and tables. The data were analyzed through quantitative and qualitative procedures. Then, the results of the instruments were triangulated. The findings were:- Teachers have also problems in their strategy usage or poor application of teaching to let students apply the required strategies in the learning listening skills using communicative language teaching approach, most students have problems in learning listening skills using strategies or poor basement/foundation and low motivation. Regarding text related challenges, unfamiliar words, lack of verbal context were used and texts difficulties while students were listening the listening texts/ passage. Most class-room setting have problems to teach and learn listening skills such as large number of students per- a section, nonconductive class-room setting or situated in noisy place class-room setting ,Shortage of movable chairs teaching – learning materials in the class-room and lack of teaching – aids or materials like authentic materials, magazines, newspaper, desks to adjust them with chairs. Thus, based on the findings, the researcher recommended some possible measures that should be taken. Therefore,- In order to develop students' listening skills in English class, the subject teacher should be teach listening skills by using communicative method. Regarding students, since listening is the base for teaching and learning, they should have to develop the habit of learning listening skills by using communicative method. Concerning listening text, the subject teachers should bring additional listening materials from different sources. With regard to class-room setting; the woreda education bureau in general and the school, prepare movable chairs, arrange movable desks to adjust them in creating conductive class-room setting which are free from any noise like vehicles shouts to teach and learn listening skills using communicative language teaching approach. Lastly, school, woreda educational bureau and higher educational officials should have to assess the teachers; English language skills gap, interests and commitments. The higher officials should have to arrange different skills development trainings continuously this enhance teachers skills develop well on the other side it brings a great change in students' academic circumstance and in country's civilization as well. Based on the findings and conclusions, recommendations have been forwarded.*

# **CHALLENGES OF TEACHING AND LEARNING GRAMMAR THROUGH COOPERATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING: FOCUS ON KOMBOLCHA SECONDARY SCHOOL**

**BY: ASHENAFI SHIMELES SHUMIYE**

**ADVISOR: SOLOMON MEKONEN (PhD)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*The purpose of this study was assessing challenges of teaching and learning grammar through cooperative language learning: at Kombolcha Secondary School. Descriptive research design was used to fit the objective of this study. The participants of this study were grade nine English teachers and students of Kombolcha Secondary School. In this study, 239 students and 5 English teachers were participated. The students were selected through lottery method. Moreover, five English teachers were participated. The researcher selected the students in twelve sections by using Slovene's sample size determination formula. Instruments employed in this study were questionnaire, semi-structured interview, classroom observation, and texts. Accordingly, the following findings were obtained: teachers lack of experience, interest on teaching grammar via CLL; students' lack of interest and motivation, students passive participation, the physical setup of the classroom, the scarcity of the time were among factors that hinder the teaching and learning grammar via CLL. Besides, it has been proved that the teachers have awareness about CLL, but they do not teach grammar practically using the approach. On the other hand, students indicated that they believed working in pairs, but they are not willing to participate in group/pair working. Finally, the following recommendations were forwarded: providing adequate administrative support, making the teaching- learning environment conducive, preparing supplementary materials, preparing CLL training for teachers and students, invite experts to share experience and to give explanation about CLL; providing enough time for doing activities in group/pairs are forwarded as recommendations.*

**EFFECTS OF GRAMMAR LEARNING STRATEGIES ON STUDENTS' GRAMMATICAL ACCURACY/KNOWLEDGE ON GRADE 11 ENGLISH GRAMMAR LESSONS IN MILAMI PREPARATORY SCHOOL IN OROMIA , ETHIOPIA**

**BY: BERHANU ANO**

**ADVISOR: WONDWESONE TEFAMICHAEL (PhD)**

**ABSTRACT**

*The purpose of this research was to investigate the effects of grammar learning strategies on students' grammatical accuracy/knowledge on grade eleven English grammar lessons on Milami Preparatory school and its performance focusing on the comparison of experimental and control group students' on grammatical accuracy/knowledge on grammar lessons. Quasi-experimental research design was used in the study. The data for this research were gathered from 57 students. 30 experimental group and 27 control group. The strategy use was assessed through a 20 items pre-post grammar lessons test, 22 items GLSs questionnaire, which was modified from Oxford's (1990), classroom observation and focus group discussion. The internal reliability of the instrument was checked. The data were analyzed using Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) version 20 and 22. T-test, comprising independent samples test and experimental group were utilized to determine whether there were significant inter and intra group differences on students' grammatical accuracy/knowledge at 0.05 alpha level. Analysis reveal that both the experimental and control groups were almost equal in grammatical accuracy/knowledge performance before the treatment. Nevertheless, after the treatment, the analysis of data indicated that the experimental group outscored significantly ( $p < .05$ ) than the control group. Therefore, the major findings of the study suggested that grammar learning strategies helped significantly to enhance the Milami Preparatory school students' grammatical accuracy/knowledge performance in EFL classrooms.*

# **STRATEGIES AND PERCEPTIONS VIS-A-VIS TEACHING AND LEARNING ENGLISH READING SKILLS: GRADE 11 IN FOCUS**

**BY: YIRGA ALEMU**

**ADVISOR: DINKU G. (Ph.D)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*The purpose of this study was to describe teachers' strategies of teaching reading skills and their perceptions towards the strategies they employed. Moreover, an attempt was made to express students' strategies of learning reading skills and their perception towards the strategies they applied. To this end, identifying strategies English teachers and students employ in teaching and learning reading skills and describing their perceptions towards the employed strategies were set as the specific objectives of the study. In achieving of the objectives, the researcher selected Wachemo Preparatory School. To collect data, the researcher included all English teachers. To gather data from students, among 420 students, 204 were chosen using random sampling techniques. From the selected participants, data were gathered using three instruments: questionnaires, interviews and observations. The collected data were described using descriptive method. Thus, they were analyzed quantitatively and qualitatively. From the analysis of the data different findings were derived. Based on findings the researcher concluded that majority of teachers and students were not following the three stages of reading and did not apply some useful reading strategies in English classroom. As depicted from data analysis majority of teachers and students did not positively perceived the strategies as useful in teaching and learning reading skills in English classroom. Finally, the researcher recommended that teachers and students should use reading strategies that will help them to actively participate in doing reading activities. Both teachers and students should implement most recommended ways of teaching and learning reading skills.*

# **TEACHERS' PERCEPTIONS AND PRACTICES OF TESTING PARAGRAPH WRITING SKILLS: THE CASE OF FOUR SECONDARY SCHOOLS OF GRADE TEN IN OFFA WEREDA**

**BY: DEGISEW EYASU ENKO**

**ADVISOR: MESHESHA M. (Ass.Pro.)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*The main purpose of this study was to assess teachers' perception and practices of testing paragraph writing in four secondary schools in Offa Wereda grade 10 in focus. Mixed research design was employed to address this purpose. To conduct the study, 29 EFL teachers were comprehensively (entire sampling) chosen. In order to achieve the objectives, the study employed three data gathering tools. Questionnaire, interview and classroom observations were used. Questionnaire was employed to get first-hand information whether teachers tested paragraph writing. Semi- structured interview was conducted with four experienced English language teachers of grade 10 to investigate their perceptions and practices of testing paragraph writing skills. Moreover, classroom observations were employed to identify and check what the English language teachers were doing during giving tests of English language. All the data collected using different tools were analyzed qualitatively and quantitatively. As to the findings, the study indicated that teachers have positive perceptions of testing paragraph writing; they do not practice it effectively. As investigated in this study, the teachers do not use to test any paragraph test rather than other micro skill of the language. Finally, conclusions and recommendations were put forward for EFL teachers based on the findings of the study.*

# **AN INVESTIGATION ON STUDENTS' ATTITUDES AND TEACHERS' IMPLEMENTATION OF CONTINUOUS ASSESSMENT IN ENGLISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE CLASSROOM: GRADE 9 STUDENTS OF ABDI BORI SECONDARY SCHOOL IN FOCUS**

**By: TAFESSE BELAINEH**

**ADVISOR: WONDEWOSEN TEFAMECHAE (Ph.D)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*This study intended to assess students' attitudes and teachers' implementation of CA in EFL classroom. Abdi Bori Secondary School was selected as a research setting. From 1130 total number of students, 295 were selected using simple random sampling method. Four EFL teachers participated in the research. Descriptive research design was employed. Mixed research method was used to analyze the data gathered through questionnaire, interview and document analyses. Close-ended questionnaire was depicted to tables and analyzed using percentage. Responses obtained from interview were recorded and described. Data obtained via document analyses were analyzed to validate the data collected through close-ended questionnaire and interview. Based on the collected data, the researcher came up with findings which indicated that the students' attitudes and teachers' implementation of CA were inadequate, because of different hindering factors such as: large class size, time constraints, and background of the students. Based on the findings conclusions and recommendations were made. The conclusions were drawn indicated that teachers did not record and cumulate the students' CA results. Teachers did not give remedial feedback to students. Teachers mainly use continuous testing to collect assessment information. Recommendations are forwarded to improve the students' attitudes and teachers' implementation of CA in EFL classrooms.*

# **IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ORAL GROUP ACTIVITIES IN GRADE ELEVEN ENGLISH TEXTBOOK TO PROMOTING COOPERATIVE LEARNING (CL): AT SODO PREPARATORY SCHOOL, ENGLISH CLASSROOM IN FOCUS**

**BY: ISAYAS SHUDO**

**ADVISOR: WONDWOSENTESFAMICHAEL (PhD)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*The main purpose of the study was to assess implementation of the oral group activities in English for Ethiopia grade eleven textbook whether or not they promote cooperative learning (CL). Descriptive research design and mixed research method were employed in the study. The textbook, two EFL teachers who were teaching in grade eleven at Sodo Preparatory School, the six sections of grade eleven which were purposively selected for classroom observations and twelve students that were selected through simple-random sampling from the six sections for responding interview questions were involved in the study. The data for the study were collected through textbook analysis and semi-structured interview. The researcher conducted classroom observations so as to see what was happening in the actual classroom and to triangulate the findings gained through the data collecting tools, and the results were expressed as follows: Almost all the oral group activities in English for Ethiopia grade eleven textbook meet the criteria of CL, i.e. positive interdependence, face-to face interaction, individual accountability, social skills and group processing. In spite of the fact that the number of students in each class was large, and the sitting arrangement was inconvenient for conducting oral group activities, the teachers and students who were interviewed had positive attitude towards the benefits of sharing ideas and experiences through CL. The researcher, through class room observations, proved that there were fixed desks, teachers and learners used Amharic rather than using English during group discussions, teachers did not frequently participate in the evaluation of oral group activities with their learners immediately after the class interaction though they attempted to follow up and encouraged their students to carry out the evaluation by themselves. There were also a number of students with lack of background knowledge of English as foreign language, and there were insufficient English textbooks and supportive teaching - learning materials to make oral group activities promote CL effectively. In summary, the findings gained through the study indicated that almost all the oral group activities in grade eleven textbook fulfilled the criteria of CL and they were helpful in promoting CL. However, the limitations mentioned above might hinder the effectiveness of oral group activities in promoting CL as successfully as possible in EFL classrooms.*

# AN ASSESSMENT OF THE CONTENT VALIDITY OF GRADE TWELVE ETHIOPIAN UNIVERSITY ENTRANCE ENGLISH EXAMINATION

BY: MATUSALA GONA

ADVISOR: ABRAHAM KEBEDE (ASSISSTANT PROFESSOR)

## ABSTRACT

*The major aim of this study was to assess the content validity of the Ethiopian University Entrance English Examinations of the years 2008/2016 and 2009/2017. To meet this purpose, the researcher used the Grades 11 and 12 students' textbooks/ syllabi , the analysis of the exam booklets of the years 2008/2016 and 2009/2017, and interview to English language teachers of grade 12 as the main data sources used were the analysis of. After the analysis of these main sources of data , the Sydney Siegel's formula(Chi- square) was used to determine the magnitude of the relationship among the textbooks, syllabi and sample exams of the years 2008/2016 and 2009/2017. The finding shows that the content areas of the mentioned years' examinations did not adequately represent the content coverage of the textbooks and syllabi. On the other words, this means that there is very weak relationship among the students' textbooks, syllabi and the EUEEEs of the two consecutive years. Therefore, it was concluded that the magnitude of relationships among the textbooks, syllabi and sample exam booklets of the two years had very weak relationship that it was **0.31** which was far away from perfect correlation coefficient value i.e. **+1.0**. Thus, it was recommended that the Examinations Agency should consider the content coverage of the textbooks and syllabi before designing the national exams like the EUEEEs.*

# **TEACHERS' AND STUDENTS' PERCEPTION ON FACTORS THAT AFFECT THE DEVELOPMENT OF STUDENTS' SPEAKING SKILL THE CASE OF SODO PREPARATORY SCHOOL**

**BY: MATUSALA MATHEWOS**

**ADVISOR: MESHESHA M (ASS.PROF)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*The purpose of this study was assessing teachers' and students' perceptions on factors that affect the development of students' speaking skills of English language at Sodo Preparatory school. Descriptive research design was used to fit the objective of this study. The participants of this study were grade eleven English teachers and students of Sodo preparatory school. In this study, 200 students and 2 English teachers were participated. The students were selected through lottery method out of 403 while the two English teachers were participated. The researcher selected the students in six sections by using Slovene's sample size determination formula. Instruments employed in this study questionnaire and semi-structured interview. The results indicated that the students perceive that they do not practice speaking skills both in and out-side classroom due to lack of motivation, fear of making mistakes, lack of self-confidence, poor grammar knowledge, shortage of vocabularies, lack of exposure, and their poor back-ground experience of using English. Therefore, it is suggested that students need to develop their self-confidence, be aware of the role of mistakes in learning speaking skills, feel responsible for their learning and build their knowledge of grammar and vocabulary; secondly, the teachers should employ their maximum potential to assess and activate the students' basic language skills and increase students' motivation and self-confidence in speaking skills.*

**AN INVESTIGATION ON STUDENTS' ATTITUDES AND  
TEACHERS' IMPLEMENTATION OF CONTINUOUS ASSESSMENT  
IN ENGLISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE CLASSROOM: GRADE 9  
STUDENTS OF ABDI BORI SECONDARY SCHOOL IN FOCUS**

**By: TEFESSE BELAINEH**

**ADVISOR: WONDEWOSEN TEFAMECHAEL (Ph.D)**

**ABSTRACT**

*This study intended to assess students' attitudes and teachers' implementation of CA in EFL classroom. Abdi Bori Secondary School was selected as a research setting. From 1130 total number of students, 295 were selected using simple random sampling method. Four EFL teachers participated in the research. Descriptive research design was employed. Mixed research method was used to analyze the data gathered through questionnaire, interview and document analyses. Close-ended questionnaire was depicted to tables and analyzed using percentage. Responses obtained from interview were recorded and described. Data obtained via document analyses were analyzed to validate the data collected through close-ended questionnaire and interview. Based on the collected data, the researcher came up with findings which indicated that the students' attitudes and teachers' implementation of CA were inadequate, because of different hindering factors such as: large class size, time constraints, and background of the students. Based on the findings conclusions and recommendations were made. The conclusions were drawn indicated that teachers did not record and cumulate the students' CA results. Teachers did not give remedial feedback to students. Teachers mainly use continuous testing to collect assessment information. Recommendations are forwarded to improve the students' attitudes and teachers' implementation of CA in EFL classrooms.*

# **Sociology**

# ANTENATAL CARE SEEKING BEHAVIOR DURING PREGNANCY AMONG RURAL WOMEN IN SODO ZURIA WOREDA, WOLAITA ZONE, SOUTHERN ETHIOPIA

BY: ENDRIAS LIRANSO

ADVISOR: ABEBAYEHU TORA (Ph.D)

## ABSTRACT

**Background:** *The number and timing during antenatal visits matter in identifying antenatal care seeking behavior during pregnancy (Adjiwanou & LeGrand, 2013). According to WHO, under normal circumstances a woman should have at least four antenatal care visits and the first visit should take place at or before the first 12 weeks of gestation. However, in 2011, only half of pregnant women in developing regions received the recommended minimum of four antenatal care visits (UN, 2013).*

**Objectives:** *The objectives of the study are: (1) to determine extent of antenatal care seeking behavior during pregnancy among rural women (2) to describe individual, social and community level factors affecting antenatal care seeking behavior during pregnancy among rural women and (3) to examine the association between individual, social and cultural factors with antenatal care seeking behavior during pregnancy among rural women in Sodo Zuria Woreda, Wolaita Zone, Southern Ethiopia*

**Methodology:** *A cross-sectional study was carried out by employing mixed research design in selected four kebeles. The study population included currently pregnant women aged 15-49 years who had registered at health centers following antenatal care visits. Purposive sampling technique was used for selecting 40 focus group discussants and ten in-depth interview participants for qualitative study. One hundred eighty five (185) study units were sampled for survey using sampling technique proportionate to size sampling or quantitative study and analysis was done using SPSS version 16. The study employed descriptive statistics, utilized to examine antenatal care seeking behavior during pregnancy.*

**Results:** *The findings showed that the extent of antenatal care seeking behavior during pregnancy among rural women in the sample population is poor in relation to the WHO recommendation. The study also found that there were differences in antenatal care seeking behavior with respect to the individual, social and community characteristics of the pregnant women during pregnancy. In line with literature, results showed a higher likelihood of better antenatal care seeking behavior among women with education and those from high income. Women who reported that waiting time and distance to health facility were problems in seeking antenatal care were less likely to better antenatal care seeking behavior during pregnancy.*

**Conclusion:** *These findings suggest that future interventions aimed at improving antenatal care seeking behavior may be enhanced by targeting not only pregnant women, but also disadvantaged rural communities in which pregnant women live.*

# **ASSESSING PREVENTION PRACTICES AND ASSOCIATED CHALLENGES OF IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN HADIYA ZONE, SOUTHERN ETHIOPIA**

**BY: Nigatu Ermias**

**ADVISOR: YARED PAULOS (ASS. PROFESSOR)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*Irregular migration is one of the contemporary social problems touching social, political and economic aspects of all nations of the world. As part of the global community, Ethiopia is one of the nations affected by the problem. Each year, thousands of people especially youth leave the country without travel document, and many of them lose their lives during the journey. Hence, this study strived to assess the preventive practices undertaken by the local government and other stakeholders as well as the associated challenges in fighting against the problem. To achieve this goal, the study followed entirely qualitative approach and thus qualitative data were collected through in-depth/key informant interviews from purposely selected heads of institutions fighting with the problem, the community elders and the potential migrants and returnees. Accordingly, data were collected from 40 Participants through interview. Focus group discussion was another method of data collection, thus two focus group discussions were conducted among experts from institutions fighting the problem. The study revealed that the local authorities have taken different prevention measures that include awareness creation, law enforcement and prosecution, creating job for the youth, reintegration and rehabilitation of the returnees. NGOs working in the study area have played vital roles in supporting such preventive measures while the role of the community has been found insignificant in this regard. Despite such practical measures, irregular migration still remains as a serious problem in the study area; consequently, every year, thousands of youth migrate to Republic of South Africa without legal travel documents required by the origin, transit and destination countries. The study also revealed a number of challenges impeding success of the prevention measures. Low income, positive attitude held by youth, family and community as a whole towards irregular migration as a way out for livelihood problem has been found among the factors affecting the preventive measures in the study area. Low level of commitment by public officials/experts, limited channels of legal migration, tacit participation of the government officials in the phenomena, shortage of resources to enhance livelihood of the youth, weakness of those institutions in terms of material, skilled man power are other sort of challenges affecting the success of the prevention measures. Based on the findings, improving livelihood conditions of the youth, facilitating, legal channels of labour migration, dedication of the government officials to bring meaningful change in fighting the problem and further research studies on emerging socio-cultural, fear for lack of labour force and security issues associated with irregular migration in the study area have been provided as key recommendations of the study.*

# **ASSESSING AVAILABILITY, QUALITY AND EQUITY OF KEBELE ADMINISTERED HOUSES IN SHINSHICHO TOWN, KEMBATA TEMBARO ZONE, SOUTH NATION NATIONALITIES PEOPLES REGIONAL STATE**

**BY: TADELE TAMIRE**

**ADVISOR: ABEBAYEHU TORA (PH.D.)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*The problem of housing condition is a worldwide problem, being severe in less developing than developed countries. This study tried to assess availability, quality and equity of Kebele administered houses in Shinshicho town, SNNPRS. A mixed research approach was used in this study. To this end, the required qualitative data were collected from 10 purposely selected in-depth interview participants and 6 key-informants. On the other hand, the quantitative data were gathered from 169 randomly selected survey respondents using simple random sampling technique. Moreover, non-participant observation was held in the overall process of field work to substantiate data obtained from other research methods. The data analyzed by using qualitative and quantitative analysis. The quantitative data has been presented using tables and the qualitative data have been presented using verbalize quotation and narrative form. Result of the study show that Shinshicho town was faced with the problem of low availability of kebele administered houses for urban residents. The construction materials of kebele houses were found in very poor quality. These Kebele administered houses were old and little or no maintenance has been carried out. Regarding to person per room found being greater than the standard that means more than 2 people per room. These indicate that there was high degree of overcrowding and congestions. Housing physical infrastructure like clean water and electric power were below minimal level in the kebele administered houses. The problems of getting kebele administered houses are not solved by responsible bodies. There were many problems related with the house but the government effort to solve the problems was found to be at minimal level compared with the severity of the problems. Therefore, it was recommended that the town administration should pay attention to the issue in order to improve the current insufficient housing provision in the town. It is important to design the program of constructing quality kebele administered houses and should have maintenance program to improve poor housing condition and fairness and transparency should be developed in the municipality when distributing residential housing to low income groups.*

**Keywords: Housing availability; Housing quality; Housing equity**

# **INSTITUTIONALIZATION OF WOLAITTATO LANGUAGE AS AN OFFICIAL LANGUAGE OF WOLAITTA ZONE: EXPLORING CHALLENGES AND PROSPECTS**

**BY: TEMESGEN W/TSAIDIK**

**ADVISOR: ABEBAYEHU TORA (PhD)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*Ethiopia has various ethno-linguistic groups with their own languages. In the past, Amharic and foreign languages were given a high prestige. As a result, most people had a low esteem for other local languages. Recently, however, the constitution encourages the use of local languages. However, the inquiry is, are the Zonal Administration efforts are effective enough to meet the needs of the local language development goals? This study examined Institutionalization of Wolaitta Language as an official language of Wolaitta Zone; exploring challenges and prospects. It assessed the perception of the Wolaitta people towards the officialization of their language in Wolaitta Zone and using Wolaitta languages in various public domains such as in administration, the mass media and religious institutions. Qualitative research method was used in this study. The participants were drawn from Officials, Language Experts, Religious Leaders, Elders, students and parents and officers. Moreover, observation and document analysis were used to obtain additional data. Four FGD conducted and 12 key informant interviews have been utilized. They were segmented, codified and then analyzed thematically. The findings revealed that the vast majority of the participants have a positive attitude towards Wolaittatto language Officialization but practically they are using Amharic in public domains. Although Wolaitta Language is used as medium of instruction, its use is limited for personal and public communication. It is associated with limited mobility and job opportunities outside the community. Besides, it is viewed as a sign of lack in education, especially if a person is a Wolaittatto monolingual. The main challenges in the use of Wolaittatto in Public Domain are Lack of Commitment from Officials, Negative perception of Language, lack of terminology development, low quality of language materials, inadequate time allocation and lack of trained man power. In addition, Wolaittatto has not yet achieved an adequate status to be used in legislation, administration and in the media. There are also constraints for a wider use of Wolaittatto for business and education. The absence of standardization limited the use of Wolaittatto as official language. As a result, the Wolaitta people do not perfectly write in their language. For this, they insist on shifting to Amharic – the language of wider communication in the country. The Wolaitta language is a cultural resource that should be maintained and promoted in its status and functions in multiple domains. In the family and in the community, Wolaittatto should be utilized deliberately to enhance its function and pass it to the next generation. For this, Wolaittatto should be expanded and its use should be extended to official spheres such as written communication within the Wolaitta Zone. Besides, in the mass media, Wolaittatto should be used for its internal development.*

*Keywords: Institutionalization, Official, Perception, Commitmen*

## **Socio-Economic Development and Planning**

# **RURAL HOUSEHOLDS ADAPTATION STRATEGIES AGAINST FOOD INSECURITY IN WOLAITA ZONE: THE CASE OF BOLOSO SORE WOREDA**

**BY:BEREKETAB YADA**

**ADVISOR: ALEMAYEHU ADUGNA (Ph.D)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*The objective of this study was to identify adaptation strategies employed by rural house hold heads and factors that influence farmers` choice of adaptation strategies against food insecurity in Boloso sore Woreda, Wolaita zone. The data was collected from 329 sample households using a survey questionnaire and was analyzed using both descriptive statistics and Multinomial logistic regression methods. The adaptation strategies considered in the multinomial logit model analysis were improved crop and livestock, risk management, soil and water conservation practices (irrigation). The result from the multinomial logit analysis showed that age, family size, farm income, farm size, distance to the farm, distance to the market, access to credit, livestock holding, farm to farm extension and access to climate information are significant factors influencing farmers` adaptation strategies against food insecurity. The basic barriers to adaptation strategies against food insecurity on the rural house hold heads are limited access to credit, lack of information about weather conditions, land fragmentation, limited government and non-government responsiveness to climate and floods risk management, inadequate agriculture extension services, high dependency on rain-fed agriculture, inadequate access to improved inputs and farming experience. Therefore, future policy should focus on awareness creation on food insecurity to adaptation strategies through different ways such as mass media and extensions, encouraging informal social networks, improving the availability of credit and enhancing research on use of new crop varieties are more suited in different agro ecological zones.*

**Keywords:** *Adaptation strategies, Household food insecurity, Multinomial Logit Model and Boloso sore woreda*

# **PARTICIPATION OF GOVERNMENT WORKERS ON URBAN LAND LEASE HOLDING PRACTICE IN ETHIOPIA: THE CASE OF GESUBA TOWN**

**BY: BINIAM FIREW OUKA**

**ADVISOR: DENEKE DANA (Ass. Professor)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*The research investigates the participation of government workers on urban land lease practice in Ethiopia: the case of Gesuba town. The research addressed the following objectives: to identify the benefits of the public servant in urban land lease holding law in Gesuba town, to assess effect of urban land lease holding law on economic development of public servants in the study area and to assess factors determining implementation of the urban land lease holding law in Gesuba town. Today, the lease land holding proclamation becomes a burning agenda of discussion throughout the country. In order to have best representatives of the target population, this study used a scientific formula. Therefore, the number of sample size was determined using the formula developed by Yamane T. (1967). By using the sample size formula, the research used 169 sample sizes as the total sample size to conduct the research. The study used mixed research approach. The study employed both qualitative (critical research design method) and quantitative approaches (descriptive design method). The data collected through various methods were synchronized and organized by using both descriptive techniques and critical analysis techniques. The research stated that the public servants are not benefited from the current land lease holding proclamation. The wealthy persons were more beneficiaries of the land lease holding law. Moreover, lack of good governance, corruption, lack of awareness and the lease land as a market value are the main factors for the implementation of land lease holding proclamation. The current land lease law does not equally serve the society. The government should amend the proclamation to serve the public servants and society equally.*

**Keywords:** - Urban Land Lease Proclamations, Public Servants, Municipality, Land Speculations

# **THE IMPACT OF SMALL SCALE IRRIGATION ON RURAL HOUSEHOLD LIVELIHOOD IMPROVEMENT: THE CASE OF DAMOT WOYDE WOREDA, WOLAYITA ZONE, SOUTHERN ETHIOPIA.**

**BY: ABERA JARSSA GEJA**

**ADVISOR: - ALEMAYEHU ADUGNA (PhD)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*The study aimed at assessing the impact of small scale irrigation on rural household's livelihood improvement by taking cross-sectional data obtained from Damot Woyde Woreda of Wolaita Zone in Southern Ethiopia. Data for this study were collected from both primary and secondary sources. A sample of 167 households (84 households were participant group whereas, 83 households were non-participant group) from two kebeles was selected using simple random sampling. The data were analyzed by using a descriptive statistics. T-test and  $\chi^2$ -test are used to compare participants and non-participants. The descriptive statistics result showed that sex, education, land holding size, agricultural extension, access to credit; access to improved agricultural input use, oxen holding, household size, had significantly and statistically affected participation of small scale irrigation. While, distant to market and farm experience had negative and significant effect on participation of small scale irrigation. The Logit regression model value revealed that households, who has large land holding size, Sex, oxen holding, get technical advice, training or participated on field demonstrations by taking agricultural extension services, credit service improved agricultural input uses and farm experience were more likely to benefit from the use of small scale irrigation. Accordingly, the result revealed that the most important small scale irrigation practice designed to increase production and productivity which reduces risk related with rain fall variability and increasing livelihood improvements of rural farm households. Hence, overall it can be concluded that participation in the small scale irrigation has positive effect on the most of household livelihood diversification and that an expansion of small scale irrigation schemes thereby improve rural farm household's livelihoods. On the other hand, irrigation water distribution and allocation, lack of effective marketing system, agronomic and canal management related problems were encountered during practice of small scale irrigation.*

*Therefore, the policy makers and other stakeholders should give due attention to small scale irrigation technologies to improve rural household livelihood.*

# **FACTORS DETERMINING THE PERFORMANCE OF SMALL AND MICROENTERPRISES: THE CASE OF DAMOT WOYDE WOREDA, WOLAYITA ZONE, SOUTHERN ETHIOPIA.**

**BY: DEBANA DEBISA CHORAMO**

**ADVISOR: DENEKE DANA (Assistant professor)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*Nowadays, the contribution of micro enterprises in job opportunities, poverty reduction and economic growth is getting widespread acknowledgement. However, their performance is usually constrained by various factors. Thus, this research is aimed at assessing factors that determining the performance of micro enterprises in Damot Woyde Woreda, Wolayta Zone, SNNPRS. It examined the level of association of the performance of micro-enterprises with the characteristics of business operators and constraints. To this end, primary data were gathered using questionnaires from a sample of 151 micro-enterprises selected by using stratified random sampling. Besides, Two Focus Group Discussions were held with eighteen purposely selected micro-enterprise operators. The collated data were analyzed using both descriptive and inferential statistics. The Multinomial Logistic regression analysis revealed that educational level, infrastructure facilities, access to training and amount of initial capital were significant predictors of annual capital growth of microenterprises. In this study, growth of micro-enterprises was measured in terms of annual capital growth. To build the capacity of micro enterprises and guarantee sustainable growth, training from micro enterprise officers, NGOs; qualification of infrastructural facilities (like electricity, water, road) from woreda and zonal government and commitment of the operator was pivotal.*

**Keywords:** Micro-enterprise; Capital growth , Growth Determinants

# **CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES OF RESETTLEMENT PROGRAM IN BOREDA WOREDA, GAMO GOFA ZONE, SOUTHERN ETHIOPIA**

**BY: SEMAYAT GANEBO**

**ADVISOR: ALEMAYEHU ADUGNA. (PHD)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*Across-sectional study was conducted to examine the challenges and opportunities of resettled population on the livelihood of resettles in Boreda woreda, the case of Dugana Gamero kebele in Gamo Gofa zone SNNPR. The researcher used 176 house hold heads for interview, questionnaires and filled out by selected agricultural office experts, focus group discussion made with representatives, of resettles and personal observation at field have been employed to collect strengthening data of the study. The analysis was done by on the basis of descriptive statics by using percent frequency and correlation of independent and dependency variables. As the study showed that the demographic features and livelihood assets have statistically relationship with respondents to livelihood outcomes. The demographic characteristics like age and family size the relation was insignificant but sex and marital status have significant relations. From livelihood asset land size, livestock credit and saving have significant relation to the livelihood outcomes. Also the study showed that attempt to find information about the resettlement program. The movement of resettles to the new area was voluntarism based. Concerning the livelihood status of resettles, the study showed us that the resettlement program has positively contributed to the social, financial, human and natural capitals of resettles livelihood assets. However, physical capitals of livelihood assets are not at satisfying status due to less infrastructure and social service facilities like schools, health services, safe drinking water, veterinary services, accessibility of market and rural roads in the resettlement area. The agricultural activities of respondent households are completely dependent upon rainfall which is highly influenced by seasonal variability. Crop production, livestock trade, daily labor and weaving have been used as sources of income generation to household heads to promote their livelihood assets activities of livelihood strategies to cope vulnerability should take care for environmental management for sustainable livelihood achievement of the resettles. Thus, the combined action of all concerned bodies is the remedial solutions to change the problems related to resettlement and to enhance the diversification of income source of resettles to build their livelihood assets in sustainable manner.*

# **EFFECTS OF POVERTY ON THE LIVELIHOOD OF RURAL PEOPLES IN HUMBO WOREDA: THE CASE OF SELECTED RURAL KEBELES**

**BY: GEBREMEDHIN MAMO**

**MAJOR ADVISOR: DENEKE DANA (Asst. prof.)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*The study has examined the effects of poverty on the livelihood of rural people in Humbo woreda, Wolaita Zone. The main objective of this paper is to explore the relationship between the poverty and the livelihood of peoples in the household level of the selected study areas. Out Of the total 44 kebele administrations of the Humbo woreda, three kebeles were randomly selected. The respondents' selection was carried out using systematic random and sampling technique. The sample size of 132 households has been determined. The study used descriptive research design and both qualitative and quantitative research method. Also relevant data for the study were gathered from the secondary as well as primary sources. The information obtained was then analyzed by using including percentage, mean, standard deviation analysis method. The main finding revealed that, the main income source was agriculture and at the moment they have faced a number of difficulties due to poor living and unfavorable climatic conditions. Due to this situation, to escape from poverty and maintain secure survival, they used various types of livelihood strategies. However, the study revealed that most of these livelihood strategies are not sustainable and reliable to alleviate poverty. In addition the main reason for their poverty situation is low income. In terms of rural livelihood situation, lack of educational attainment of elderly people of both three kebeles has negatively affected their present living standard. Furthermore, the evaluation of recent poverty alleviation program in people perspective shows that many of the people do not have a trust on the programs potential to overcome their poverty situation. Therefore, the Humbo woreda Department of Agriculture should empower and provide technical support regarding diversification of income generating activities and saving habit as well as focused on provision of rural infrastructural facilities (especially road and water).*

**Keywords:** - Livelihood, Poverty, Poverty alleviation, Household heads

# **DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC DETERMINANTS OF YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT IN KINDO KOYSHA WOREDA, WOLAITA ZONE, SOUTHERN ETHIOPIA**

**BY: ABRAHAM ASHA**

**ADVISOR: DENEKE DANA (Ass. Professor)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*Unemployment is the most attention-seeking challenge that faces the Ethiopian economy of today. A high level of youth unemployment is one of the critical socio-economic problems facing Ethiopia. The intensity of the problem is high in Wolaita Zone in general, Kindo Koysha Woreda in particular where youth face serious difficulty in getting employment. The objective of the study is to identify the socio-economic and demographic determinants of youth unemployment in study area. Primary data were collected from 211 sampled unemployed youth from Kindo Koysha Woreda. The researcher has employed frequency, percentage, cross tabulation, chi-square and binary logistic regression model to analyze the data. The study concludes that economic independence and age of the workers have positive and significant impact on youth employment. Moreover, educational attainment and dissatisfaction with the current working wage had significant and positive influence on workers' decision to be unemployed. The bivariate analysis showed that females and youths who are the age of 15-29 were found unemployed. Youth who had secondary and below educational level, weak social network, inaccessible to business advisory services, and those who prefer paid employment (government job only) were also found unemployed in the Woreda. The multivariate analysis showed that sex, education, social network, job preferences and access to business advisory services, household income, father education, significantly determine youth unemployment in Kindo Koysha Woreda and marital status and migration status were found insignificantly related to youth unemployment. Based on the findings of the study, the following recommendations are given : encourage youth to improve their educational level, empowering females and increasing their participation, encouraging youth to increase their social networks, giving opportunity for youths to participate in small scale enterprise, the government and concern bodies should giving equal chance to youths to participate up on developmental activities, improving policies and strategies to encourage involvement of youth on economy of the country and improve youth attitudes towards self-employment were suggested as recommendations.*

**Keywords: Youth, Employed, Unemployed, Kindo Koysha**

# AN ASSESSMENT OF DOMESTIC WATER SUPPLY ON DISTRIBUTION IN YAYU TOWN, ILU ABBA BOR ZONE, ETHIOPIA.

**BY:ADDISU YADESA**

**ADVISOR: DENEKE D. (PhD)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*Water is one of the basic necessities for human survival and socio-economic development. Access to safe water is a universal need and basic human right. Safe and adequate quantity of drinking water is an essential input for life. Yayu town has been experiencing the problem of potable water supply in adequate quantity and quality. The thesis paper focused on the potable water shortage of Yayu town Ilu Abba Bor zone Oromiya Regional state. The main objective of the study was to assess shortage of potable water on household use in Yayu town. In order to carry out the stated objective of the research, the researcher collected data from 197 sample house hold heads using random sampling technique. Both primary and secondary data sources were used in this study. For primary data collection, household surveys, key informant interview, and personal observation were used as tools to collect the necessary information. The survey result revealed that the town water supply could not fulfill consumer demand for water. Water supply from YTWSO is only 1/3 of the demand. The factors that caused the problems are population explosion, poor water maintenance, low water pressure, topography, inadequate finance, lack of technical skill and material resource constraints. The study also indicates that water distribution in the town is not equal. Central parts following the main road get more water supply while the peripheral areas remain without water supply and exposed to buy water from vendors at high price. The impacts of the water scarcity have brought on households are the economic and health impacts. Time wastage and conflict are also observed. The recommend major coping strategies for the challenges are drilling additional water sources, family planning, active involvement of the communities, effective financial management and staffing organizational structure with skilled man power should be addressed.*

**Keywords:** Potable water, Water shortage, Impacts of water, Community Participation, Water consumption.

# **IMPACTS OF RESETTLEMENT SCHEMES ON LIVELIHOOD OF RESETTLED COMMUNITY IN GUMGUMUTA VILLAGE, SOUTHERN NATIONS, NATIONALITY AND PEOPLES OF ETHIOPIA**

**BY: - SHIFERAW NASSA**

**ADVISOR: ALEMAYEHU ADUGNA (PhD)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*This study tried to assess impact of resettlement program on the livelihood of resettlers in Boreda woreda the case of Gumgumutakebele in Gamo Zone, SNNPR. One hundred sixty one (100%) household heads were addressed for interview and questionnaires were filled out by agricultural office experts. In addition, focus group discussion with representatives of resettlers has been employed directly by researcher to collect data of the study. The study results showed that the attempt to find information about the cause and impact of resettlement program was made with the great number of settlers before the implementation of the program. Their movement to the new area was voluntarily based. Concerning the livelihood status of resettlers, the study showed that the resettlement program has positively contributed to the social, financial, human and natural capitals of resettles' livelihood assets. However, the current and physical capitals of livelihood assets were not satisfied status due to less infrastructure and social service facilities like schools, health services, safe drinking water, veterinary services, market and rural roads in the resettlement area. The agricultural activities of respondent households were completely dependent upon rainfall, which was highly influenced by seasonal variability. The on-farm and non-farm activities such as crop production, livestock trade, daily labor and weaving have been used as sources of income generation to household heads to promote their livelihood assets and to cope with unfavorable conditions. However, the study results showed that the activities of livelihood strategies to cope vulnerability should take care for environmental management for sustainable livelihood achievements of the resettlers. Thus, the combined actions of all concerned bodies are the remedial solutions to change the problems related with resettlement and to enhance the diversification of income sources of resettlers to build their livelihood assets in sustainable manner.*

# **THE IMPACT OF URBANIZATION ON SURROUNDING FARMERS AGRICULTURAL LAND AND LIVELIHOOD IN CASE OF BITANA ADMINISTRATIVE TOWN OF DUGUNA FANGO WOREDA, WOLAITA ZONE**

**BY: TEFERI SHALAMO**

**ADVISOR: SEMON EMANE (PhD)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*The purpose of this study was to investigate the impacts of urbanization on surrounding farmer's agricultural land and livelihood. For this purpose, Bitana rural administrative town of Duguna Fango woreda was selected as a research setting. Descriptive research design was employed for the current study. To collect the necessary data for the study, scheduled interview for two hundred seventy samples, interview for purposively selected 20 key informant samples and satellite image analysis were employed. To analyze the collected data, qualitative and quantitative methods of data analysis were employed. That is, data collected through questionnaire were analyzed by employing statistical tools such as frequency and percentage using SPSS version 20, while responses obtained from interview were described and discussed. In addition, the data obtained from the satellite image processed, classified and analyzed, by using personal computer equipped with ERDAS IMAGINE 2014 software. From the analysis of data, different findings were obtained. The study revealed that urbanization changed the role of land, loss of fertile farmlands, decreased vegetation cover and aggravated soil erosion and fragmentation of land. The findings show that the increasing of built up areas by 1.72%, per year and the decreasing of vegetation cover, resulted in the addition of human induced effects on the environment. The study conversely indicates that there is a problem of displacing farmers without creating awareness on the new way life and providing of unfair compensation payment created market, water, education, health, transportation and electric access for peri-urban farmers; it does not fully satisfy the community. Based on the findings, conclusions were drawn and recommendations were forwarded to mitigate the impacts of urbanization on per-urban farmer's land, environment and livelihood.*

# **IMPACTS OF RESETTLEMENT ON THE LIVELIHOOD OF SETTLER POPULATION IN HUMBO WOREDA WOLAYTA ZONE, SOUTHERN ETHIOPIA**

**BY: MARKOS MALAKO**

**ADVISOR: SEMON EMANE (PhD)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*This study was designed with the objective to investigate the impacts of resettlement on the livelihood of settler population in Humbo Woreda. A mixed – method, descriptive survey study design was employed by randomly selecting 161 rural households and 5 government officials from Bisare and Geffeta Kebeles. In addition to the field observation, three data collection instruments such as scheduled interview questionnaire, focus group discussion and key informants' interview were used. To analyze the data collected using a survey questionnaire, SPSS 20.0 was employed. Frequencies, percentages and mean values were used to analyze the mean values for each item on the questionnaire. Furthermore, a one – sample t- test, bivariate Pearson's correlation and within subjects Anova were used to check the significant mean differences and consistency of the results before and after the resettlement. Information obtained through focus group discussion and key informants interview were analyzed using qualitative descriptive method. The results revealed that there was an increase in farm land size, access of education, access for credit and saving. Out of the different crops and animals produced before and after the resettlement program, maize from the cereals and goat from the types of animals were the dominant livelihood strategies for settlers after resettlement. Furthermore, resettlement contributed positively for improved education, economic development tolerance regarding diversity and health protection on the other hand resettlement negatively contributed in resource confutation land deration soil erosion and reduced agricultural labor cooperation and shortages of infrastructure facilities. Generally, the resettlement program constructed politely in the improvement of the livelihood assets such as farmland size number of animals common use of grassland of and benefits form on-farm, off-farm and non -farm active and brought negative impact on resource competition, land degradation, soil erosion reduced agricultural labor cooperation and infrastructure facilities.it was recommended that consented bodies need to improve physical infrastructures. Provide health service and teach people to build appropriate social relationship. Furthermore, the study indicated the need for other similar studies on how to alleviate the negative impacts brought by resettlement program introduced to the study area.*

**Keywords:** - resettlement, population, livelihood assets, impacts of resettlement.

# **FACTORS AFFECTING WOMEN’S PARTICIPATION IN INCOME GENERATING ACTIVITIES IN WOLAITA ZONE: THE CASE OF AREKA TOWN, SNNPR, ETHIOPIA**

**BY:BEKELE JORE**

**ADVISOR: SEMON EMANE (PhD)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*This study was undertaken to access factors affecting women’s participation in income-generation activities. The study was conducted in Areka town Wolaita zone. Specifically; the study intended to identify types and nature of income generating activities, characteristics of income generating activities, major changes of income generating activity and contributions of women participation in income garnering activities, undertaken by women. Primary data collection involved questionnaires, focus group discussion with key informants and field observation while secondary data were obtained from review literature in unit two. Yamane’s formula was employed in which four Keble’s were involved. A sample size of 188 women was interviewed using survey questionnaires with open and close –ended questions. The studies revealed that income generating activities carried out by women are small scale activities such as small business trade, tailoring, selling vegetables and fruits, hair dressing and other types of IGAs. IGAs participant woman got their initial capitals mainly by loan. The finding from the study shows that IGAs undertaken by women in the study area have contributed improved family income, improved standard of living access to credit and training. Availability of more goods and services, access to market links and attained economic independence to women were found to be the problems. The major factors affecting women’s participation in IGAs were lack of business skills, lack of startup capital, lack of business premises, lack of access to credit and training, work load in the household, law marketing system and negative attitude of the society towards to women were major constraints of women’s participation in income generating activities under taken by women in the study area. Therefore, to improve women’s income generating activities performance the study recommended the development planner’s policy makers and development agencies at national level and local level should strongly recognize the social and economic importance of income generating activities undertaken by women in both urban and rural areas. Furthermore, government is advised to formulate policies that ensure women are priorities in assessing economic resources.*

**Keywords:** *participation income small business trade, empowerment, IGAs*

# **CONSTRAINTS OF COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN DOMESTIC SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT THE CASE OF SODO CITY, WOLAYTA ETHIOPIA**

**BY: NIGATU BUSHURA**

**ADVISOR: ALEMAYEHU ADUGNA (PhD)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*This study intended to assess the constraints of community participation on domestic solid waste management activities in Sodo city, Ethiopia. Both qualitative and quantitative data were collected from primary and secondary sources. The primary data were collected from 204 household who were randomly selected from four kebeles (Fana, Gebeya, Gido and Selame) of Woliya- Sodo city. The primary data were gathered through survey questionnaire, key informant interview, focus group discussion and field observation. The secondary collected from central statistics authority, city municipality published and unpublished sources. The collected data were analyzed by using descriptive, statistics and binary logistic regression model. The result shows that participation of community's on domestic solid waste management was low. The result from binary logistic regression model revealed that the probability of household participation on domestic solid waste management was positively and significantly constrained by educational level of households, household income, and household access to main road, small scale enterprise service coverage and supply of waste facility. On the other hand, sex of household head and marital status were negatively and significantly constrained the probability of household participations on domestic solid waste management. As a result, widening the horizon of education and training expanding small scale enterprise service coverage, supply of waste facility and provision of road infrastructure within the community was suggested to reduce constraints of community participation on domestic solid waste management.*

*Keywords: community participation, domestic solid waste management binary logistic regression, household, constraints, and Sodo City*

**CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES OF COMMUNITY  
PARTICIPATION IN SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT:  
THE CASE OF DURAME TOWN, KAMBATA TAMBARO ZONE,  
SOUTHERN NATION NATIONALITIES & PEOPLES REGION,  
ETHIOPIA**

**BY: ZEMANESH HELEMO MELORE  
ADVISOR: SIMEON EMANE (Ph.D)**

**ABSTRACT**

*The aim of the study was to assess the challenges and opportunities of community participation in solid waste management in Durame Town. Besides this, the study had also specific objectives such as to explore current institutional arrangement of solid waste management activities, to assess the roles and ways of Durame Town municipal in solving the problems of solid waste management, to identify the challenges which hinder the efficient and effective community involvement to manage solid waste in sustainable manner in the Durame Town, to analyze the opportunities of solid waste management in job creation, income generation and over all environmental protection. In this study the researcher made extensive use of descriptive cross-sectional survey. In order to accomplish these objectives, the researcher used both primary and secondary sources. The primary data were gathered through scheduled interviews, semi structured interviews field observation, and focus group discussions. Whereas secondary data were extracted from different published and unpublished materials like document analysis. The analysis was carried out using both qualitative and quantitative techniques. The findings of this study revealed that the present system of MSWM through community participation in Durame town entirely relied on the municipality which provided the full range of waste collection, transportation and disposal service. But, the provision of this service is not kept in pace with the town solid waste generation. Based on the findings of this research, the residents of Durame Town have low awareness and knowledge about community participation on SWM issues, absence of varied media as a challenge, low government agencies participation to support community participation in solid waste management, the municipality shouldn't specified rules and regulations that can focuses on local problems, poor institutional arrangement on community participation in solid waste management, absence of truck and container for collection and transportation. This poor status of community participation on MSWM is also intensified by the following serious factors. The first one is poor institutional structure and capacity of Sanitation, beautification and Parks Development Department. The second shortcoming is limited participation and contribution of stakeholders' i.e. unsatisfactory participation of communities, no collaboration of various CBOs and NGOs, very limited private sector involvement in Durame Town community participation on solid waste management. The third constraint is poor households' solid waste management practices resulted from improper handling of solid waste storage materials, low level of solid waste separation and resource recovery activities, and illegal solid waste disposal system. Therefore, the best ways that used to challenge the above problems are: implementation of sustainable solid waste management systems through community participation (reuse, recycle, composting, and incineration) and through awareness creation and training, improvement of institutional structure of Durame Town municipality capacity, and implementation of integrated MSWM approach which recognizes and comprises all stakeholders.*

**Keywords:** *challenges, opportunities, community participation, solid waste management.*

# **ASSESSMENT OF URBAN WATER SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION PROBLEMS IN SELECTED KEBELES OF WOLAITA SODO TOWN, SNNPR**

**BY: ABEBAYEHU YOHANNES**

**ADVISOR: DENEKE D. (Asstt Prof.)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*Water is a crucial element for the survival of the living nature. However, severe problems with its provision are as old as mankind. The gap between water need and supply has widened progressively in Ethiopia's urban centers despite continuous efforts by the government in providing potable water supply access to the rapidly growing urban population. The objective of this study was to assess urban water supply and distribution problems in selected kebeles of Wolaita Sodo town. Descriptive survey research design was employed in order to achieve the study. The study used both systematic random sampling and purposive sampling by selecting randomly 147 sample respondents and 12 key respondents purposely to accomplish the study. The study employed both quantitative and qualitative research approach of data collection and analysis to keep its validity and reliability. The study used both inferential statistics and descriptive statistical technique to analyze the findings of the study. The study has showed that the major factors attributed to water supply and distribution problems are shortage of water provision, high cost of piped water connection, poor coordination and participation of stakeholders, unequal distribution of water, lack of capacity, limited budget, rapid population growth and urbanization, frequent interruption and lack of narrowing gap between communities particularly makes the distribution services inadequate in the area. Community participation in water supply and distribution is inadequate due to the weakness of offices in coordinating and promoting active community participation in the study area. Therefore, the lack of sufficient water supply and distribution would affect the health condition and socio economic activity of the dwellers. Hence, to overcome the existing water supply and distribution problems of the town there could be all responsible bodies must engage by participating stakeholders and community to solve the existing problems of the water service.*

**Keywords:** *Distribution, urban water supply, interruption and demand for water.*

# **IMPACTS OF RAPID URBAN EXPANSION ON PERI URBAN LIVELIHOOD: IN WOLAITA SODO TOWN, ETHIOPIA.**

**BY: DESALEGN URO HOBE**

**Advisor: ALEMAYEHUADUGNA (Ph.D)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*The main aim of this study was to assess the impacts of rapid urban expansion on peri urban livelihoods of displaced farmers of Wolayita Sodo Town. This study involved samples of 228 farmers which were selected out of the 558 displaced farmers from three rural kebeles. This study has employed descriptive research design; the study had employed both qualitative and quantitative approaches. The research was descriptive type and data collection instruments were questionnaire, field observation, interviews, focus group discussions and key informant interviews to assess significant and substantial data. Data analysis and results were explained in tabular and figurative ways.*

*The results of the study indicated that the implemented urban sprawl highly affected the peri urban livelihood, 45.6% loss of agricultural lands, expansion of crimes and environmental degradation was the major problems in the study area. In addition, 73.7% respondents the reaction of the kind and amount of compensation packages dissatisfied because rehabilitation mechanisms used by the town municipality has provided monetary and land plots compensation for affected households. However, monetary compensation is not an appropriate mechanism to rehabilitate an affected people and minimal and seems inadequate to replace the resource base. Therefore, most of the families exposed to further economic, social and cultural impoverishment. Finally, to reduce the negative effects, the town administration should provide necessary support (training, finance and improve capacity), provide updated information, create enabling environment through organizing and start business in small and micro enterprise, provide containers and make them functional and maintain their livelihood.*

**Keywords: Urban expansion, peripheral farming, displacement, compensation, rehabilitation**

# **FACTORS FORCING CHILDREN TO THE STREETS OF SODO CITY, WOLAITA ZONE, ETHIOPIA**

**BY: GETAHUN JABE DAKA**

**ADVISOR: ALEMAYEHU ADUGNA (PhD)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*In developing countries like Ethiopia, the street children migration affects the socio- economic development of the people. The primary objective of this study was to assess factors that force children to the street of Sodo City, Wolaita Zone, Ethiopia. To achieve this objective, both quantitative and qualitative methods are employed, and used both primary and secondary sources of information. Primary information was collected mainly from the street children migrants and experts from Wolaita Sodo Women, Children and Youth Affair. The researcher used relevant literature, documents, statistics, internet sources and books as secondary sources. The data were gathered from three selected sub-cities. The tools used to gather the primary information were questionnaires, interview schedule, FGDs guidelines and observation. A total of 173 respondents were selected for survey questionnaire by cluster sampling technique. Moreover, 4 key informants were selected purposely for interview and 24 participants were involved in FGDs and they were selected by purposive sampling technique. Descriptive statistical method was employed to analyze quantitative data by using SPSS. Qualitative data was analyzed and described in words to triangulate validity and reliability with the quantitative data. The result of the study indicated that street children migration is dominated by young aged 10-14, single male, at the level of primary education 1<sup>st</sup> cycle and cannot read and write. Also majority of street children came from family size with more than 5 members. The result of the study indicated that Sodo Zuria, Kindo Didaye, Damot Sore, Kindo Koysha and Damot Gale are main sources of street children. Poverty, unemployment, disagreement with family, death of parents and peer pressure, are the key push factors of street children migration. On the other hand, better employment, income opportunity, better food supply, freedom, nicer weather condition, provision of social services in relation to town expansion at destination are identified as pull factors of street children migration. Findings indicated that housing problem, inaccessibility to employment, lack of access to social services and physical injury in the study area are main challenges faced by street children. Therefore, all the responsible bodies and stakeholders such as government organizations, nongovernment organizations and communities working on children issues and street children themselves should stand together to alleviate the problem.*

**Keywords:** Migration of children, Push factors, Street, Sodo City

# **FACTORS AFFECTING RURAL LIVELIHOOD SUPPORT PROGRAM: THE CASE OF PRODUCTIVE SAFETY NET PROGRAM IN LEMO WOREDA, HADIYA ZONE, SNNPR, ETHIOPIA**

**BY: GIRMA ERBELO TAKISO**

**DENEKE DANA (ASS. PROF.)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*The overall objective of this study was to assess factors affecting the success of PSNP in rural livelihood supporting program and to identify the understanding of households to the program in Hadiya Zone Lemo woreda. Different data were used for the study. Also survey was employed using systematically selected 190 sample PSNP beneficiary households using random sampling technique. The data had been analyzed using percentages, frequency and descriptive statistics using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). The finding of the study indicated that the majority of the beneficiaries are owned very small size of a plot of lands; when it compared with the mean number of population in the family. More than half of the beneficiaries hold less than 0.75ha of lands which, is very small to influence positively the livelihood of the beneficiaries. In general, all the participants could not feed their family up to 12 months and only 1% of the beneficiaries feed their family maximum up to 9months. This makes the beneficiaries highly dependent on PSNP aid. Also the study revealed the majority of respondents had experience of using credits from the program, but repeated credit using rate is very low. Moreover the study shows still the beneficiaries had not able to save i.e. their saving experience and asset holding was not increased. In addition to this, the study depicted that there are complain on the amount of monthly transfer and credit offered was being too, small and insufficient to generate sustainable livelihoods. In order to alleviate this problem the government and NGOs has to consider building vocational training institutions and agricultural firms to create various job opportunities for youths and those landless adults. Also local PSNP actors should aware of the beneficiary households to think of the program objective and have to work hard to improve their asset holding in order to avoid the longer dependency over the program.*

**Keywords:** *Livelihood, credit, loan repayment household*

\

# CAUSES OF ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENT AND ITS IMPACT ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, WOLAITA SODO TOWN, SOUTHERN ETHIOPIA

BY: TEGEGN TEREFE

ADVISOR: ALEMAYEHUADUGNA, (Ph.D )

## ABSTRACT

*The objective of this study is to assess the causes of road traffic accident and its impact on socioeconomic development of WolaitaSodo town. Pedestrians, vehicle drivers, traffic police officers and victims were populations of the study. Thus, 51 pedestrians, 51 vehicle drivers, 15 traffic police officers and, 30 victims were taken as samples using purposive sampling technique. For a better understanding of the situation, a mixed research approach was employed. Questionnaire, interview and field observation were used as tools of data collection. Frequency and percentages were used for analyzing the quantitative data, while the qualitative data were thematically organized, categorized and examined in a form of statement to understand the emerging patterns of responses. The results of findings towards characteristics of road traffic accident indicated, the occurrence of fatalities, injuries and loss of properties exceeds from year after year in WoliataSoddo town. Among all the accidents caused in the city, the accident related to drivers took lion's share; which is (72.3%) compared to that of others. Some of the driver faults identified in the study were prohibiting priority for pedestrians and vehicles, wrong overtaking, changing lane, crossing or entering a road and widely turning the vehicle with outgiving priority and sign to other road users, were the leading causes of collisions. Besides, the result indicated socio-economic factors such as, death of family and loss of property. Among all victims about 85% were pedestrians, while drivers and passengers accounted for only 5% and 10% respectively. Street trading zone and school areas were also among areas with high traffic accident. The study identified that enforcing laws and regulations were main causes. They were old and not regularly updated. Therefore in order to minimize road traffic accident, formulating adequate laws and regulations, educating pedestrian, making drivers formally licensed, making traffic signs of the road vivid to pedestrians, applying vehicle inspection programs etc. was needed.*

**Keywords:** Road Traffic Accident, Socio-economic impact, pedestrians, traffic rules and regulation.

# **RESIDENTIAL HOUSING PROBLEM IN WOLAITA SODO TOWN: THE CASE OF ARADA SUB CITY, WOLAITA ZONE, SNNPR, ETHIOPIA**

**BY: TIZAZU MOLLA KUMMA**

**ADVISOR: SIMEON EMANE (PhD)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*The main objective of the study was to investigate the scarcity and related problems of rent houses in Wolaita Sodo town in Arada Sub Town. For this study, descriptive research design was employed and both qualitative and quantitative methods of data analysis were employed to analyze the collected data. To collect the necessary data for the study, the researcher used semi-structured interview to two for Arada sub town municipality administrators and two for sub city administrators as well as questionnaire was administered to 348 residential house renters. The data collected through questionnaire were analyzed employing statistical tools such as frequency and percentage using SPSS version 20, while responses obtained from interview was described and discussed using words. In addition, data obtained from field observations were presented thematically and explained qualitatively to validate and substantiate the data obtained from interview and questionnaire. Besides to this inferential statistic chi-square was applied to check the association of dependent variable with independent variable. The study revealed that marital status, family size, income, infrastructure were highly related with that of housing problems of respondents. Furthermore, the finding shows that: the degree of housing problem in Arada sub town was very high, the effort of government to solve housing problem was not sufficient, the standard of renters resident houses were not to the standard of the quality houses, and the infrastructure of the Arada sub town needed further working on it. In addition to these the chi-square result also shows that income, family size, facilities like bathing room, pipe water and the like were ( $p$ -value  $< 0.05$ ) highly associated with housing problem. From these finding the following recommendation were developed the Arada sub town Administration build different house like 10/90, 20/80, 40/60 condominium house for low income groups. Also people should develop the habit of saving money. General the Arada sub town Administration should play great role for rebuild the area again with that of the concerned stakeholder like Sodo Town Administration, Wolaita Zone Administration and SNNPR government.*

**Keywords:-** Arada sub town, SPSS, Household, Chi-square

**6. College of Education and Behavioral Science**

**Educational Leadership & Management  
Counseling Psychology**

# **PRACTICES AND CHALLENGES OF INSTRUCTIONAL LEADERSHIP IN IMPLEMENTING TVET STRATEGY IN GOVERNMENT TVET COLLEGES OF KEMBATA TEMBARO ZONE**

**BY: ABERA GEBREWOLD TOCHALO**  
**ADVISOR: ASHEBIR BEZABIH (PhD)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*The main purpose of this study was to assess the practices and challenges of instructional leadership in implementing technical and vocational education and training strategy in government technical and vocational Colleges of Kembata - Tembaro Zone. Both qualitative and quantitative or mixed research method and descriptive survey research design were employed to conduct the study. Technical and Vocational Education and Training Colleges and the deans were part of study based on availability, while the teacher participants were selected using simple random sampling technique. Accordingly, 3 technical and vocational education and training colleges, 9 deans and vice deans and 89 teachers were included in the study. Questionnaire, interview and document analysis were the major instruments for data collection. The data were organized and analyzed using mean, median and percentage to compute the data on SPSS computer software. The analysis of data indicated that establishing clear and concrete strategic goals by involving the staff was satisfactorily implemented. However, risk taking and decision making skills were found to be inefficient, curriculum and instruction managing role was put into practice neutrally, instructional supervision and evaluation was inadequate, the learning environment was infrequently conducive, professional skill development practice was unsatisfactory, building collegial and stakeholder relationship was neutral, playing supportive and conflict management were found at neutral level. Mediating conflict, confronting and solving problems in timely manner and creating safe and supportive environment was applied neutrally. Some of the challenges which resulted in this were lacks of skill training, lack of co-operational commitment, lack of resources, lack of vision and courage. To solve these inconveniences the SNNPR south nation nationalities and people region technical and vocational bureau is recommended to give training and to arrange experience sharing programs for teachers and leaders in collaboration with center for cluster colleges and other stakeholders of the colleges. In conclusion, leaders should give professional support for teachers in order to improve their instructional limitations; they should have to link the colleges with other colleges, the colleges should provide the required furniture and stationeries; and create conducive environment to implement the technical and vocational education and training strategy adequately.*

# **THE ROLE OF SCHOOL COMMUNITY IN MAINTAINING STUDENTS' DISCIPLINARY PROBLEMS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS OF WOLAITA ZONE**

**BY: ALEMAYEHUU ESAYAS**  
**ADVISOR: ABRHAM ASARO (PhD)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*The purpose of this study was to assess the role of community collaboration in maintaining students' discipline problems in Wolaita Zone secondary schools. The study was based on descriptive research design. Qualitative and quantitative approaches were used so as to come up with adequate /proper findings. A Proportional stratified sampling technique was employed to take the number of subjects selected from each stratum based on percentages of subjects in the population. The study indicates that, the major causes of students disciplinary problems are the absence of implementing school law, less parents' participation, in handling students' disciplinary problems. The dynamic factors behind school level disciplinary problems were the collective effects of school environment. The absence of strict school rules and regulations, the absence of good leadership of school principals and the negligence of the society to take part in alleviating the students' disciplinary problems are some of the cause of students' disciplinary problems to be found in this study. Furthermore, cheating during examination, lack of social contact, disobedience, fighting, students use cell phones in the school, stealing, calling teachers by name and damaging school property or vandalism were identified as the major types of students disciplinary problems in this study. Therefore, Schools should have strict rules and regulations and should incorporate in its rules "what is forbidden" and give awareness to the students early and should implement the rules strictly and consistently. Schools should have strong relationships with parents through PTSA and should work in coordination with them concerning the disciplinary problems or issues. Teachers should understand the contribution of parents and the society to students disciplinary problems so that, they should have close relationships with them to minimize it. Parents should work cooperatively with the school and must not be ignorant of their child's behavior in order to shape them in a desirable manner and to create conducive atmosphere by having integrated relationships with their school.*

# **THE PRACTICES AND CHALLENGES OF FINANCIAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AT GOVERNMENT SECONDARY SCHOOLS OF WOLAITA ZONE, SNNPR**

**BY: ASAMENEW ADISU**  
**ADVISOR: HABTAMU GEZAHEGN (Ph.D)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*The aim of this study was to assess the practices and challenges of financial resource management in government secondary schools of Wolaita Zone. Descriptive survey design was used to investigate the practices and challenges of financial resource management in the secondary schools. Quantitatively and qualitatively data analysis methods were used in order to answer the research questions. The study involved a total sample size of 104 respondents. 8 principals, 16 vice-principals, 8 accountants, 8 treasurers, 40 department heads and 8 school supervisors, 8 education office head and 8 finance office heads were selected by available sampling techniques. Department heads were selected by simple random sampling methods. Questionnaires and interview were the data collection tools for the study. Questionnaires were distributed to 72 school leaders i.e (24 principals, 8 supervisors, 40 department heads) 8 accountants and 8 treasurers. Interview and document analysis were also used to validate the data gathered through questionnaire. Descriptive statistical tools such as frequency, percentage, standard deviations, mean and inferential statistics (independent t-test) were utilized to analyze quantitative data gathered through the questionnaires. The results of the study revealed that most respondents were aware of the existence of financial resource management problems in the school. Such as a lack of skilled and experienced personnel, lack of training; constraint of structured financial guide-line and procedures, inadequate control systems; lack of budget planning, lack of stakeholder participation on financial plan and decision making, lack of adequate rule and regulation in the schools on financial issue and lack of monitoring and evaluation of school finance. Overall, the above problems affected not only the effectiveness and efficiency of financial management of the schools but also the whole process of educational activities. Taking in to consideration the above results, it is recommended that all concerned bodies, such as the SNNPR Education Bureau, Wolaita zone Education Office and Town Finance Office being together should prepare enough workshop and training for the school personnel and for the concerned bodies in the field of financial management. Furthermore, it can be encouraged to release the allocated schools budget on time, strengthening internal and external auditing in order to reduce the problems of financial management in the government secondary schools.*

# **THE PRACTICES AND CHALLENGES OF DECENTRALIZED EDUCATION MANAGEMENT IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS OF WOLAITA ZONE**

**BY: BERGENE BALCHA**

**ADVISOR: ASHEBIR BEZABIH. (PhD)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*The main objective of this study was to investigate practices and challenges of decentralized education management in secondary schools of Wolaita Zone. Mixed research method was employed in this study. The sample respondents of the study were 11 vice principals, 78 teachers, 24 department heads, 16 human resource and school finance officers. Simple random sampling was employed to select teacher respondents and purposive sampling was used to select school principals, department heads, vice principals and woreda educational office heads. To collect data from the sample group, the researcher used questionnaire and interview. The questionnaire was the principal tool and interview was the supporting tool that helped in the triangulation of data collected. Data were analyzed both quantitatively and qualitative. The findings indicated that the school principal had power to administer school finance and material resources. However, the principals have no authority to recruit teachers at school level. The degree of encouragement from woreda education office and school heads' for parents' involvement to promote participatory decision-making was low. The study also revealed that the participation of stake holders on teaching learning activities in the school was very low. The level of school in providing in-service training and involving teachers in planning and decision making is not satisfactory. There should be certain strategies that make stakeholders more accountable for discharging their responsibility. The Woreda Education Office should strengthen its role in consultation and coordination between different levels in the school. The Woreda Education Office should arrange and deliver different effective training on managerial skills and technical knowledge to implement decentralization reforms in the school. It is also recommended to play great role in developing teachers' job satisfaction, giving in-service training and more responsibility to teachers and students on school affairs.*

# IMPLEMENTATION PRACTICES OF EDUCATIONAL INVESTMENT IN PRIVATE PRIMARY SCHOOLS OF WOLAITA ZONE

BY: MULUGETA SHANKA

ADVISOR: ASHEBIR BEZABIH (Ph.D.)

## ABSTRACT

*The purpose of this study was to identify the implementation practices of educational investment in private primary school of Wolaita zone. The methodology of the study used was mixed method research design. The implementation practices of educational investment on private primary schools were viewed from the points of views of private investors, investment offices, and educational offices as they are main stakeholders. Questionnaire and interview were used as main tools of collecting quantitative and qualitative data. Questionnaires were collected from 2 investors, 10 school principals, 11 town/woreda educational experts, 12 unit leaders and 64 teachers. The collected data were organized into SPSS data analyzer version 20. The results were analysed using descriptive statistics such as frequency, percentage, mean and standard deviation, presented in tables and charts and interpreted in to words. Interview and document analysis were used to triangulate the quantitative data with qualitative data. The study was guided by four basic research questions which emphasize the status of private primary schools in Wolaita zone, the level of supports (incentive, monitoring, and follow up tasks) given to private primary schools, the possible causes for underinvestment of primary schools by private investors and the challenges of investors in private primary schools in Wolaita zone. The result of the study indicated that 42 privately owned primary schools are functioning in Wolaita zone and a total of 8443 students were enrolled in these schools at different grade levels. Out of these students 4442 (52.6%) are male and 4001 (47.4%) are female students. The percentage of these students from the total number of primary schools in private and public schools was 2.94% which was below the country average (5.1%) reported in 2005-2006. The amount of educational investment in the sector is very low compared to the growing demand for quality education. The challenges include lack of good service delivery process of the government investment offices, low supply of land, low access to credit, low level of school support, low level of supervision support, low supply of text-books, syllabus, teachers' and curriculum guides. Generally private public partnership in Wolaita zone is low. To overcome the problem, some schools prepare their own non- standard text-books that can easily be damaged. These books do not comply with the national or regional curriculum and they affect student learning. To overcome the constraint of huge capital budget private investors rent small compounds with insufficient school facilities. Finally, it is recommended that private primary schools should take in to account the capacity of the society to pay, fix reasonable price and they focus on quality. Private investors, education experts, investment experts and financial institution should work in harmony to overcome the challenges.*

# **PRACTICES AND PROBLEMS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM IN GOVERNMENT SECONDARY SCHOOLS OF KEMBATA TEMBARO ZONE**

**BY: ALEMU KIBAMO**

**ADVISOR: ENDALE BIRHANU (ASST. PROFESSOR)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*The objective of this study was to assess the practices and problems of implementation of school improvement program in secondary schools of Kembata Tembaro Zone. For this purpose, descriptive survey research design was employed. For the study, 5 woredas and 8 secondary schools were included through simple random sampling. From these sample schools, 175 teachers were selected by using simple random sampling, while 52 school improvement committee were selected by using availability sampling, 8 parent-teacher and students association coordinators, 5 woreda education office experts and one zone education department experts and supervisors were included through purposive sampling. Questionnaires were used as main tool of data collection. Pilot test was conducted. Interview was used to substantiate the data gathered through questionnaire. Document analysis was also part of data collection for the study. Frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation, and independent sample t-test were employed to analyze quantitative data while narrative analysis was used to analyze qualitative data. The findings of the study showed that to solve teaching-learning problems and inbuilt supervision have not been conducted among colleagues to share experiences to one another, school leadership and management domain the leaders have made clear shared vision, mission and goal for teacher on students' achievement and school leaders commitment to improve students' achievement was found low; school environment domain, safe, stable and attractive for teaching and learning process, teachers and students have access to standard latrines with water designated for female and male students were unsatisfactory. Lack of awareness about the school improvement program among the school community, low level of stakeholders' participation to the program, low level of supervision towards monitoring and evaluation mechanisms, shortage of material resources, lack of follow-up and supervision on the implementation of the program and inadequate planning of school improvement plan were major problems of implementation of school improvement program. Therefore, it is recommended that schools improvement committee, supervisors, school leaders, woreda and zone education office to promote practical involvement of all stakeholders by creating adequate awareness and training to implement school improvement program effectively in schools, woreda, zonal education office. School management bodies need to provide the necessary school facilities, need to avail secondary schools with important financial, material and human resources and should timely supervise and support the school leaders before starting the implementation of school improvement program to achieve the intended objective of the program.*

# **IMPLEMENTATION STATUS AND PROBLEMS OF COOPERATIVE LEARNING STRATEGIES AT SECONDARY SCHOOLS OF WOLAITA ZONE, SNNPR**

**BY: CHEMERE HABTEWOLD**

**ADVISOR: ASHEBIR BEZABIH (PhD)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*The purpose of this study was to investigate the implementation status and problems of cooperative learning at secondary school of Wolaita zone. The samples used for the research work were selected randomly from eight secondary schools. Two hundred forty eight (248) students, eighty one (81) teachers and eight (8) principals were included in the study. Simple random and purposive sampling techniques were used. The instruments used were questionnaires (for both students and teachers), interview (for school principals) and document review. Triangulation design type of mixed method was used. This was due to the fact that triangulation mixed method was more appropriate to collect adequate information from various participants. On the top of this, both qualitative and quantitative method of data analysis techniques were employed and also independent sample t-test inferential statistics was used. The study findings show that the schools implementation level of cooperative learning is low. Furthermore, it was found out that teachers seem to have unfavorable attitude towards cooperative learning, and they did not properly implement it in teaching and learning process. It was also found out that students lack the necessary skills for implementing cooperative learning strategies. The result of the findings showed that cooperative learning group arrangement, back ground of classrooms and the school environment being informed was also found to be not suitable for implementing cooperative learning. Finally, based on the above findings, some recommendations have been forwarded. Hence, adequate training time should be devoted to acquaint teachers and students with how and when to effectively implement cooperative learning in teaching learning process to improve students' achievement. It has also been recommended that for the group learning to be more likely to work in the classroom, teachers and students should get access to long term support and learn from one another. This long term support can be through mentors, peer coaching, sharing ideas and providing immediate feedback.*

**Keywords:** Cooperative Learning, Implementation, and Strategies

# **PRACTICE AND CHALLENGES OF APPRAISING TEACHER'S PERFORMANCE APPRAISAL IN GOVERNMENT PREPARATORY SCHOOLS OF WOLAITA ZONE**

**BY: CHERNET SAMUEL**

**ADVISOR: ENDALE BRIHANU (Asst. Professor)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*The main purpose of this study was to assess the practice and challenges of appraising teachers' performance appraisal in the preparatory schools of Wolaita Zone, Southern Nations, Nationalities and People's Region. To attain the objectives such are to analyze how teacher's performance is appraised, to identify the methods and criteria employed in appraising teacher's performance, to determine the extents to which teacher's performance appraisal is used and to identify the challenges encountered in appraising teacher's performance in government preparatory schools of Wolaita zone. To this end, the researcher employed descriptive survey research design. A sum of 488 teachers, 6 supervisors, 6 principals, 6 vice principals totally 506 populations were respondents. Accordingly, out of 488, (122) (25%) teachers were selected through simple random sampling technique and 6 administrative vice principals, 6principales and 6 supervisors were included based on availability sampling technique. Questionnaire and interviews were employed to collect data. The data obtained were analyzed using statistical tools such as mean, standard deviations, frequency and percentage. Accordingly, the findings revealed that the criteria was inadequate and inappropriate and describes what the teachers are, rather than what teachers do; was unclear, does not measure good teaching, no capacity of measuring teacher willingness to participate in extracurricular activities, not appropriate to raise teacher professional development. The methods of performance appraisal commonly used for implementation of teacher's performance in preparatory schools were summative evaluation method and check list but the other methods of teachers' performance appraisals like peer evaluation methods, self-evaluation method, and formative evaluation methods were not frequently used. the major problems encountered in appraising the performance of preparatory schools teachers in Wolaita zone were , lack of rewards for better performing teachers, lack of awareness about performance appraisal, In adequate guidance and support from higher official, and technical problems of principals for implementation. Therefore, it is recommended that the zone and woreda education expertise, school principals, supervisors should give emphasis on the implementation of teacher performance appraisal in schools and should follow-up the practice every time and, there is a need for policy makers to review teachers performance appraisal system.*

**Keywords:** *practice, performance appraisal, preparatory School.*

# **TEACHER'S PERFORMANCE APPRAISAL IN FIRST CYCLE GOVERNMENT SECONDARY SCHOOLS OF WOLAITA ZONE**

**BY: DEMEKE DANA FINTA**

**ADVISOR: ENDALE BERHANU (Ass.Professor)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*The major purpose of this study was to assess the practice and challenges of teachers' performance appraisal in the first cycle government secondary schools of Wolaita Zone, Southern Nations Nationalities and People's Regional State. In order to achieve the objective of the study, descriptive method was employed. The study was conducted in six government first cycle secondary schools of Wolaita Zone. The secondary schools' teachers were selected by simple random sampling. The study included 17 principals, 149 teachers, 22 vice principals, 8 supervisors, 72 department heads and 20 unit leaders respectively. Questionnaires, interviews and document analysis were used to collect data. The data gathered through questionnaires were analyzed through percentages. Based on the analysis, the study portrayed that less provision to key conceptual issues in line with validity and reliability of performance appraisal criteria, absence of clear bench mark to measure and recognize good achievements, bias and haphazard measuring tools which were different from one school to the other, absence of women teacher's relative appraisal measuring frame work and criteria, inadequacy of classroom observation for performance appraisal, total absenteeism of periodic and timely meeting on feedback provision mechanism, unwillingness of experienced teachers in the involvement of appraisal process, ambiguity of the measuring process of the ROPA, absence of remarkable relation between teacher's career development and ROPA. Less participation of school supervisors department, heads and unit leader in performance appraisal process, the absence of pre and post-appraisal meeting, more purposes than developmental and lack of training on the teachers' performance appraisal schemes were found to be the major factors that affect the teachers' performance appraisal in the secondary schools of Wolaita Zone.*

# **THE INFLUENCE OF DECENTRALIZED EDUCATIONAL MANAGEMENT FOR QUALITY EDUCATION IN GOVERNMENT SECONDARY SCHOOLS OF GAMO GOFA ZONE, SNNPR**

**BY:-BOGALE GUJA**

**ADVISOR: TAFANO OUKE (ASS.PROFESSOR)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*The purpose of this study was to investigate the Influence of decentralized educational management for quality education in secondary schools of Gamo Gofa Zone Government Secondary Schools .To conduct this study, three basic questions were formulated. They emphasized on the effectiveness of decentralized educational management for quality education, the contribution of decentralized educational management to enhance quality education , challenges of decentralized educational management in the process of teaching-learning activities of secondary schools in Gamo Gofa Zone. Descriptive survey research design was employed to describe the phenomena to the study. Six woreda and six secondary schools were selected through simple random sampling. 6 woreda education officers under sample woreda, 6 secondary school supervisor and 20 principals were selected through availability sampling technique. Furthermore, 130 teachers participated in the study by using simple random sampling technique. Questionnaire was prepared for teachers and principals. Interview and document analysis were also used to validate the data gathered through questionnaires. Frequency, percentage, standard divisions, mean, persons correlations and independent sample t-test were utilized to analyze quantitative data gathered through the questionnaires. The result of the study indicated that teachers are not fully involved in the decision making in the administration and management of their schools, school's level of performance is the result of dis-satisfied teachers, low contribution of stake holders to enhance quality of teaching learning process, quality of management, school self-evaluation and assessment, a model of inspection in the study area. Besides, lack of strategic implementation, planning and coordination; absence of dedicated organizational structural and management team; inadequate budget allocation in yearly plan; insufficient and erratic fund disbursement were major problems identified. Based on the findings of the study infrequent participating teachers, quality of management, school self-evaluation and assessment and a model of inspection low emphasis for contribution of quality education were concluded. Finally, to alleviate the problems recommendations were given. Transferring the authorities and responsibilities to subordinates should have effective role to implement decentralized education for quality education rather than controlling at the center. Contribution of all stake holders needed quality of teaching learning process, quality of management, school self-evaluation and assessment, a model of inspection and local authorities should set aside budgets to facilitate training program to empower decentralized educational management in the process of teaching-learning activities with skills and knowledge that would increase their awareness, confidence, and credibility as governors and administrators of schools*

# **PRACTICES AND CHALLENGES OF CLASSROOM MANAGEMENT IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS OF KAMBATA TAMBARO ZONE, SNNPR**

**BY: DESTA ASHEBO BUNTE**

**ADVISOR: ABRHAM ASSARO (PhD)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*The purpose of this study was to investigate the practices and challenges of the classroom management problems in secondary schools in Kambata Tambaro Zone. To achieve this purpose, the researcher employed descriptive survey research design. For the study 4 secondary schools were included through simple random sampling. From these sample schools, 8 town/woreda education unit/office experts were selected by using purposive sampling, while 261 students and 115 teachers were selected by using simple random sampling and 14 principals and 4 supervisors were selected by using availability sampling. Questionnaires were used as main tool of data collection. Interview, observation and focus group discussion were used to substantiate the data gathered through questionnaires. Document analysis was also part of data collection for the study. Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics such as frequency, percentage, mean and standard deviation and inferential statistics independent sample t-test while narrative analysis approach was used to analyze qualitative data. The result of the study showed that teachers were not formulate and state classroom rules and regulations; encouragement of students to participate in different activities; resetting students misbehave immediately in different place and praise appropriate behavior to promote health condition of teaching-learning; teachers lack of giving well-structured guidance to develop readiness among students to create health teaching-learning atmosphere; inadequate recording and organizing students test results properly and being warm and friendly towards student's routine works; overcrowded classrooms, students difficulties in understanding the subject, lack of sufficient resources, lack of student's personality treating to improve students misbehavior and inadequate of student participation in classroom activities were the major factors that contribute for classroom management problems. Teacher treating all the students equally, school allowing the students to choose their own group members, teachers providing enjoyable activities, carefully follow-up school rules and procedures, explaining the purpose of the classroom activity and allow students changing appropriate seating arrangement respondents were identified as the major possible solutions of recalling for classroom management problems. Based on research questions it can be concluded that classroom management problems create meaningful responsibilities in teaching learning process to manage students' misbehavior; giving chance to students to discuss the course content were inadequate. Based on these findings all school leaders according to their school responsibilities level should have facilitate appropriate classroom management; concerned school stakeholders should have give due attention to effective classroom management practices; principals shall have prepare clear and written rules and regulations about classroom management problems and related issues and School, Woreda/town and zone education administrators shall have clearly defined measures against classroom management practices and give awareness to the students early were recommended.*

# **PROVISION AND CHALLENGES OF GOVERNMENT PRE-PRIMARY EDUCATION IN WOLAITA ZONE**

**BY: Esayas Hailu Bunaro**  
**ADVISOR: ABRAHAM ASARO (PhD)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*Pre-primary school Education is an area which needs special attention due to the fact that it is a place where we build foundation for the children's successful life-long learning. Consequently, the preprimary education has a profound impact on the consecutive educational achievements of the children's long-life. Hence, this study was conducted to assess the provision and challenges of the government pre-primary education in Wolaita zone. The current practices are assessed through a provision which includes: the physical and learning, curriculum and structuring, teachers know how, teaching learning methodology, the relationships With Parents and Community, and administrative issue. The data were collected by using questionnaire, interview and document analysis; 101 teachers, principals, supervisors and woreda education office preprimary education experts were draw on for the study through using simple random sampling and purposive sampling techniques. The questionnaire were distributed and collected personally by the researcher. It was distributed to seventy six kindergartens' teachers and principals. The total of distributed questionnaires from 91 respondents were returned and used for analysis. Interview was conducted with education office experts and cluster school supervisors. To analyzed the data; frequency, percentage, and mean value have been used to investigate the research objectives and basic questions. The overall results of the survey shows the current practices of preprimary education regarding to physical and learning environment, curriculum and scheduling, methodological aspect, the relationship and participation of community teachers development and administrative aspect were not provided for the implication of quality education by promoting the Childs for primary grade level. The study identified challenges like, shortage of trained man power and employee turnover, parent's limited support to children's development, government insufficient support, unavailability of text books, Shortage of input materials, and lack of decision making body like board of director for managing Kindergarten are some of the threat that was dimmed the good start. Finally, the suggested solutions and recommendations were addressed to overcome the above determinant factors. Generally, emphasis should be given to the preprimary education since it was a foundation for competent future citizens.*

# **PRACTICES AND CHALLENGES OF PRINCIPALS' DECISION MAKING IN GOVERNMENT SECONDARY SCHOOLS OF WOLAITA ZONE, ETHIOPIA**

**BY: HUSEN BERHANU**  
**ADVISOR: MARY THUO (Ph.D)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*The study was conducted in Wolaita Zone selected secondary schools to achieve objectives such as to investigate the real practices of decision making, to assess the extent the various decision demission influence the quality of decision made and to assess the challenges of principal's decision making in secondary schools. Twelve secondary schools: Anchucho, Gununo, Woybo, Morocha, Bombe, Bale, Hanaze, Bitena, Anka, and Gurumo Koysha secondary schools from different rural Woredas and Wadu and Hangada secondary schools selected using by simple random sampling techniques. About 179 teachers (138 males and 41 females) out of 358 teachers were selected using simple random sampling technique and 11 supervisor and 12 parent teacher student association coordinator by using selected availability sampling techniques. Both primary and secondary data sources were used to generate qualitative and quantitative data types. Thus data were gathered through questionnaire and interview. The collected data were analyzed by using descriptive statics (percentage, frequency mean and standard deviation). The finding of the study revealed that the decision making authority concentrated the centre of the power. Deciders at middle and operational level have minimum delegation of power. The participation for decision making practices was low. The decision practices were highly dominated by individual's interest and power. The practiced decision were deemed to takes place under time pressure and bad decision observed due to shortage of information, the deciders decision making skills were low, the decision communication was poor and low sense of transparency in teachers, principals and parent teacher student association coordinator. Thus, the school should alleviate their weaknesses by applying clear and scientific principles regarding decision making practices. Thus, the study of decision making practices remains very important and much more empirical research is required before any perfect conclusion can be reached and focusing on empowering teachers, principals and parent teacher student association coordinators and other stakeholders to foster decision making practices in the secondary schools of the Zone.*

# **PRACTICES AND CHALLENGES OF SCHOOL BASED CONTINUOUS PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS OF HALABA SPECIAL WOREDA**

**BY: ZERIHUN TEKLE**

**ADVISOR: ENDALE BIRHANU (ASST. PROFESSOR)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*The purpose of this study was to examine the practices and challenges of school based teachers' Continuous Professional Development program in Halaba Special woreda, South Nations Nationalities and Peoples Regional State. The study design was descriptive survey study and mixed research method. A total of 5 secondary schools and 70 teachers were taken as participants of the study using questionnaire. For observation, two schools were used. 5 school principals, 3 cluster supervisors, 5 Continuous Professional Development facilitators, 10 department heads, and 1 woreda education office expert were used as interviewees. Both primary and secondary data sources were used. The data were analyzed using percentage, frequency, mean score, and standard deviation for quantitative data and narration for qualitative data. Results indicated that teachers do not sufficiently perceive that school-based Continuous Professional Development is contributing to their teaching activities. The extent to which teachers' engagement in major professional development activities particularly conducting action research, using active learning methods in the classroom, and using continuous assessment method, were moderately implemented. The school principals, supervisors, and woreda education office experts were providing low support for the teachers. The major challenges or gaps identified include, Absence of giving feedback, Lack of motivation on the part of teachers, Lack of trained facilitators, Lack of taking adequate training, Resistance from senior teachers, Absence of specific budget and Lack of commitment of school leaders to provide professional support for teachers. Eventually, to implement teachers' Continuous Professional Development as per MoE guideline, there should be independent trained and well-experienced responsible team with specific budget at the different levels of education system particularly at zonal as well as woreda level so that it will have its own plan, budget, monitoring and evaluation mechanism and feedback provision system. The Woreda Education Office should build the capacity of Cluster supervisors, school principals, and woreda education office Continuous Professional Development focal person by equipping them with required knowledge and skills through consistent short term and long term trainings and let them plan activities related to teachers Continuous Professional Developments that they will provide professional support for teachers with full of confidence, regular onsite support and feedback provision are essential from the school principals were recommended.*

# **THE ROLE OF SCHOOL PRINCIPALS IN IMPROVING STUDENTS' ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS OF WOLAITA ZONE**

**BY: TIMIHIRT GATISO  
ADVISOR: MARY THUO (PhD)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*The purpose of this study was to investigate the role of school principals in improving students' academic performance in secondary schools of Wolaita Zone. To conduct this study three basic questions were formulated, they emphasized on what instructional leadership activities do the principal engages in to improve students' academic performance, which approaches do school principals use to monitor instruction in order to improve students' academic performance and what challenges do school principals face in their effort to improve students' academic performance in Wolaita Zone secondary schools. Cross-sectional research design was employed to describe the phenomena to the study. Ten woreda and ten secondary schools were selected through purposive sampling. 10 students' representatives were selected through purposive sampling under sample woreda and 30 principals were selected through availability sampling technique. Furthermore, 125 teachers participated in the study by using simple random sampling technique. Questionnaire was prepared for teachers and principals. Focus group discussion and document analysis were also used to validate the data gathered through questionnaires. Frequency, percentage, standard deviations, means and an independent sample t-test used by computing the data on SPSS version 20. The result of the study indicated that educational principals ineffectively providing textbooks and other teaching/learning materials mission, and goals of the school, creating a conducive environment to facilitate supervisory activities in the school by organizing all necessary resources, curriculum monitoring and evaluation and low participation of stake holders improving student's academic performance. Besides this, some approaches like use of students to monitor teacher lesson attendance and visiting class to observe a teacher were rarely used. Schools faced challenges that include inadequate trained teachers and learning/teaching materials, inadequate science laboratories and lack of time to check on the teachers' and students' work by principals. The study recommends that the schools should provide more learning materials and facilities like science laboratories and libraries. The woreda education office should employ more teachers to the schools with under staffing in order to relieve the current teacher of the work load and ensure timely syllabus coverage as this will significantly impact to students' academic performance.*

# **PRACTICES AND PROBLEMS OF STAFF DEVELOPMENT IN GOVERNMENT SECONDARY SCHOOLS OF WOLAITA ZONE, SOUTH ETHIOPIA**

**BY: MENGESHA MENA**

**ADVISOR: ENDALE BERHANU (Asst. Professor)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*The purpose of this study was to assess the practices and problems of Staff development in Government Secondary Schools of Wolaita Zone, thereby to investigate as to how the current practice of Staff and to give recommendation for the problem that may be identified so as to improve the existing situation. A descriptive survey method was employed in this study. Both quantitative and qualitative methods were used in data collection and data analysis. For this purpose, seven government secondary schools were selected from Wolaita Zone using simple random sampling technique. Self administrative questionnaires, interview and document analysis were used to gather data. For this study, total populations size and total sample size were 425 and 136 respondents respectively. Of the total sample size, 90 teachers, 35 school leaders, 5 supervisors, 5 WEO TD experts and 1 ZED TD coordinator were participated in this study. To this effect, teachers, school leaders and WEO TD experts were selected by using simple random sampling technique where as supervisors and ZED TD coordinator were selected by using purposive sampling technique. Data obtained through questionnaire was analyzed with descriptive statistics such as frequency, percentages, mean, and standard deviation. The data obtained through open- ended questions, interviews and document analysis were analyzed through narration for the purpose of triangulation. The findings of the study indicated that; absence of systematic training and development needs assessment, no clear and transparent training and development selection criteria for selecting individual trainees, absence of induction programs, the schools had limitation in providing guiding and counseling services on academic matter, absence of systematic monitoring and evaluating practices of staff development and there was very low participation of teachers in training and development. Generally, based on the findings, the schools did not have good staff development system. The practice of implementing staff development had been constrained by low attention of top level management, lack of sufficient budget, limited emphasis to personal and professional development and inadequate training. Based on the findings, it is recommended that appropriate attention should be given to; training and development needs assessment, allocation of necessary skilled human and financial resources for TD programs, arranging of induction programs, creating systematic monitoring and evaluating practices of staff development, and formulating clear and transparent staff development guidelines, and giving more emphasis on professional development in school, education offices and department by providing the necessary technical and interpersonal support to make staff development process more sustainable.*

# **IMPLEMENTATION PRACTICES OF EDUCATIONAL INVESTMENT IN PRIVATE PRIMARY SCHOOLS OF WOLAITA ZONE**

**BY: MULUGETA SHANKA**  
**ADVISOR: ASHEBIR BEZABIH (Ph.D)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*The purpose of this study was to identify the implementation practices of educational investment in private primary school of Wolaita zone. The methodology of the study used was mixed method research design. The implementation practices of educational investment on private primary schools were viewed from the points of views of private investors, investment offices, and education offices as they are main stakeholders. Questionnaire and interview were used as main tools of collecting quantitative and qualitative data. Questionnaires were collected from 2 investors, 10 school principals, 11 town/woreda educational experts, 12 unit leaders and 64 teachers. The collected data were organized into SPSS data analyzer version 20. The results were analysed using descriptive statistics such as frequency, percentage, mean and standard deviation, presented in tables and charts and interpreted in to words. Interview and document analysis were used to triangulate the quantitative data with qualitative data. The study was guided by four basic research questions which emphasize the status of private primary schools in Wolaita zone, the level of supports (incentive, monitoring, and follow up tasks) given to private primary schools, the possible causes for underinvestment of primary schools by private investors and the challenges of investors in private primary schools in Wolaita zone. The result of the study indicated that 42 privately owned primary schools are functioning in Wolaita zone and a total of 8443 students were enrolled in these schools at different grade levels. Out of these students, 4442 (52.6%) are male and 4001 (47.4%) are female students. The percentage of these students from the total number of primary schools in private and public schools was 2.94% which was below the country average (5.1%) reported in 2005-2006. The amount of educational investment in the sector is very low compared to the growing demand for quality education. The challenges include lack of good service delivery process of the government investment offices, low supply of land, low access to credit, low level of school support, low level of supervision support, low supply of text-books, syllabus, teachers' and curriculum guides. Generally private public partnership in Wolaita zone is low. To overcome the problem some schools prepare their own non- standard text-books that can easily be damaged. These books do not comply with the national or regional curriculum and they affect student learning. To overcome the constraint of huge capital budget private investors rent small compounds with insufficient school facilities. Finally, it is recommended that private primary schools should take in to account the capacity of the society to pay, fix reasonable price and they focus on quality. Private investors, education experts, investment experts and financial institution should work in harmony to overcome the challenges.*

# **PRACTICES AND CHALLENGES OF UTILIZATION OF INSTRUCTIONAL MEDIA IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS OF KEMBATA TEMBARO ZONE**

**BY: - MULATU KOBRO**

**ADVISOR: Dr. ABRAHAM ASARO**

## **ABSTRACT**

*The purpose of this study was to investigate and describe secondary school teacher's use of instructional media for purpose of enhancing the teaching and learning of their students and the extent to which these media are used. The objectives of the study were: to identify the instructional media available for teaching in secondary schools in kembata Tembaro zone, to assess teachers' interest in utilizing instructional media, to identify the main challenges that discourage using instructional media and what roles do stakeholders play. Descriptive survey research design was adopted. The sample population was 4 secondary schools of kembata tembaro zone. Schools were selected by random sampling technique due to their direct relation with issue. 40 teachers, 40 students and 4 principals respondents were participated in the study. Respondents were selected by availability and simple random sampling techniques. The data were collected through questionnaire, interviews and observation. Data gathered through questionnaire were quantitatively analyzed using SPSS percentage whereas the data gathered through interview open-ended questions and observation were qualitatively analyzed. Having gone through these all, the study finding was low utilization of instructional media in the schools. Teachers' interest was low. There was no modernizing handling, low utilization of available instructional media.. Based on these findings, it is found legitimate to forward some recommendations. Therefore, encouraging teachers, motivating teachers, modernizing handling, participating stakeholders and preparing workshops and training on utilization of instructional media are some of the some of the recommendations made.*

# **PRACTICES AND CHALLENGES OF UTILIZATION OF INSTRUCTIONAL RESOURCES IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS OF KEMBATA TEMBARO ZONE**

**BY: - NEGASH AYANO**

**ADVISOR: DR. DEREJE DEMISSIE**

## **ABSTRACT**

*The purpose of this study was to assess the factors that affect utilization of teaching materials in secondary schools in kembata Tembaro Zone. There is a need to establish the challenges that teachers faces in utilizing instructional resources. This study aims to find- the challenges facing teachers in utilizing instructional resources in teaching the subjects in secondary schools of kembata Tembaro Zone ,instructional materials used to teaching and learning proces in secondary schools of Kembata Tembaro Zone, identify factors that affect effeective utilization of instructional resources in secondary schools in Kembata Tembaro Zoneand the possible solutions to the challenges facing teachers in utilizing instructional resources. Descriptive survey research design was adopted. The target population of this study is 36 secondary schools. These populations were sampled using stratified sampling techniques to include all categories of schools in the study & proportionally 5(five) secondary schools were selected. The categories of schools were including both girls and boys. 50 teachers, 5 principals, 5 pedagogical center coordinators and 2 cluster supervisors were selected from sampled schools yielding total of 62 respondents. Data were selected using Teacher's questioner, class room observation schedule (COS), checklist and interview were also used to investigate the types of instructional resources used and the frequencities of their uses. Data collected was analyzed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) and then presented in the form of frequency tables and percentages. The significant challenges facing teachers in utilizing instructional resources in teaching include, inadequate instructional resources, inadequate teacher professional development, heavy work load and large class size. The study further found out that most of the teachers interviewed were qualified and had been trained on the use of instructional resources in teaching but follow-up mechanisms like in-service training were inadequate.*

# **SCHOOL LEADERSHIP PRACTICE AND ITS CHALLENGES IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS OF WOLAITA ZONE, SOUTHERN NATION AND NATIONALITIES AND PEOPLES REGION**

**SOLOMON DEA CHONO**

**ADVISOR: ASHEBIR BEZABIH (PhD)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*The purpose of this study was to assess and screen out the dominant leadership styles, influential practices and common or major challenges and prospects which have an effect on the leadership effectiveness in the secondary schools of Wolaita zone, Southern Nations Nationalities and Peoples' Regional State, Ethiopia. There were a total of 141 sample respondents from randomly selected sample schools; 18 school principals by availability and 123 teachers by simple random sampling method. Among the total 18 school principal respondents 16 were involved in the study and 123 teacher respondents among which 118 of them were involved in the study. Both the primary and secondary data were obtained and analyzed by using both quantitative and qualitative techniques. Quantitative data were analyzed by using percentage mean, standard deviation and t-test. The qualitative data were analyzed using narration. The result of study indicated that the majority of schools were implementing democratic style of leadership. Under the eight dimensions of school leadership practices in such: principal leadership roles in goal setting, implementing various types of leadership activities, leading student learning achievements, capacity building, fostering participation in decision-making, developing regular communication among stakeholders, in maintenance of fund and facilities and in motivation have indicated very less influence in their performance. The major and current challenges in the secondary schools were: the capacity limitation, less commitment of stakeholders, budget scarcity, weak communication, and being incompetent in case of some of professionals were detected through this study. Finally, to strengthen the influential performance of school leaders and to minimize the detected challenges, Wolaita Zone Educational Department and each of Woreda Education Office should give due weight and support for the secondary school principals by providing continuous professional support for the enhancement of sustained change in the leadership practice.*

**Keywords:** Capacity, Challenges, Communication, Influence, Instructional, Leadership, Performance, Practice, Principals, Professionals.

# **ASSESSMENT ON THE PREVALENCE OF DISCIPLINE PROBLEMS AMONG SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS OF WOLAITA ZONE**

**BY: KIFLE USHULA DEA**

**ADVISOR: ASHEBIR BEZABIH (PhD)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*The purpose of this study was to assess the types and causes of students' disciplinary problems in secondary schools in Wolaita zone and to forward helpful interventions to minimize the problems in the schools. The study was based on descriptive research methods. Qualitative and quantitative approach was used so as to come up with adequate /proper findings. The target population of the study were students, teachers, directors and parent-teacher members of the five government secondary schools in Wolaita zone. A simple random sampling technique was employed to take the number of subjects selected based on percentages of subjects in the population, sample size of 210 was included in the study. Descriptive statistics mainly, cross tabulations, frequency count, and percentages, mean and weighted mean were used in the presentation, analysis and interpretation of the findings. The study reveals that, the major causes of students disciplinary problems are the absence of implementing school law. Parents limit their participation in the handling of students' disciplinary problems. They were absent on the follow up of students' day to day activities. The dynamic factors behind school level disciplinary problems were the collective effects of school environment. The absence of strict school rules and regulations, the absence of parental follow-up on students' day to day activities, the absence of good leadership of school principals and the negligence of the society to take part in alleviating the students' disciplinary problems are some of the cause of students' disciplinary problems to be found in this study. Furthermore, cheating during examination, learners do not have social contact, disobedience, fighting, students use cell phones in the school, stealing, calling teachers by name and damaging school property or vandalism were identified as the major types of students disciplinary problems in this study. Therefore, Schools should have strict rules and regulations and should incorporate in its rules "what is forbidden" and give awareness to the students early and should implement the rules strictly and consistently. Schools should have strong relationships with parents through PTA and should work in coordination with them concerning the disciplinary problems or issues. Teachers should understand the contribution of parents and the society to students disciplinary problems so that, they should have close relationships with them to minimize it. Parents should work cooperatively with the school and must not be ignorant of their child's behavior in order to shape them in a desirable manner and to create conducive atmosphere by having integrated relationships with their school.*

# **CONTRIBUTION OF CLINICAL SUPERVISION FOR TEACHERS PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS OF WOLAITA ZONE, SNNPR**

**BY: TAFESE KEBA**

**ADVISOR: ENDALE BIRHANU (ASST. PROFESSOR)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*The purpose of this study was to assess the contribution of clinical supervision for teachers' development in secondary schools of Wolaita Zone. To achieve this purpose, the study employed descriptive survey research design. For the study, 8 secondary schools were selected through simple random sampling. From these sample schools, 6 supervisors and 53 school leaders selected through purposive sampling, while 138 teachers were selected by using simple random sampling. Questionnaires were used as main tool of data collection. Interview was used to substantiate the data gathered through questionnaires. Document analysis was also part of data collection for the study. Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics such as frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation, and independent sample t-test while content analysis approach was used to analyze qualitative data. The result of the study indicated that clinical supervision did not contribute to create building blocks for increased capacity and improved learning outcomes in students; clinical supervision should play important role to empower knowledge and ability to select professional activities for teachers but did not achieve at needed level; clinical supervision was not designed to operate in a collegial and safe environment, allowing the teacher to grow in their ability to reflect on practice and feedback to instruction; supervisors did not create awareness during evaluating the weaknesses and strengths of the school teachers and they evaluate teachers without any information immediately; clinical supervisors do not get adequate support from concerned bodies especially, woreda education office. Similarly, clinical supervisors have no their own offices, budget, furniture and even necessary stationary materials and clinical supervisors have not adequate written documented clinical guidelines and they lacked basic skills in the program about how they support and guide day-to-day activities on the program and strategies that improve clinical supervision were bringing ethical principles to the decision making process and solving problems related to teaching learning process were perceived as the instrument of the program improvement. Based on these findings clinical supervision is a requirement to be practiced in schools as a means to meet the individual needs of the teacher for the sake of instructional improvement. To this end, it is recommended for clinical supervisors to create an opportunity for teachers in implementing various supervisory practices in relation to the individual teachers' developmental levels and need and it is advisable for the education officers make strong efforts to improve the capacity of supervisors, by conducting regular meetings with supervisors and teachers, creating an opportunity for experience sharing among the departments were recommended.*

# **THE RELATIONSHIP LEADERSHIP STYLE AND SCHOOL PERFORMANCE IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS OF KAMBATATAMBARO ZONE, SNNPR**

**BY: TAMIRAT GIRMA**  
**ADVISOR: HABTAMU GEZAHEGN (PhD)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*The purpose of this study was to assessing the relationship leadership style and school performance in secondary schools of Kambata Tambaro Zone. To achieve this purpose, the researcher employed descriptive survey research design. For the study, 6 secondary schools were included through simple random sampling. From these sample schools, 3 woreda education office heads were selected by using purposive sampling, while 112 teachers were selected by using simple random sampling and 18 principals were selected by using availability sampling. Questionnaires were used as main tool of data collection. Interview was used to substantiate the data gathered through questionnaires. Document analysis was also part of data collection for the study. Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics such as frequency, percentage, mean and standard deviation and Pearson correlation while narrative analysis approach was used to analyze qualitative data. The result of the study showed that all sample secondary schools practiced democratic leadership and school performance varied on the level of stakeholders' participation in both planning and implementation. The level of teacher's insights on relation between democratic leadership and school performance was positive while their opinions on relation between autocratic leadership styles were low. A democratic type of leadership style was practiced in schools and school performance was depending on the leadership style employed, but limited skills of principals to identified situational leadership. Study also identified that communication gap between teacher and principal, inappropriate enforcement from different level of educational expert, limited skill of teachers on teaching and learning process, lack of incentives to motivate good performing teachers, administrative work load and lack of confidence on the part of principals to exercise leadership were major challenges that affect principals' leadership style. Based on these findings school principals optional to make their teachers vigorously participate both at planning and implementation decisions of democratic leadership style; principals of should be trained about leadership styles to communicate with their teachers, students and society. and leaders shall practice situational leadership styles by involving all education stakeholders in the school in order to apply the most effective leadership style in the management of the institution were recommended.*

# **PRACTICES AND CHALLENGES OF DECENTRALIZATION OF EDUCATIONAL MANAGEMENT IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS OF WOLAITA ZONE**

**BY: MENGISTU YOSEF**  
**ADVISOR: TAFANO UOKE (Ass.Prof.)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*The purpose of this study was to investigate the effectiveness of decentralized educational management for quality education in secondary schools of Wolaita Zone government secondary schools. To conduct this study, three basic questions were formulated. They emphasized on the extent of the effectiveness of decentralized educational management for quality education, the challenges of decentralized educational management in the process of teaching-learning activities, the strategies used to overcome the challenges implementation of decentralized education of secondary schools in Wolaita Zone. Descriptive survey research design was employed to describe the phenomena to the study. Five woreda and ten secondary schools were selected through simple random sampling. 5 woreda education officers under sample woreda, 5 secondary school supervisor and 30 principals were selected through availability sampling technique. Furthermore, 139 teachers participated in the study by using simple random sampling technique. Questionnaire was prepared for teachers and principals. Interview and document analysis were also used to validate the data gathered through questionnaires. Frequency, percentage, standard divisions, mean persons correlations and independent sample t-test were utilized to analyze quantitative data gathered through the questionnaires. The result of the study indicated that access of secondary school not necessarily improved, school committee are not responsible and accountable to prepare school budget, stakeholders are not fully involved in the decision making in the administration and management of their schools, challenges of staff personal, school finance, physical and material resources, designing curriculum and instruction and school community relation were the major challenges effectively implement decentralized education. Besides, low monitoring system of school expenditure in the light of approved budget, planning the curriculum at school, determining school rules and regulations, low the school-community relations, inadequate co-ordination and consultation with curriculum and low participation of stake holders preparing school development plan based mission and vision of the school were identified mechanism to overcome the problem. Based on the findings of the study, access of secondary education has not be significantly improved as government objectives, school committee are not responsible and accountable to prepare school budget, stakeholders are not fully involved in the decision making in the administration and management of their schools, challenges of staff personal, school finance, physical and material resources, designing curriculum and instruction and school community relation were the major challenges effectively implement decentralized education were concluded. Finally, to alleviate the problems recommendations were given. Transferring the authorities and responsibilities to lower classes should have effective role to implement decentralized education for quality education rather than controlling at the center. Contribution of all stake holders needed quality of teaching learning process, planning the curriculum at school, determining school rules and regulations, low the school-community relations, inadequate co-ordination and consultation with curriculum and low participation of stake holders preparing school development plan based mission and vision of the school to empower decentralized educational management in the process of teaching-learning activities with skills and knowledge that would increase their awareness, confidence, and credibility as governors and administrators of schools*

# **CONTRIBUTION OF COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN IMPROVING STUDENTS' ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS OF WOLAITA ZONE, SNNPR**

**BY: TEFERI KORKISSA**  
**ADVISOR: SOLOMON LEMMA (PhD)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*The purpose of this study was to assess contribution of community participation in improving students' academic achievement in secondary schools of Wolaita Zone. To achieve this purpose, the study employed descriptive survey research design. For the study, 8 secondary schools were included through simple random sampling. From these sample schools, 8 kebele education and training board, 8 parent-teacher and student association and 6 woreda/town education office experts were selected by using purposive sampling, while 136 teachers were selected by using simple random sampling and 82 school leaders were selected by using availability sampling. Questionnaires were used as main tool of data collection. Interview was used to substantiate the data gathered through questionnaires. Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics such as frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation, independent sample t-test and correlation coefficient while description analysis approach was used to analyze qualitative data. The result of the study showed that community contributing of land and funds for school, maximizing school resources, and parents' contribution in fund raising of activity and, monitoring students' performance regularly and reporting student progress were performed below average. Lack of time or work load, lack of monitoring system, lack of appreciation of the overall objectives of education, lack of strategies how to participate in community in school affairs and lack of a wisdom about the benefits of participation were the major challenges that hindered community participation in improving students learning. Community participation and students' academic achievement is positively related with each other, if the community participation high student's academic achievement is high. Based on the research question, the study concluded that community participate improving students learning so as includes contributions land and funds for school improvement, maximizing school resources, income generating, follow-up teaching and learning, to create health environment and strong relationship among the school and involve decision making process with regard to student discipline were insufficient. Based on these findings, school principals should clearly explain the roles and responsibility of the community in school management, train staff, parent-teacher and student association, kebele education and training board members how to participate in improving students academic achievement and invite the community to participate in different school activities; schools shall give emphasis to community participation in the improving students learning and all stakeholders in education should encourage community participation in educational system, in terms of private initiatives, resource generation, policy formulation, administration and organization among others were recommended.*

# **FACTORS AFFECTING SCHOOL COMMUNITY RELATIONSHIP IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS OF WOLAITA ZONE**

**BY: TEFAYE HAILE CHONDO**  
**ADVISOR: ABRAHAM ASARO (PhD)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*The purpose of this study was to investigate factors affecting school community relation in secondary schools, in Wolaita zone. To conduct this study, mixed research approach with concurrent triangulation research design was employed. Study schools were selected by availability sampling. Respondents were selected by using simple random sampling and purposive sampling techniques. Accordingly, 35(41.61%) Secondary school teachers, 18(36.73%) KETB members, 7(100%) principals and 18(36.73%) PTA members of the respective secondary schools were selected as samples. Questionnaire, interviews and document analysis were the data collection tools employed in this study. Having pilot tested the instruments; data were collected from teachers and KETB members through questionnaires. Data from principals and PTA members were collected by interview. Data were analyzed and interpreted using both qualitative and quantitative techniques. Individual group means, standard deviations, weighted means and t-test were employed as statical tools to analyze data. The findings of this study showed that the extent of community participation in school activities were not adequate. This inadequate community participation was because of community and school related challenges. Community related challenge were lack of commitment, lack of collaboration, lack of willing to school activities, lack of responsibilities and awareness gap. School related challenge were not involving community in planning activities; in school academic and administrative issues and poor financial management; less efforts made by the school to participate community members in overall school activities. It is suggested that these problems would be minimized by strengthening school community relation; by giving training, enhance community awareness, develop good school community relation and communication and by setting strategies with concerning stake holders.*

# **PRACTICE AND CHALLENGES OF CONTINUOUS ASSESSMENT IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS OF WOLAITA ZONE**

**BY TESFAYE TUFFA DILEBO**  
**ADVISOR: ABRAHAM ASARO (PhD)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*The purpose of this study was to investigate the practice and challenges of continuous assessment with emphasis on the implication to improve implementing at Wolaita Zone Secondary schools. Four basic questions were raised to achieve the objectives of the study. To answer these basic research questions, the researcher used descriptive survey research method. The participants in this study were 192 students, 108 teachers, 10 principals and 7 cluster supervisors of 10 (ten) secondary schools. Data were collected through questionnaire, interview and document analysis. Percentage and frequencies were used as a main technique of analysis for quantitative data and qualitative data were analyzed qualitatively (in words). The findings of the study depicted that the status of continuous assessment implementation was low because the awareness level of students and teachers towards continuous assessment and its implementation was low. Teachers used continuous assessment results for marking purpose and their activities for giving feedback was very low. Moreover, it was found that most of the teachers considered continuous assessment as a series of paper and pencil test activities to measure their students' performance. There was low feedback system. The study showed that large class size, misconceptions of overall concepts of continuous assessment by teachers and students, time constrains, inadequacy of school infrastructure, lack of manuals and guides, lack of positive attitudes on the side of both students and teachers towards continuous assessment, weak follow up support and feedback system on the implementation of continuous assessment in the schools were found as the major challenges of implementing continuous assessment. The following recommendations were forwarded to improve the implementation of continuous assessment. The recommendations include providing training, providing guides and manuals, promoting instructional materials, promoting moral and material incentives, promoting support and feedback system, allocating appropriate budget for its implementation.*

# **CONFLICT MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES IN GOVERNMENT SECONDARY SCHOOLS OF KEMBATA TEMBARO ZONE**

**BY: TARIKU TESFAYE**

**ADVISOR: ENDALE BERHANU (Asst. Professor)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*The purpose of this study was to assess conflict management strategies in government secondary schools of Kembata Tembaro Zone. To serve this purpose, the researcher used descriptive survey research design along with both quantitative and qualitative method. For this study, 4 woredas and 3 town administration were included by using simple random sampling. From these selected woredas/town administrations 10 secondary schools were included through using simple random sampling. From these sample schools, 10 principals were included through purposive sampling and 7 woreda/town education heads were selected by using purposive sampling, while 147 teachers were selected by using simple random sampling. Questionnaires were used as main tool of data collection. Interview was used to substantiate the data gathered through questionnaires. Using statistical package for social sciences version 20, quantitative data were analyzed using descriptive statistics such as frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation, and independent t-test. Content analysis approach was used to analyze qualitative data. Finding of the study revealed that poor communication among stakeholders; extent of knowing the conflict source in the school, poor and inadequate organizational structure in the school and extent of selection of conflict cause in the academic performance in the school were the major causes of the conflicts between teachers and principals in the school; communicating well with staff members and educational expertise in the local education office, preparing a pre-condition for the smooth running of the school as instructional leader and participatory decision making by involving all stakeholders is major strategies to solve conflict between teachers and principals and level of communication, the degree of satisfaction, extent of problem solving rate, extent of trust and communication of conflict in school, extent of rewarding system, extent of influential power of principals in school and extent of principals and teachers understanding of rules and regulations conflict management level in school performed low. Based on these findings, stakeholder particularly woreda education office better to give greater emphasis to awareness raising workshops for teachers and principals to deal with the role of conflicts in creating new ideas and, that conflict is the basis of change and development. Such workshops, seminars and conferences can bring about a good relationship between teachers and principals; therefore, effort has to be made to assign educational leaders on merit basis, or else, place has to be given for those who are trained to be educational managers and they shall bear in mind that violence is a lead way to destruction of life and properties therefore should endeavor to avoid use of violent means were recommended.*

# **PRACTICES AND CHALLENGES OF UTILIZATION OF INSTRUCTIONAL RESOURCES IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS OF KEMBATA TEMBARO ZONE**

**BY: - NEGASH AYANO**

**ADVISOR: Dr. DEREJE DEMISSIE**

## **ABSTRACT**

*The purpose of this study was to identify factors that affect utilization of teaching materials in secondary schools in kembata Tembaro Zone. There is a need to establish the challenges that teachers faces in utilizing instructional resources. This study aims to find: the challenges facing teachers in utilizing instructional resources in teaching the subjects in secondary schools of kembata Tembaro Zone, instructional materials used to teaching and learning proces in secondary schools of Kembata Tembaro Zone, identify factors that affect effeective utilization of instructional resources in secondary schools in Kembata Tembaro Zone and the possible solutions to the challenges facing teachers in utilizing instructional resources. Descriptive survey research design was adopted. The target population of this study is 36 secondary schools. These populations were sampled using stratified sampling techniques to include all categories of schools in the study & proportionally 5(five) secondary schools were selected. The categories of schools were including both girls and boys. 50 teachers, 5 principals, 5 pedagogical center coordinators and 2 cluster supervisors were selected from sampled schools yielding total of 62 respondents. Data were selected using teacher's questioner, class room observation schedule (COS), checklist and interview were also used to investigate the types of instructional resources used and the frequencities of their uses. Data collected was analyzed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) and then presented in the form of frequency tables and percentages. The significant challenges facing teachers in utilizing instructional resources in teaching included; inadequate instructional resources, inadequate teacher professional development, heavy work load and large class size. The study further found out that most of the teachers interviewed were qualified and had been trained on the use of instructional resources in teaching but follow-up mechanisms like in-service training were inadequate.*

# **PRACTICES AND CHALLENGES IN IMPLEMENTING CONTINUOUS ASSESSMENT IN HISTORY SUBJECT IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS OF WOLAITA ZONE**

**BY: MATHEWOS MENTA HADARO**

**ADVISOR: TAFANO OUKE (Ass.Professor)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*The study was carried out to assess the practices and challenges in implementing continuous assessment in history subject in secondary schools of Wolaita Zone. More specifically, the objectives of the study was to get the view of teachers and students towards continuous assessment, to examine the practices of continuous assessment implemented in history class and to identify supports provided as well as factors that hinder the implementation of continuous assessment in history class. To conduct the study, the researcher used descriptive survey design. 10 governmental secondary schools were randomly selected. A total of 38 history teachers (purposively), 26 school principals and 6 cluster supervisors (availability sampling) participated in the study. And 315 students participated in the study through simple random sampling technique. The study included both quantitative and qualitative or mixed approaches to collect data through data gathering tools such as questionnaire, interviews, observation and document analysis. Both primary and secondary data sources were used to generate information. The quantitative data were analyzed using frequency, percentage, and mean whereas the qualitative were analyzed thematically through narration. The findings of the study revealed that most of the teachers and students have perceived continuous assessment positively. However, the implementation of continuous assessment practices and also the support provided from concerning stakeholders were low. Results through the descriptive analysis showed that the implementation of continuous assessment in the schools under study was affected by lack of awareness of the important features and uses of continuous assessment by teachers due to inadequate training and lack of commitment, School environment (lack of school facilities and manageability of class size), lack of availability of time, lack of relevant curricular materials and documents, lack of Students' awareness and interest and), lack of relevant feedback, lack of monitoring and follow up from school management and students' poor English language background. The study recommends on continuous in service/on job training of teachers so as to enhance their capacity and commitment, adequate and relevant curriculum documents and manuals, support and follow up, immediate feedback and awareness creation on the learners' continuous assessment implementation, fulfillment of inputs and materials to reduce shortage of school facilities as prospective solutions to enhance the effective and proper implementation of continuous assessment in secondary schools history class.*

**Keywords:** *Assessment, continuous assessment, implementation, Practice, Secondary Schools.*

# **FACTORS EXACERBATING EDUCATIONAL WASTAGE IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS OF WOLAITA ZONE**

**BY: EYASU FANJE DATA**

**ADVISOR: MARY THUO (PhD)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*The purpose of this study is to assess factors that affect educational wastage in government secondary schools of Wolaita Zone. The study used a mixed method research design, where both quantitative and qualitative approaches were used to collect and analyze data, concurrently. From four woreda and one town, totally six schools were selected using simple random sampling techniques. Subject of this study include 92 grade 9 students and 92 teachers who were included through simple random selection and 18 principals who were selected by available sampling to respond the questionnaires. 6 Parents, teachers and student association chairperson and 6 woreda education office heads were selected by using available sampling techniques for interview. Data were analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics using Statistical Packages for Social Sciences software version 20. Findings indicated that students repeat grades, absent from classes and the rate of dropout remain high, cause of that educational wastage persist. The documents of schools indicated that dropout and repetition rate of secondary schools seen as irregularly varying over the years but it ended up with an increasing rate. The finding indicates the major factors of wastage on education are large number of students per-class, poor infrastructures, content load, teaching methodology and difficulty of alliance language in instructions , students lack of confidence, lack of interest in learning, disciplinary problems and negative attitude to the value of learning, work load at home, low economic background of students, large family size, lack of materials and financial support are the major factors which raise educational wastage. To tackle related problems there should be betterment of School facilities, community involvement, teaching methods, counseling and monitoring services, scaling up best practices, frequent discussion, recognition and rewarding system and genuine school rules and regulation were required. The study recommends all stakeholders should plan and develop different mechanisms to reduce wastage; school leaders should identify teacher's teaching limitation to solve different problems and strengthen community involvement in school management and parental involvement.*

# **PROVISION AND CHALLENGES OF GOVERNMENT PRE-PRIMARY EDUCATION IN WOLAITA ZONE**

**BY: ESAYAS HAILU BUNARO**

**ADVISOR: ABRAHAM ASARO (PhD)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*Pre-primary school Education is an area which needs special attention due to it is a place where to build foundation for the children's successful life-long learning. Consequently the preprimary education has a profound impact on the consecutive educational achievements of the children's long-life. Hence this study was conducted to assess the provision and challenges of the government pre-primary education in Wolaita zone. The current practices are assessed through main a provision which includes: the physical and learning, Curriculum and Structuring, Teachers know how, teaching learning methodology, the relationships With Parents and Community, and administrative issue. The study was collected data by using questionnaire, interview and document analysis; 101 teachers, principals, supervisors and Woreda education office preprimary education experts were draw on for the study through using simple random sampling and purposive sampling techniques. The questionnaire were distributed and collected personally by the researcher. It was distributed to seventy six kindergartens' teachers and principals. The total of distributed questionnaires from 91 respondents were returned and used for analysis. Interview was conducted with education office experts and cluster school supervisors. To analyzed the data; frequency, percentage, and mean value have been used to investigate the research objectives and basic questions. The overall results of the survey shows the current practices of preprimary education regarding to physical and learning environment, curriculum and scheduling, methodological aspect, the relationship and participation of community teachers development and administrative aspect were not provided for the implication of quality education by promoting the childs for primary grade level. The study was also identifies challenges like, Shortage of trained man power and employee turnover, parent's limited support to children's development, government insufficient support, unavailability of text books, Shortage of input materials, and lack of decision making body like board of director for managing Kindergarten are some of the threat that was dimmed the good start. Finally the suggested solutions and recommendations were addressed to overcome the above determinant factors. Generally, emphasis should be given to the preprimary education since it was a foundation for competent future citizens.*

# **FACTORS THAT AFFECT LEADERSHIP PRACTICES OF PRINCIPALS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS OF KEMBATA TEMBARO ZONE, SNNPR**

**By: YITAGESU DESALEGN**

**ADVISOR: TAFANO OUKE (Asst. Prof.)**

## **ABSTRACT**

The purpose of the study was to assess the factors that affect leadership practices of school principals and with four objectives in study area. The research design was descriptive survey and mixed research methods were implemented. The sample of the study was (131) teachers, Principals (18), supervisors (9), educational office heads (9), (KETB) and PTSA (8) were participated. Multi-stage sampling technique was employed. A two-tailed test and a two-way ANOVA used to analyze with IBM SPSS version 20. The study tools were also questionnaire, interviews, observation check-lists, and focus group discussion. The major findings were principals spent more time performing administrative practices of principals, principals were not using vision to guide curriculum and instruction, principals were not playing vital role for leading change in school, and administrative leadership practice has high negative effect on the other leadership practices of principals. Conclusions were principals spent more time performing administrative practices of principals, principals were not using vision to guide curriculum and instruction, Principals weren't playing vital role for leading change in school. Forwarded recommendations are principals should shift their paradigm from administrative leadership practices of principals to abrupt instructional leadership practices of principals, the government should prepare educated school administrative, the staff better to collaborate and take common consensus to improve the behavior code of students, the researcher would like to suggest that, principals should use vision to guide curriculum and instruction and as a researcher I recommend that, principals' better struggle for instructional time in the school.

**KEY TERMS:** - Administrative leadership practices. Instructional leadership practices. Principal practices as a change agent.

**THE EFFECT OF STUDENTS DISCIPLINARY PROBLEM ON SCHOOL PERFORMANCE IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS OF WOLAITA ZONE, SNNPR**

**BY: ABRHAM TONA MENTA**

**ADVISOR: ABRAHAM ASARO (PhD)**

**ABSTRACT**

*The purpose of this study was to assess the effect of students' disciplinary problems on school performance and to put forward possible solutions to the problems. Descriptive survey design was used in the study and random sampling technique was applied. Seven schools were selected from Wolaita Zone. The subject of the study were 7 principals, 7 vice principals, 70 teachers, 28 PSTA and 140 students from selected secondary schools. The instrument used to collect data was questionnaire and structured interview. The information was analyzed by statistical tools including percentage and statistical analysis (mean, SD, and one sample t- test). The findings revealed that in the selected secondary schools, there were school related factors and their contribution to the effect of student disciplinary problems on school performance. As a result, magnitude of the students' disciplinary problems on school performance is increasing year by year. The finding also revealed that there was low participation of concerning bodies in the formulation of school rules and regulation and lack of awareness about the rules and regulations. The researcher recommended that school administration should address the identified problems and should set out rules and regulations for concerned bodies to create awareness for all school communities about issues at the beginning of every academic year, and the application of rule and regulations should also be regular and well – timed.*

**COMPARATIVE STUDY ON PRINCIPAL LEADERSHIP  
EFFECTIVENESS IN GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE SECONDARY  
SCHOOLS OF SODO AND AREKA TOWN ADMINISTRATIONS,  
WOLAITA ZONE, SNNPR, ETHIOPIA**

**By: TAFESSE DEDA**

**ADVISOR: SOLOMON LEMMA (PhD)**

**ABSTRACT**

*The main purpose of this study was to compare the leadership effectiveness of principals in government and private general secondary schools of Sodo and Areka town administrations in Wolaita Zone. To carry out this study, the researcher used descriptive survey research design. In order to collect data for the study, the researcher included 268 sample participants from different categories by availability and random sampling techniques in the study from 508 total population of the Study. Among these, 173 participants were from the government schools (168 teachers and 5 principals). With regard to the private ones, 93 participants were included in the study (88 teachers and 5 principals). In addition to that 2 town administration education office heads were participated. The data were collected with the help of two data gathering instruments: close-ended questionnaire and structured interview. Quantitative data were analyzed using frequency, percentage, mean and standard deviation. In addition to that inferential statistics (Pearson`s Correlation and regression) and t-test were used to analyze data collected to answer research questions. The qualitative data were analyzed using narration. The findings of the study indicated that the perception of government teachers and principals about principals leadership effectiveness in all dimensions were less than that of private school teachers and principals. The result indicated that private school principals performed better than that of the government school principals. Finally, the findings also indicated that the followings as factors that affect leadership effectiveness: Limitation in the area of leadership, lack of management capacity, hopelessness, lack of sufficient awareness in the community and lack of commitment were among major factors. At the end, based on the findings, the following recommendations were forwarded: The Ministry of Education together with South Nation, Nationalities and Peoples Region Education Bureau should support government school principals through providing trainings, creating conducive environment for experience sharing, financial support and develop policies by which well performing principals can be awarded.*

**Keywords:** Leadership, Leadership effectiveness, Leadership style, Perception and Principals

# **CONTRIBUTION OF SCHOOL-BASED SUPERVISION TO SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS OF KAMBATA TEMBARO ZONE**

**BY: ZELEKE LENDADO SOMANO**  
**ADVISOR: Dr. HABTAMU GEZAHEGN**

## **ABSTRACT**

*The purpose of this study was to assess contribution of school-based supervision to school improvement in secondary schools of Kambata Tembaro Zone. To achieve this purpose the study employed descriptive survey research design. Study used both qualitative and quantitative approach through collecting and analyzing data. For the study, 9 secondary schools were included through simple random sampling. From these sample schools, 9 supervisors and 9 Woreda education officer quality assurance experts were selected by using purposive sampling, while 255 teachers were selected by using simple random sampling and 22 principals were selected by using availability sampling. Questionnaires were used as main tool of data collection. Interview was used to substantiate the data gathered through questionnaires. Document analysis was also part of data collection for the study. Data were analyzed using statistics such as frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation, and independent t-test while content analysis approach was used to analyze qualitative data. The result of the study indicated that the teacher and principals respondents have the same views. Principals replied that teachers were not oriented about the activities and they were not aware of the significance of school-based supervision; teachers were not well oriented and aware towards the activities and significance of school-based supervision; teacher and principals respondents including the interviewee supervisors confirmed that the school-based supervisors did not implement the pre-class observation conference in a proper manner; school-based supervision contributed for the improvement of effective classroom teaching and for teachers professional development in schools; school-based supervisors were not efficient in assisting teachers in conducting required regular meetings with teachers, in organizing conferences and training programs at the school level and lack of support for school-based supervisors guidelines and checklists to conduct supervision; do not create smooth relationship between teachers and school-based supervisors for the improvement of instruction; supervisors do not assist teachers to feel free to express problems of concern to them were major challenges that affect the effectiveness of school-based supervision service. From this, it can be concluded that teachers in secondary schools of Kambata Tembaro Zone have limited understanding about the significance and purpose of school-based supervision. Finally, to minimize the problems of school-based supervision in secondary schools, it is recommended to give relevant in-service trainings for supervisors to upgrade their supervisory activities, necessary resources such as supervision manuals and an adequate budget for the success of supervision at the school level was suggested.*

# **THE ROLE OF SCHOOL COMMUNITY IN MAINTAINING STUDENTS' DISCIPLINARY PROBLEMS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS OF WOLAITA ZONE**

**BY: ALEMAYEHUU ESAYAS**  
**ADVISOR: ABRHAM ASARO (PHD)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*The purpose of this study was to assess the role of community collaboration in maintaining students' discipline problems in Wolaita Zone secondary schools. The study was based on descriptive research design. Qualitative and quantitative approach were used so as to come up with adequate /proper findings A Proportional stratified sampling technique was employed to take the number of subjects selected from each stratum based on percentages of subjects in the population. The study indicates that, the major causes of students disciplinary problems are the absence of implementing school law, less parents' participation, in handling students' disciplinary problems. The dynamic factors behind school level disciplinary problems were the collective effects of school environment. The absence of strict school rules and regulations, the absence of good leadership of school principals and the negligence of the society to take part in alleviating the students' disciplinary problems are some of the cause of students' disciplinary problems to be found in this study. Furthermore, cheating during examination, learners do not have social contact, disobedience, fighting, students use cell phones in the school, stealing ,calling teachers by name and damaging school property or vandalism were identified as the major types of students disciplinary problems in this study. Therefore, Schools should have strict rules and regulations and should incorporate in its rules "what is forbidden" and give awareness to the students early and should implement the rules strictly and consistently. Schools should have strong relationships with parents through PTSA and should work in coordination with them concerning the disciplinary problems or issues. Teachers should understand the contribution of parents and the society to students disciplinary problems so that, they should have close relationships with them to minimize it. Parents should work cooperatively with the school and must not be ignorant of their child's behavior in order to shape them in a desirable manner and to create conducive atmosphere by having integrated relationships with their school.*

# **THE PRACTICES AND CHALLENGES OF FINANCIAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AT GOVERNMENT SECONDARY SCHOOLS OF WOLAITA ZONE, SNNPR**

**BY: ASAMENEW ADISU**  
**ADVISOR: HABTAMU GEZAHEGN (Ph.D)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*The aim of this study was to assess the practices and challenges of financial resource management in government secondary schools of Wolaita Zone. Descriptive survey design was used to investigate the practices and challenges of financial resource management in the secondary schools. Quantitatively and qualitatively data analysis methods were used in order to answer the research questions. The study involved a total sample size of 104 respondents. 8 principals, 16 vice-principals, 8 accountants, 8 treasurers, 40 department heads and 8 school supervisors, 8 education office head and 8 finance office heads were selected by available sampling technique. However, department heads were selected by simple random sampling methods. Questionnaires and interview were the data collection tools for the study. Questionnaires were distributed to 72 school leaders i.e (24 principals, 8 supervisors, 40 department heads) 8 accountants and 8 treasurers. Interview and document analysis were also used to validate the data gathered through questionnaire. Descriptive statistical tools such as frequency, percentage, standard deviations, mean and inferential statistics (independent t-test) were utilized to analyze quantitative data gathered through the questionnaires. The results of the study revealed that most respondents were aware of the existence of financial resource management problems in the school. Such as a lack of skilled and experienced personnel, lack of training; constraint of structured financial guide-line and procedures, inadequate control systems; lack of budget planning, lack of stakeholder participation on financial plan and decision making, lack of adequate rule and regulation in the schools on financial issue and lack of monitoring and evaluation of school finance. Overall, the above problems affected not only the effectiveness and efficiency of financial management of the schools but also the whole process of educational activities. Taking into consideration the above results, it is recommended that all concerned bodies, such as the SNNPR Education Bureau, Wolaita Zone Education Office and Town Finance Office being together should prepare enough work-shop and training for the school personnel and for the concerned bodies in the field of financial management. Furthermore, they should be encouraged to release the allocated schools budget on time, strengthening internal and external auditing in order to reduce the problems of financial management in the government secondary schools.*

# **THE PRACTICES AND CHALLENGES OF DECENTRALIZED EDUCATION MANAGEMENT IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS OF WOLAITA ZONE**

**BY: BERGENE BALCHA**  
**ADVISOR: ASHEBIR BEZABIH. (PhD)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*The main objective of this study was to investigate practices and challenges of decentralized education management in secondary schools of Wolaita Zone. Mixed research method was employed in this study. The sample respondents of the study were 11 vice principals, 78 teachers, 24 department heads, 16 human resource and school finance officers. Simple random sampling was employed to select teacher respondents and purposive sampling was used to select school principals, department heads, vice principals and woreda educational office heads. To collect data from the sample group, the researcher used questionnaire and interview. The questionnaire was the principal tool and interview was the supporting tool that helped in the triangulation of data collected. Data were analyzed both quantitatively and qualitative. The findings indicated that the school principal had power to administer school finance and material resources. However, the principals have no authority to recruit teachers at school level. The degree of encouragement from woreda education office and school heads' for parents' involvement to promote participatory decision-making was low. The study also revealed that the participation of stake holders on teaching learning activities in the school was very low. The level of school in providing in-service training and involving teachers in planning and decision making is not satisfactory. There should be certain strategies that make stakeholders more accountable for discharging their responsibility. The Woreda Education Office must strengthen its role in consultation and coordination between different levels in the school. The Woreda Education Office is advisable to arrange and deliver different effective training on managerial skills and technical knowledge to implement decentralization reforms in the school. It is also recommended to play great role in developing teachers' job satisfaction, giving in-service training and more responsibility to teachers and students on school affairs.*

**PRACTICES AND PROBLEMS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF SCHOOL  
IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS OF  
KEMBATA TEMBARO ZONE, SNNPR**

**BY: DEGINET ASSEFA  
ADVISOR: ENDALE BIRHANU (ASST. PROFESSOR)**

**ABSTRACT**

*The purpose of this study was to assess the practices and problems of implementation of school improvement program in secondary schools of Kembata Tembaro Zone. To achieve this purpose, the study employed descriptive survey research design. For the study, 8 secondary schools were included through simple random sampling. From these sample schools, 71 teachers were selected by using simple random sampling, while 16 principals were selected by using availability sampling and 4 supervisors, 4 woreda education office experts and 1 Zone teaching-learning process core coordinators were included through purposive sampling. Questionnaires were used as main tool of data collection. Interview was used to substantiate the data gathered through questionnaire. Document analysis was also part of data collection for the study. Frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation, and independent t-test were employed to analyze quantitative data while content analysis approach was used to analyze qualitative data. The result of the study indicated that preparation, self-enquiry, planning, implementation and evaluation were not effectively implemented according to its indicators; on the other hand collecting of the necessary information in line with four school domains in order to effective implementation of school improvement program were low; regarding to teaching and learning domain it was found that shortage of facilities (library and laboratories), absence of student-centered method practice, and lack of techniques and monitoring and evaluation strategies were low and the school leadership and management not give valuable solution for immediately school improvement implementation problems. Therefore, it is recommended that school improvement committee members, supervisors, school leaders, and woreda and zone education office should promote practical involvement of all stakeholders by creating adequate awareness to implement school improvement program effectively; schools, woreda and zonal education office and school leaders should provide the necessary resources and school facilities before starting the implementation of school improvement program to achieve the intended objective of the program and it is better to recommend that woreda and zonal education experts, principals, teachers and researchers should suggest possible solutions for the problems that encounter the implementation of school improvement program in secondary schools.*

# **THE PRACTICES AND CHALLENGES OF SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM IN GENERAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS OF WOLAITA ZONE**

**By: DEMISSIE ASALE**  
**ADVISOR: Dr. ASHEBIR BEZABIH**

## **ABSTRACT**

*The purpose of the study was to assess the practices and challenges of School Improvement Program in Wolaita Zone. Based on this, four secondary schools were selected. Both quantitative and qualitative research methods were used. Questionnaires containing closed - ended and open- ended questions were designed and distributed to principals, teachers and SIP committee. Interview was also conducted with the supervisors and student's councils. The population of the study was 50 teachers, 16 members of School Improvement Committee, 16 members of Student Council, 4 supervisors, and 12 principals of the schools. Explanatory research design was implemented in the study. The sampling techniques used were simple random and availability sampling. The data was analyzed using SPSS 20. The findings revealed that there is lack of awareness among the stakeholders, lack of adequate training for concerned bodies, shortage of finance and materials which impede the implementation of the program, lack of collaboration, lack of self -evaluation, and teachers' resistance to the program. Based on the analysis of the data, the following conclusions were made: the awareness creating effort made by the schools was partially successful, and the involvement of stakeholders in planning and implementing of the program is not satisfactory. The Woreda and Zonal education office and other concerned bodies should give training, convince and motivate teachers and financial and material provision should be raised. Moreover work should be done to improve the behavior of general secondary school students of Wolaita Zone.*

# **PRACTICES AND CHALLENGES OF DECENTRALIZATION OF EDUCATIONAL MANAGEMENT IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS OF WOLAITA ZONE**

**BY: MENGISTU YOSEF**  
**ADVISOR: TAFANO UOKE(Ass.Prof.)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*The purpose of this study was to investigate the effectiveness of decentralized educational management for quality education in secondary schools of Wolaita Zone government secondary schools. To conduct this study, three basic questions were formulated. They emphasized on the extent of the effectiveness of decentralized educational management for quality education, the challenges of decentralized educational management in the process of teaching-learning activities, the strategies used to overcome the challenges implementation of decentralized education of secondary schools in Wolaita Zone. Descriptive survey research design was employed to describe the phenomena to the study. Five woreda and ten secondary schools were selected through simple random sampling. 5 woreda education officers under sample woreda, 5 secondary school supervisor and 30 principals were selected through availability sampling technique. Furthermore, 139 teachers participated in the study by using simple random sampling technique. Questionnaire was prepared for teachers and principals. Interview and document analysis were also used to validate the data gathered through questionnaires. Frequency, percentage, standard deviations, mean persons correlations and independent sample t-test were utilized to analyze quantitative data gathered through the questionnaires. The result of the study indicated that access of secondary school is not necessarily improved, school committee are not responsible and accountable to prepare school budget, stakeholders are not fully involved in the decision making in the administration and management of their schools, challenges of staff personal, school finance, physical and material resources, designing curriculum and instruction and school community relation were the major challenges effectively implement decentralized education. Besides, low monitoring system of school expenditure in the light of approved budget, planning the curriculum at school, determining school rules and regulations, low the school-community relations, inadequate co-ordination and consultation with curriculum and low participation of stake holders preparing school development plan based mission and vision of the school were identified mechanism to overcome the problem. Based on the findings of the study, access of secondary education has not be significantly improved as government objectives, school committee are not responsible and accountable to prepare school budget, stakeholders are not fully involved in the decision making in the administration and management of their schools, challenges of staff personal, school finance, physical and material resources, designing curriculum and instruction and school community relation were the major challenges effectively implement decentralized education were concluded. Finally, to alleviate the problems recommendations were given. Transferring the authorities and responsibilities to lower classes should have effective role to implement decentralized education for quality education rather than controlling at the center. Contribution of all stake holders needed quality of teaching learning process, planning the curriculum at school, determining school rules and regulations, low the school-community relations, inadequate co-ordination and consultation with curriculum and low participation of stake holders preparing school development plan based mission and vision of the school to empower decentralized educational management in the process of teaching-learning activities with skills and knowledge that would increase their awareness, confidence, and credibility as governors and administrators of schools*

# **RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SCHOOL CLIMATE AND STUDENTS ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT IN GOVERNMENT PRIMARY SCHOOLS OF WOLAITA ZONE**

**BY: MENGISTU WOLLA WODAJO**  
**ADVISOR: TAFANO OUKE (Assi.Professor )**

## **ABSTRACT**

*The purpose of this study was to assess the relationship between school climate and students' academic achievement in primary schools of Wolaita Zone. In order to conduct this research, descriptive survey design was employed-The sampling techniques used in this research were simple random method and availability. The study was conducted in Gututo Larena, Mehal Ela, AbiotChora, Ligaba, AnkaShashara, ToraOfore, AnkaDiguna, BitenaHamus, GaraGodo and Himbecho. The samples consisted of 168 students, 144 teachers and 10 principals. To collect data questionnaire, interview and document analysis were used. The data was analyzed using percentage, mean, standard deviation, Pearson correlation coefficient. The result of study indicated that school climate factors were highly correlated with students' academic achievement , from selected school climate factors; communication, decision making ,interpersonal relations ,physical material and teaching and learning were highly affects students' academic achievement and school climate factors were strong predictors of students' academic achievement. Its conclusion was the school climate components were positively and negatively correlated to students' academic achievement, and had greatly affects students' academic achievement and some mentioned variables were highly predicted students' academic achievement. Finally, it is recommended to improve quality of school climate components by prioritizing teaching and learning and physical material and relate school climate factors with students' academic achievement positively.*

# AN ASSESSMENT OF TEACHER'S PERFORMANCE APPRAISAL IN THE SECONDARY SCHOOLS OF GAMO GOFA ZONE

**By: MILKIYAS MICHA BUNJA**  
**ADVISOR: ENDALE BERHANU (Ass.Professor)**

## ABSTRACT

*The purpose of this study was to assess teacher's performance appraisals in government secondary schools of Gamo Gofa Zone. To conduct this study, three basic questions were formulated. They emphasized on the purposes of teacher's performance appraisal implementation in secondary schools. What are the criteria used in appraising teacher's performance and what are the factors that affect the teacher's performance appraisal are the major questions. Descriptive survey research design was employed to describe the phenomena to the study. Six woreda and secondary schools were selected through simple random sampling. 6 woreda education officers under sample woreda, 6 secondary school supervisor and 21 principals were selected through availability sampling technique. Furthermore, 171 teachers participated in the study by using simple random sampling technique. Questionnaire was prepared for teachers, vice-principals and principals. Interview and document analysis were also used to validate the data gathered through questionnaires. Frequency, percentage, standard divisions, means and independent sample t-test were utilized to analyze quantitative data gathered through the questionnaires. The result of the study indicated that teacher's performance appraisal of their school not to identify areas where development effort are needed, lack of validity and reliability of performance appraisal criteria, insufficient knowledge and experience of evaluators. Besides, absence of immediate and constructive feedback after performance appraisal to be done, absence of clear definition about the activities of performance appraisal, appraisers' lack of commitment, Lack of timely communication of performance appraisal were major problems identified. Based on the findings of the study, infrequent planning, inadequate allocation of budget and low emphasis for teacher competencies were concluded. Finally, to alleviate the problems of secondary school teachers performance appraisal recommendations were given. The school management should give a chance for teachers to participate in the guide line and system development and it would be good for the school management to use appraisal for teachers' professional development. In sum, each school should develop criteria specific to each subject and set the performance target or plans together with all teachers and conduct Teachers performance appraisal by the involvement of principals, department heads and unit leaders. Additionally, it is suggested that adequate training should be given to both the appraisers and appraises supervisors and teachers Woreda education offices to the successful operation of a scheme of teachers' performance appraisal.*

# **STUDENTS' DISCIPLINARY PROBLEMS AND THEIR CHALLENGES TO ENSURE QUALITY OF EDUCATION AT SECONDARY SCHOOLS OF HALABA SPECIAL WOREDA**

**BY: MOHAMMED MEMIRU MENULLO**  
**ADVISOR: DEREJE DEMISSE (PHD)**

## **Abstract**

*The purpose of this study is to assess Students disciplinary problems and their challenges to ensure quality of education at secondary schools of Halaba special woreda. Three basic questions were formulated to conduct this study and the descriptive survey design was employed. Among 8 Governmental secondary schools of Halaba special woreda, four schools were selected by using simple random sampling techniques namely: Hansha, Guba, Besheno and Abokicho 1<sup>st</sup> cycle secondary schools. From these sampled schools, 9 principals, 4 PTA chairman, 4 Student representatives, were included as respondents by using available sampling technique. Furthermore, 49 teachers have participated in the studies who were selected through simple random sampling technique. Questionnaire was used as main tool of data collection. Focus group discussion, interview and document analysis were used to substantiate the data gathered through questionnaire. Descriptive statistics mainly, cross-tabulations, frequency count, and percentages mean and standard deviation were used by employing SPSS computer software in the presentation, analysis and interpretation of the findings. The qualitative data gathered thorough focus group discussion, interview guide and document analysis were analyzed by narration. Finally, The results of study demonstrate that the common students disciplinary problems were cheating on tests or exam, not to submit homework on time, being late or missing to class, absenteeism, leaving the school without permission. The study also identified the causative factors related to parents, students and school teachers. Moreover, lack of parental support that, inability of student to perform well, and inability of the subject teacher to identify needs of learners. In addition, challenges commonly faced secondary school leadership were: to be less participation of parents in developing school rule and regulation, poor follow-up of school leaders, teachers and parents. The researcher was able to found out the most effective strategies to be used to overcome disciplinary problems in secondary schools were: strengthening school and community relationship, allowing students to help resolve conflicts among their peers/ peer mediation, empower others to help make decisions pertaining to discipline, use of tolerance developing smooth relationship and collaborative strategies to resolve disciplinary issues. Based on findings, it was concluded that frequently observed students' disciplinary problems were challenges school management to create conducive school environment. The findings also indicate the causative factors related to parent, student and teachers; and effective strategies used to overcome students' disciplinary problems. Finally, it was recommended that the schools should address students concerns, encourage parents to play their roles, and hold close control and counseling program in dealing with students' disruptive behavior. Therefore, the parents, school management, and other staff of the school should join hand-in-hand in ensuring a condition of conducive climate for creating effective teaching-learning process*

# **IMPLEMENTATION OF SCHOOL BASED SUPERVISION AND CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS OF HALABA SPECIAL WOREDA**

**BY: SULTAN ABEDO**

**ADVISOR: HABTAMU GEZAHEGN (PhD)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*The purpose of this study was to investigate the implementation of school-based supervision in government secondary schools of Halaba special Woreda. Three basic questions were formulated, which inquired how school based supervision is implemented, how procedures are employed in the classroom observation in the secondary schools, what challenges do exist in the implementation of school-based supervision. To conduct this study, the researcher used descriptive survey method. Halaba special woreda Education Office supervision coordinators were selected through purposive sampling technique. Among the 8 government secondary schools found in the Woreda, 4 of them were selected randomly as sample schools. From these sample schools, 4 principals and 40 school-based supervisors (department heads) were also included as respondents using random sampling technique. Furthermore, 100 teachers have participated in the study through random sampling technique. Questionnaire was used as main tool of data collection. Interview and document analysis were used to substantiate the data gathered through questionnaires. Frequency, percentage, mean and t-test were utilized to analyze quantitative data gained through the questionnaires. The qualitative data gathered thorough interview and document analysis were by narration. The result of the study indicated that teachers lack awareness and orientation on the activities and significance of school-based supervision, inability of supervisors to apply the necessary procedures for classroom observation properly. In addition to this, among the factors influencing the school-based supervision: lack of relevant training programs for supervisors, scarcity of experienced supervisors in school-based supervision activities, lack of supervision manuals in the schools are major findings. supervisors, to minimize the problems of school based supervision in secondary schools, it is recommended that to give relevant in-service trainings for supervisors to upgrade their supervisory activities, necessary resources such as supervision manuals and reducing work load of supervisors is very essential.*

# **PRACTICE AND CHALLENGES OF STRATEGIC PLAN FORMULATION IN GOVERNMENT PREPARATORY SCHOOLS OF WOLAITA ZONE**

**TAMIRAT TILORE**

**ADVISOR: TAFANO OUKE: (Asst. Professor)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*The purpose of this study was to point out the practices and challenges of school's strategic plan formulation in the government preparatory Schools of Wolaita Zone. The study was guided by the following three basic questions: What is the practice of strategic plan formulation in government preparatory schools? To what extent is the stakeholder's involvement in strategic plan formulation activities? What are the major challenges in the formulation of strategic planning in the government preparatory schools of Woliata Zone? In the study, a mixed research methodology was employed focusing on quantitative method. Descriptive survey research design was employed in this study. Out of the existing 19 government preparatory schools, 7 governments preparatory were purposefully selected and used as study population. In the study, out of a total of 217 sample populations, 7 principals and 7 supervisors were included based on availability. 21 Parent and Teachers' Association and 21 School Strategic Planning Committee were selected by purposive sampling method and 35 department head teachers were selected by random sampling/lottery method. Generally, a total of 91 participants participated to fill the questionnaires. Prior to the actual data, a pilot study was conducted to ascertain the reliability and validity of the instruments. Questionnaires, interviews and document analysis were used to collect the necessary data. The collected data was analyzed using Statistical Program for Social Science Software (SPSS) version20. To analyze the data from questionnaires, the researcher employed descriptive statistical analysis like frequencies, percentile and mean values. From the analysis of the data, it was found out that all the school leaders, 21 Parent and Teachers Association, supervisors' and School Strategic Planning Committee were engaging moderately in strategic plan formulation activities: Due to this, the practice of school strategic plan formulation was not formulated to the expected level. The achievements made so far are not encouraging and no significant efforts have been made to strengthen the school strategic plan formulation. Thus, to overcome the major problems associated with the formulation of school strategic plan, recommendations have been forwarded this include: preparing adequate awareness creation program to ensure practical involvement of all stakeholders, organizing and allocating the necessary resources, providing proper technical support, practical training to support the formulation of school strategic plan and by expanding capacity building networks within the coming five years.*

# **THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN WORK STRESS AND JOB SATISFACTION IN SECONDARY SCHOOL LEADERS AT WOLAITA ZONE, SNNPR**

**BY: TEMESGEN MADA FALTAMO**  
**ADVISOR: SOLOMON LEMMA (PhD)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*The purpose of this study was to assess the relationship between Work Stress and Job Satisfaction in Secondary School Leaders at Wolaita Zone. To achieve this purpose the study employed descriptive survey and correlation research design. For the study 15 secondary schools were included through simple random sampling. From these sample schools, 15, 50 principals (both main and vice principals) using availability sampling selected and 75 department heads who were included through simple random selection to respond to the questionnaires. A participant for interview includes 5 supervisors, 5 woreda education office heads and 5 parent student teacher association (PSTA) heads. Data were analyzed using inferential statistics (both Pearson correlation and linear regression) using statistical packages for social sciences software version 20. the study used questionnaires and interview to collect data. The result of the study indicated that the key players in secondary schools need to make purposeful efforts to improve leaders' satisfaction with the aspects that fall in to the set on job dimensions so that leaders can remain in the job energy in the teaching and learning process for the students' academic performance. factors that affect school leaders satisfaction are, working condition, lack of parental support, lack of community support, lack of experience, social stress, anxiety for future, environmental factors and lack of facilities are factors in our school, lack of time to plan, lack of experience, lack of clear procedures and lack of promotion are some work stress factors that affect school leaders satisfaction. There is significant negative relationship between work stress and job satisfaction. Based on these findings, stakeholders should be taken into consideration during the process of policy formulation, particularly schools' leaders, in order to provide valuable suggestions and experiences regarding school overall performance; open communication system and sharing dialogue with other groups like parents, society and administration should be encouraged as this is the way to receive support and assistance.*

# **SCHOOL LEADERS COMPETENCY IN IMPLEMENTING SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN WOLAITA ZONE**

**BY: ELIAS DAWIT**  
**ADVISOR: Dr. Ashebir Bezabi**

## **ABSTRACT**

*The purpose of this study was to examine school leaders' competency in implementation of school improvement programs in secondary schools of Wolaita Zone. Thus, a descriptive survey research design was used to study the problems. Both quantitative and qualitative methods (mixed method) were used to interpret the data. Of 12 Woredas and three town administration, 4 Woredas and 1 town administration were selected using simple random and availability sampling techniques respectively. The study involved 139 teachers, 10 principals, 6 vice principals, 5 supervisors, 3 Woreda education office quality assurance heads, and 6 school improvement committee heads as sources of information from the ten selected secondary schools. A simple random sampling method was used to select teachers, School improvement committee heads, Woreda Education Office quality heads and availability sampling method was used to select the principals, and purposive sampling method was used to selected supervisors. The data collecting instruments were questionnaires, interviews, and document analysis. The collected data through closed questions were analyzed using descriptive statistical tools, frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation and from the inferential statistics independent sample t-test was employed to analyze the data obtained. The data gathered through open-ended items were analyzed qualitatively through narration for the purpose of triangulation. Findings of the study revealed that school leaders had inadequate understanding for the implementation of SIP. More than half of the teachers and principals responded that school leaders had a low level of understanding in SIP implementation in the study area. The findings of the study indicated that principals had low competency and skill in implementing school improvement program. Based on the result of the study, the following major conclusions are drawn: the competency and skill of school leaders of secondary schools of Wolaita zone in implementing school improvement programs were at the level of low performance. From the results of the study, it was implied that there were many challenges that hinder school leaders' competency in effectively implementing school improvement program in secondary schools of Wolaita zone. In order to implement the program effectively, enhancing and promoting the understanding of principals by giving different training in the area of SIP is the most important. It is advisable that training should be given for school leaders by Woredas Educational office experts about principals' understanding in SIP implementation and the skill, devotion and competency of principals through continuous discussion and work with them to promote students' result. Finally, the Regional Education Bureau promotes and sustains the upgrading training system of secondary school leaders to enable them with adequate technical, human and conceptual skills.*

# **INFLUENCE OF LEADERSHIP STYLES ON TEACHER'S JOB SATISFACTION IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS OF WOLAITA ZONE, SNNPR.**

**BY: TILAHUN GIRMA LAMAGO**  
**ADVISOR: TAFANO OUKIE (ASSISTANT PROFESSOR)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*The purpose of this study was to investigate the influence of principals leadership styles on teachers' job satisfaction in public secondary schools in Wolaita Zone. This study adopted a descriptive survey design where samples consisted of 15 principals and 89 teachers chosen using availability and stratified random sampling technique respectively. To collect data, questionnaire and interview were used and analyzed using percentage, mean, standard deviation, Pearson correlation coefficient and linear regression. The study concluded that the principals exercised a high level of democratic leadership, rarely practice laissez-faire as they are concerned about group performance and transformational by giving encouragement to members of staff to initiate new and creative ideas to benefit school and the rest of staff members. The findings commended that aspects of promotion prospects such as advancement opportunities, opportunity for in-service training and growth should be enhanced and need for school administration to come up with modalities of improving job satisfaction so that teachers' job satisfaction can be enhanced. Principals should enhance their supervisory support to enhance teachers' job satisfaction.*

**Keywords:** - Leadership, Leadership styles, Government Secondary school, principals, teachers & job satisfaction

# **DETERMINANTS OF SCHOOL LEADERSHIP EFFECTIVENESS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS OF HADIYA ZONE IN SOUTH NATIONS NATIONALITIES AND PEOPLE**

**BY: HAILU DOELASO**  
**ADVISOR: TAFANO OUKE (Ass .Prof)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*The purpose of the study was to assess determinants of school leadership effectiveness in secondary schools of Hadiya Zone. To accomplish this purpose, the study employed a descriptive survey method and mixed research approach. The study was carried out in randomly selected six secondary schools of the zone. To select respondents, the researcher employed stratified random sampling, simple random sampling, and purposive sampling techniques. The data were collected through questionnaires, interview and document analysis. The data obtained from respondents were analyzed using both quantitative and qualitative methods of data analysis. The data collected through close ended questions were analyzed quantitatively using frequency, percentage and mean. The findings of the study indicated that the school leadership practices of leaders of secondary schools in the area under study were ineffective. Due to this the level of students' learning achievement, participation of stakeholders in decision making, and awareness of community about school vision and plan were found low. Moreover, the study revealed that poor competence of leaders, lack of training and experience sharing programs, poor school-community relationship, role diversity, lack of appropriate supervisory support, and shortage of educational resources hinder leaders' effectiveness. Finally, recommendations such as enhancing opportunities for ongoing in-service professional development of; leaders, arranging experience sharing programs, employing participatory decision making and encouraging stakeholders to take part in both instructional and administrative school activities, providing sufficient educational resources, securing the balance between instructional leadership and administrative issues, and providing supervisory support were forwarded to overcome school leadership challenges.*

# **IMPLIMENTATION OF INTIGRATED FUNCTIONAL ADULT LITERACY PROGRAM IN DIGUNA FANGO WOREDA**

**BY: FIKRU SIMON**  
**ADVISOR: ASHEBIR BEZABIH (PhD)**

## **ABSTRACT**

The main purpose of this study was to assess the implementation of functional adult literacy program in Diguna Fango woreda. To meet the objective of the study, the researcher formulated three research questions: *what is the implementation status of IFAL, to what extent do the stakeholders participate in the implementation of IFAL and what are the major challenges encountered in the implementation of integrated functional adult literacy program.* *Triangulation research design and mixed research methods were employed in this study.* Three data collection instruments were utilized in this study. These were questionnaire for the facilitators, principals and supervisors, interview for the woreda educational office coordinators and focus group discussion for learners. The questionnaire was distributed to 72 participants of the program; the interview was administered for 6 woreda educational office coordinators and FGD was conducted with learners. The data obtained from these instruments were analyzed using quantitative and qualitative methods. First, the results of the questionnaire were analyzed quantitatively. Next, the results of the interview and focus group discussion were analyzed qualitatively. The findings of the study revealed that the implementation status of IFAL program was low in Diguna Fango woreda. Moreover, weak stake holder's participation and lack of participant's perception, lack of clear rule and regulation, lack of facilitators training and shortage of budget allocation were among the challenges. Hence the researcher recommended that for the effective implementation of this program and every stakeholder should play their roles properly.

# **FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE CHILD LABOR AND EDUCATIONAL PARTICIPATION OF CHILDREN IN PUBLIC PRIMARY SCHOOLS OF WOLAITA ZONE**

**BY: METASEBIA LEMMA**  
**ADVISOR: MARY THUO (PhD)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*The purpose of this study was to assess the factors that influence child labor and students' participation in education in public primary schools of Wolaita Zone. The study used both qualitative and quantitative research design with the major objective of assessing factors that influence child labor and children's educational participation in Wolaita Zone. The study used questionnaires and focus group discussion to collect the intended data. Data were analyzed by using both descriptive and inferential method of analysis with the use of SPSS version 20. The instruments used to collect data through a structured questionnaire for household heads of children and FGDs for school teachers and principals. The main causes for child labor were economic problem, age of household head, educational background and parents' perception. The main effect due to child labor was high drop-out, absenteeism, late coming, low academic performance and low participation in individual and group work. The most suitable mechanism to decrease child labor is poverty reduction, providing access to education and increasing campaigns against child labor. The result shows that age of the household head, educational level of household head, and family size are positive and significantly determines school participation of children, among other findings. As recommendation children exposed to labor activity should be given equal right to attend school, and Zonal and Woreda educational departments jointly with NGOs should support educational fees, and to support self-help students by producing school feeding program, among others.*

**Keywords:** *Child labor, schooling, Multiple Linear Regression Model, Wolaita Zone*

# **PRINCIPALS' INSTRUCTIONAL LEADERSHIP PRACTICES IN GOVERNMENT PREPARATORY SCHOOLS OF WOLIATA ZONE**

**By: SEMRE WONDIMU**  
**ADVISOR: Demissie Dalelo (Ph.D)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*The purpose of the study was to assess principals' instructional leadership practices in government preparatory schools of Wolaita Zone, SNNPR of Ethiopia. A descriptive survey design was used. Hence, the design was preferred on the ground that principals instructional leadership practices of preparatory school are better identified from the opinion survey of school leaders (principals and vice principals) and teachers and Woreda Education Bureau supervisors. The study used a mixed research method, that integrated both qualitative and quantitative (QUAN+qual) research methods concurrently. The populations of the study were 389 teachers, 117 teachers were selected using simple random; from 6 principals, 13 vice principals and 10 WEO supervisors; 6 principals, 13 vice principals and 10 WEO supervisors were selected using availability sampling techniques. The data gathered were interpreted and analyzed by using descriptive statistical techniques: such as frequency, percentage, mean value, standard deviation were used. The findings of the study revealed that, framing the school goals, communicating school goals, supervising and evaluating instruction, coordinating curriculum, monitoring student progress, protecting instructional time ,promoting professional development and providing incentives for teachers were instructional leadership functions moderately practiced by preparatory schools principals' in Wolaita Zone. However, maintaining high visibility, and providing incentives for learning were poorly practiced. On top of these, lack of in-service training in the area of instruction, interferences in decision making by superintendents, and insufficient and inconsistent instructional practices were the major serious challenges of preparatory schools principals face while exercising instructional leadership. On top of the findings, recommendations are forwarded to address the practices and challenges the principals' faced in their instructional leadership activities mainly focusing on empower both principals and schools to foster instructional leadership practices in the government preparatory schools of the zone.*

# EVALUATING INSTRUCTIONAL LEADERSHIP PRACTICES IN GOVERNMENT PRIMARY SCHOOLS OF SILTIE ZONE

**BY: ZEYNEE BILKA MOHAMMED**  
**ADVISOR: DEMISSIE DALELO (PhD)**

## ABSTRACT

*The purpose of this study was to evaluate instructional leadership practices in the primary schools of Siltie Zone. Concurrent mixed method research design was used to conduct this research. The sampling method was stratified sampling to select three Woreda (local authority) from ten Woreda and one town Administration from three Towns Administration. The study was conducted in 19 primary schools from 74 target schools, which was selected by simple random sampling. The necessary data for the study was collected from 19 principals, 19 vice principals, 4 supervisors, 4 education office heads and 92 teachers through availability and simple random sampling techniques respectively. Questionnaire was the main instrument of data collection. Interview and observation were also utilized to substantiate the data obtained through the questionnaire. Information obtained from closed-ended questions was analyzed quantitatively using SPSS version 20 and independent sample t-test. Qualitative data obtained from interview, documents and open-ended questions were narrated and triangulated with result obtained from closed-ended questions. Findings from data analysis revealed that defining and communicating school mission; managing curriculum and instruction; supervising instruction; promoting school learning climate and monitoring student progress of instructional leadership were not implemented as effectively as expected in Siltie Zone primary schools. Challenges about the practices of instructional leadership in the primary schools of the zone have been identified and these include academic preparedness of school leaders, lack of clear and well communicated vision, administrative work load, and unwillingness of principals to allow shared leadership, lack of cooperation and commitment for instructional improvement, lack of constructive feedback and support. Finally it was recommended that based on identified gaps continuing short-term school leadership trainings with special focus on leadership skills, qualities and competencies should be carried out to build their competency and instructional leaders should work in collaboration with Education offices, staff, community and other concerned bodies to solve problems related to the practices of instructional leadership. Regional Education Bureau in collaboration with zone and district education department should define the roles of school leaders in terms of the five instructional leadership dimensions. Also, the principals need to be trained in school management and leadership in order to be competent as instructional leader along with suggestions for further empirical investigation.*

# **PERCEPTION OF SCHOOL LEADERS ON IMPLEMENTATION OF INCLUSIVE EDUCATION AT PRIMARY SCHOOLS OF KEDIDA GAMELLA WOREDA, KEMBATA TEMBARO ZONE**

**BY: TEKEL DEGINET DUGUNO**  
**ADVISOR: Ashebir Bezabih (PhD)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*The purpose of this study is to assess perception of school leaders on Implementation of inclusive education at primary schools. The qualitative method was chosen for this research because of my interest to what and how people do things. In qualitative findings, I employed the three data collection tools. Interviews, focus group discussion and observation with document review. The study was conducted in ten primary schools in Kedida Gamella Woreda, Kembata Tembaro Zone. Concerning the sampling technique, purposive sampling method was employed to select Zone Education Departments, Woreda Supervisors, students, principals and teachers and the data obtained was analyzed qualitatively. The major findings from the study revealed that most teachers and woreda officials supported the notion of Inclusive Education Policies and strategy and would like to implement it. However, they indicated that their needs to be a change in attitudes of teachers, peers, leaders, parents/caregivers and the community to provide sufficient assistance for children with Disabilities. In this study, school leaders admitted that they need more training in the field of educating children with special education in order to accommodate and teach children with special needs and the woreda officers also need to get training in the field of SNE. In the light of findings of the study and conclusion made, the recommendations forwarded as strategies for offering equitable basic education for all children with disabilities; the education and training policy, the development and transformation plan strategy, the inclusive education program strategy, the ratified conventions for people for rights of disabilities should implemented by the Woreda, the Zone Education Departments and in primary schools. All these issues highlighted are very important and it hoped that the outcome of the Findings would provide the Woreda with new strategies to improve and strengthen their commitment to practice Inclusive Education. The results suggest that the perception of school leaders are important to provide the trainings, assessment tools, incentives, budget and material allocation, available accessibilities and brings the attitudinal changes in each educational levels.*

# **IMPLEMENTATION OF ACTIVE LEARNING METHODS IN SCIENCE SUBJECTS IN GOVERNMENT SECONDARY SCHOOLS OF HADIYA ZONE**

**BY: MARKOS SIMION TEBORE**  
**ADVISOR: MARY THUO (PhD)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*The purpose of the study was to assess the implementation of active learning method of science subjects in secondary schools of Hadiya Zone. The study employed both quantitative and qualitative approaches concurrently to collect and analyze the data. Objectives of the study included; to examine implementation of active learning method in science subjects, to assess the attitudes of teachers and students towards use of active learning methods in science subjects, and to find out the challenges of implementing active learning methods in science subjects in secondary schools. The study was carried out in eight secondary schools in Hadiya zone. Data were collected from a random sample comprising of 41 teachers, and 38 students' representatives, in addition to 8 principals, 8 supervisors, and 8 unit leaders who were included in this study based on availability. Data collection tools included questionnaires for teachers and students, and face-to-face interviews with principals, supervisors, and unit leaders and document review. Descriptive statistics such as frequency counts, percentages, means and standard deviations were used as well as inferential statistic such as t-test to analyze the data. The qualitative data obtained through interview and document review were analyzed using themes and narration. The main findings of the study indicated that active learning methods were effectively implemented in science subjects, including; classroom activities (assessing prior knowledge, group activity, use of visual aids, pairing students, and giving minute papers), and laboratory session (group work and presentations). Teachers and students had a positive attitude towards active learning method. Major challenges based on; Institutional (rewards, class size, resources, facilities), teacher related issues (attitude) and cross-cutting issues (time allocation and management). Conclusion of the study was that although the implementation of active learning was effectively done in science subjects, the implementation was better in the lab sessions. The study recommends that to reduce the challenges of implementation of active learning methods of science subjects the school leaders should:-Give more time and attention for science subjects, provide facilities, apparatus and equipment of science subjects, recruit the efficient and competent laboratory assistants for science subjects, Give incentives for science teachers.*

# **EFFECTS OF USING REUSABLE SANITARY PADS IN MAXIMIZING FEMALE STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN PRIMARY EDUCATION: THE CASE OF DAMOT GALE WOREDA, WOLAITA ZONE**

**BY: LEMLEM HAILU ADERA**  
**ADVISOR: MARY THOU (PhD)**

## **Abstract**

*The purpose of the study was to investigate the effect of washable and reusable sanitary in maximizing female student's primary school participation in Damot Gale Woreda, Wolayita Zone. In doing so, an ex-post facto research design was employed where both qualitative and quantitative approaches were used to collect and analyze data concurrently. The objectives of the study were to examine how the menstruation hygiene management of grade 8 students look like before sanitary pad intervention, to identify major determinants of students participation in school during their menstrual period, to determine if there is any relationship among attendance, students wellbeing, pad availability and reliability of the pads and to identify the effects of free reusable sanitary pads among primary school girls after intervention. Data were collected from a total of 200 female grade eight students from five primary schools. Questionnaire, key informant interview and focus group discussion were employed as data gathering tools. At the end, data were analyzed using descriptive statistics and inferential statistical tools like Pearson correlation, paired sample t test and linear regression were used to analyze quantitative data while qualitative data were analyzed thematically and using narrative mode. The result revealed that most of respondent were always absent from class, majority of respondents experience problem like lack of access to sanitary pads during menstruation, feel discomfort, alienate themselves from other, feel unrest, and tensioned due to bad smell during. Most of respondents absent from class do not homework, alienate themselves from males and embarrassed in the class to participate during menstruation before using washable sanitary pads. Majority of respondents soiling their pants, feel bad smell, experience more bleeding, and soiling out their cloth during menstruation before using washable sanitary pads. There is significant association between attendance and student wellbeing, sanitary pad reliability and student wellbeing and sanitary pad reliability and attendance. There is significant difference between feeling, attendance and sanitary pad reliability. Toilet access, students wellbeing and pad reliability were major determinants of female student attendance. Finally, recommended suggestions like give special emphasis on making the accessibility of water and toilet facility in the school, mother should have the correct and appropriate information on menstrual hygiene, incorporate reproductive health education, including menstrual hygiene to their students in the school curriculum, educate the community about menstruation to avoid restrictions during menstruation and to educate the girl child about good management of menstrual hygiene and Non-Governmental Organizations should provide affordable and comfortable washable sanitary pads to girls.*

# **PRACTICES AND CHALLENGES OF TEACHERS' CONTINUOUS PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS OF WOLAITA ZONE**

**BY: MATEWOS TOMA**  
**ADVISOR: - ASHEBIR BEZABIH (PhD)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*The main purpose of this study was to investigate the practices and challenges of teachers' continuous professional development in secondary schools of Wolaita Zone. The study's design employed descriptive survey research design, which was supplemented by quantitative and qualitative method. The sampling technique used in the study was availability and simple random sampling technique. The sample size was 71 teachers, 14 vice principals, 9 principals, 9 secondary schools, 5 continuous professional development facilitators and 5 cluster supervisors with the total of 104 participants out of 318 target populations. The data gathering instruments were questionnaire, interview as well as document analysis. Questionnaire was administered to 71 teachers while principals, vice principals, continuous professional development facilitators and cluster supervisors were interviewed. Both primary and secondary data were collected from various sources using different techniques. The collected data were analyzed using both qualitative and quantitative methods of data analysis. The study indicated that the status of continuous professional development implementation in sample secondary schools of Wolaita Zone was low. The study showed that teachers' perception regarding the importance of continuous professional development was negative. The findings of the study indicated that the major challenges of teachers' continuous professional development in secondary schools of Wolaita Zone were absence of consistent support, evaluation and feedback from stakeholders, resistance from teachers who completed career development, absence of experience sharing, lack of short term training, lack of trained facilitators, insufficiency of supports provided for teachers growth and insufficient allocation of budget. The study recommended that school principals should be committed to develop their schools as professional learning communities by involving every staff member of the school as well as the community to enhance the teacher professional development program. Managers at all levels of the education system should do their best so that teachers can participate in professional development activities.*

# **PRACTICES AND CHALLENGES OF LIBRARY UTILIZATION IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS OF WOLAITA ZONE**

**BY: WORKINEH WOLEBO**  
**ADVISOR: ABRHAM ASARO. (PhD)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*This study investigated the current practices and challenges of library utilization in secondary first cycle schools of Wolaita Zone. To achieve this purpose, the study employed a descriptive survey design. Four basic questions were formulated which emphasized in materials availability, materials relevancy, students extent of utilization and factors which affects students practices of library utilization. In this study, the information was gathered from four sampled secondary schools participants found in Wolaita Zone namely; Abela Faracho, Bitena Hamus, Otona and Wandara secondary first cycle schools. Accordingly, 192 students and 28 teachers were selected by using simple random sampling technique and 4 head principals and 4 library coordinators workers participated based on availability. Hence, A total of 228 sample respondents participated in this study. The three data collecting instruments such as questionnaires, interviews and document observation was employed. Both quantitative and qualitative data were collected through questionnaires, interviews and document analysis. Statistical Package of Social Science version 20 was employed to analyze the data by percentages, mean and standard division. The result has shown that the secondary school library materials were in accessible, relatively irrelevant and the student's extent of using practice was moderately low. As finding indicated students Low interest, teachers' insufficient encouragement, physical furniture, inconvenient plan of program and students reading culture influenced the practice of library utilization. Finally, it was recommended that the school and the stakeholder should all organize the school libraries by making relevant materials accessible with the active work of conceptual awareness to school students and other concerned bodies.*

## **7. School of Informatics**

### **MSc in Information Technology**

# **CRIME PATTERN DETECTION BY USLNTA MINING TECHNIQUES IN THE CASE OF WOLAITA ZONE POLICE OFFICE**

**BY: ALMAZ ASALE**  
**ADVISOR: Dr. Murali Krishna, JUNE, 2018**

## **ABSTRACT**

Crimes are a common social problem affecting of life and economic growth of a society. The aim of thesis is to detect crime pattern by using data mining techniques with in Wolaita Zone. Police criminal data were collected from police department database to build and to test the model. The collected data were pre-processed to get clean and accurate data using different pre-processing techniques and to find out different crime and criminal trends and patterns. Naïve Bayes and PART algorithms were used to detect the crimes patterns that can help in crime investigation and prevention. Naïve Bayes algorithm with 80 percentage split test considering criminal age (Crime Age) attribute as target class performed 84.92% and with 95 percentage split test considering criminal age [crime Age] attribute as target class performed 86.76%accuracy. On the other hand PART classifier with pruned 95 percentage split test considering criminal age [criminal Age] as target class performed 90.46% accuracy and with un pruned 90 percentage split test has classified crime records into different crime type [serious; medium and low crime) based on crime type (Crime Type) attribute as target class performed at accuracy of 92% Although both techniques performed good results, but PART have shown the best result in both experiment to detect crime pattern for appropriate decision making .The generated rule shows that Criminal's age, woreda, kebele ,income source and education, sex, marital status, religion, occupation were the major determinant factors whether a crime is serious crime, medium crime or low crime. WEKA and Microsoft Excel software used to achieve the objective of the study.

**Keywords:** Classification, law-enforcement, pattern Detection, pattern, Naïve Bayes, PART

# **IMPROVING WIRELESS LOCAL AREA NETWORK (WLAN) SECURITY MECHANISMS USING SSID MECHANISM**

**BY: FEVEN TEFERI**

**ADVISOR: Prof. Dr. SEBASTAN NIXON.J, June, 2018**

## **ABSTRACT**

Improving wireless local area networks WLANs security mechanism is the biggest issue. WLANs are cost effective and desirable to mobile computing. This allows computers to be mobile; cable less and communicate with speeds close to the speeds of wired LANs. These features came with expensive piece to pay in areas of security of the Network. Wireless network provides many advantages like mobility. Cut costs but it is coupled with service resulting in complete non-availability or by flooding a server with fraudulent requests thereby slowing down the delivery of service to real users. A distributed denial of service attack is the one in which intruders execute attacks from multiple locations rather than a single on In this research; we deployed WLANs in infrastructure mode as the extension of wired local area network that was done in experimental approach to detect and prevent DDoS attack by using Intrusion detection and prevention system [IDPS] and service set Identifier [SSID] was studied and simulated utilizing OPNET 17.5 simulator the IDPS on the server distinguish legitimate user from the illegal. If the client is withdraws the user from connection, the access point will not SSID. The SSID should be hidden by admin. The detection and prevention are good mechanism to secure the network. Our proposed solution can enhance the security of DDoS and can secure the WLAN from the attackers.

Keywords; distributed denial of service [DDOS]. Intrusion and prevention system [IDPS], OPNET. Service set Identifier [SSID], and wireless local area networks [WLANs]

# **ACOMPARATIVE STUDY OF FLOODING BASED DIVISIONROUTING PROTOCOLS FOR UNDERWATER WIRELESS SENSOR NETWORKSIN THREE DIMENSIONS**

**BY: ALEMNAT DERSO**

**ADVISOR: Prof. Dr.SEBASTIAN NIXON.J, June, 2018**

## **ABSTRACT**

Underwater wireless sensor networks are becoming popular everyday due to their important role in different applications such as Underwater Discovery, Prevention of natural disaster, Environmental monitoring...etc. In Ethiopian context, it will be important on different water body user like Abay river, Abay dam, Dam of Giligel Gibe I up to Giligel III, Lake Tana, Lake Ziway, Lake Chamo, Lake Lang no, lake Abiya etc. This wireless communication is significantly different from other wireless sensor networks due to some characteristics like low bandwidth, long propagation delay, node mobility, limited energy, high error rate and harsh underwater environment. These differences carry many challenges in designing routing protocol for UWSNs. This thesis focuses on comparative study of Flooding Based Division Routing Protocols for Underwater Wireless Sensor Network in Three Dimensions. These are: VBF, DBR and HH-VBF routing protocol based on their PDR and Energy Consumption. It is suggested that the best routing protocol which has the highest energy efficiency due to limited Energy of Underwater wireless sensor Network by using Aqua-Sim which is an NS-2 based simulator.

**Key terms:** Aqua-Sims, DBR, PDR, Energy Consumption. UWSN, Dimension, Flooding Based.

# **DESIGNING WIRELESS NETWORK USING MESH TOPOLOGY WIRELESS ACCESS POINT**

**By: TIBEBU GIRMA  
ADVISOR: ASRAT MULATU (PhD)**

## **ABSTRACT**

With the advances in wireless technologies and the explosive growth of the Internet, wireless networks, especially Wireless Mesh Networks (WMNs), are going through an important evolution. Designing efficient WMNs has become a major task for network operators. Over the last few years, lots of studies have been carried out to improve the efficiency of wireless networks. However, only few studies were related to WMNs design and are mainly concerned with protocol design and routing metrics optimization. In this work, designing of WMN and testing of the designed solution by using simulation software to improve already separately deployed wireless networks has been done. This research work could help to improve future wireless network designs to be more efficient. As a case study Wolaita Sodo University's wireless network was used to experimentally showcase the proposed design. The results obtained from this research shows how wireless network design is crucial factor that influences network service of an organization.

*Keywords: Wireless Mesh Network, wireless mesh network design, mesh client mobility, WSU, NS-3.*

# **A PREDICTIVE MODEL TO DETECT FRAUDULENT PATTERNS IN LAND RECORD SYSTEMS USING DATAMINING TECHNIQUES: THE CASE OF WOLAITA SODO TOWN**

**BY: KEABINEH KALEB KEBA**

**ADVISOR: DR. .DEGIF TEKA**

## **ABSTRACT**

Land is very important resource for urban development and to build infrastructure needs of the society by government administrative bodies. Hitches in land resource directly affect administrative activities. Fraudulent practices such as illegal expansion of land holding, improper land use and development problems, lack of construction permissions for land to use, poor urban plan and finally lowering down the income declaration from land resources are commonly observed. Fraudulent claims account for a significant portion of all claims received by municipality office resulting in poor urban plan, development process and cost billions of birr annually. This study is initiated with the aim of exploring the potential applicability of data mining technologies to predict these fraudulent claims. Wolaita sodo town municipality head office (WSTHMO) is used as a case for the study. Simple K-Means clustering algorithm is employed to find the natural grouping of the different land misuse related claims as fraud or non-fraud. The resulting cluster is then used for developing the classification model. The classification task of this study is carried out using the J48 decision tree and Naivbayes algorithm in order to create model that best predicts fraud suspicious of land related claims. Primary data were collected using interview and observation. For the experiment, the collected resident land owner's dataset is pre-processed to remove outliers, select relevant attributes, integrate data and derive attributes. In this study, different characteristics of the Wolaita sodo town municipality head office (WSTMHO) customers' data were collected from their database system called CADASTERAL database documents. A total of 8658 resident land owner's records are used for training the models. The model developed using the J48 decision tree algorithm has showed highest classification accuracy of 99.70% further tested with the 8658 testing dataset and scored a prediction accuracy of 99.77%. The results of this study have showed that the data mining techniques can be valuable for detection of fraud in land use.

Keywords: Data Mining Techniques, WSTMHO, Fraudulent claims, CADASTERAL, land, Classification, Prediction.

## **8. School of Law**

# **LLM in Criminal Justice and Human Rights**

# **EVALUATING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE ORGANS IN DELIVERING JUSTICE FOR FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION VICTIMS: CASE STUDY OF WOLAITA ZONE**

**BY: MEKONNEN GANTA  
ADVISOR: DR. AMBALA SHEDRACK**

## **ABSTRACT**

Female genital mutilation (circumcision) (FGM or FGC) are terms used to incorporate a wide range of traditional practices that involve the partial or total removal of the external female genitalia basically for traditional and cultural reasons in most African societies. This study evaluates the effectiveness of criminal justice organs in delivering justice for the FGM victims in the study area. In-depth interview, key informant interview and focus group discussions were employed as data gathering tools. As secondary sources of data, published and unpublished books, international and regional human rights instruments, such as treaties, protocols, Charters, proclamation, directives and commentaries relevant on the issue of FGM and the document analyzing including assessing and analyzing the FGM cases files decided in different woreda courts in Wolaita zone are used as secondary sources of data .The core findings of the study are; there is wide prevalence of FGM practice in the study area, and its psychological and physical cause or harm entailed by FGM victims .The study finds out that there is low effort used by the criminal justice organs to protect the rights of women in general and delivering justice to the FGM victim girls in particular because of lack of Public awareness about the prohibiting of FGM practice, Lack of reporting, Practice of Female Genital Circumcision by Specified Target group and Difficulty in Finding evidence , are major challenges for the criminal justice organs that hinders delivering of justice to the FGM victim and these led to the conclusion that, though there are favorable policy and legal framework, but these legislations are not effectively implemented practically by Criminal justice organs in the study area.

***Key terms:*** Female Genital Mutilation, Human Rights, and Criminal justice.

# **THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN OFFENDERS IN ETHIOPIAN CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM: THE CASE OF WOLAITA ZONE, SNNPR.**

**BY: ADISU BAZA**  
**ADVISOR: KIDUS MESKELE (Assit. Professor)**

## **ABSTRACT**

The study deals in detail with group of children that come in contact with the justice system. Child offenders are children in need care and protection and special treatment from the beginning crime investigation to the whole trial proceeding system end. Considering age and levels of maturity end up in the justice system where they are often subject to further violation of their basic right, abuse and inhuman treatment. When discuss about the juvenile justice system in practice with many problems having this in mind, the purpose of this study is to assess how much the Ethiopian legal system accords protection for child offender considering a case of Wolaita Zone. To this end, qualitative research methodologies were used and semi structured interviews and field visits were used as data gathering tools. Evaluating both international and national legal frame work should be one data source for the study. A total of 47 persons were made part of this study from judges, public prosecutor, police and children in conflict of with law or child offender. The responses of those respondents and legal frame work implementation were interpreted and analyzed. Thus, the core findings of research are the following: - First, in the case of legislation frame work implementation; Ethiopia is a state party to human right instrument in general and children's right like CRC and ACRWC in particular. Furthermore, there are also domestic laws like FDRE constitution, criminal law and criminal procedure law which are key provisions on the juvenile justice in criminal proceeding. However, there are still problems addressing in relation to these laws such as: - the research result tries to show the age limitation of child offender to exercise the separate system and procedure, the pre-conditions to exercise legal assistance and lack of period of time limitation bringing before court. Secondly, result of study finding deals basic procedural right of child offender short coming in practice and considering the elements like in efficient institutional arrangement, lack of legal assistance, weak structure trial system for understanding of procedure and language, expeditions handling of children on arrest, weak protection of interest of the child, lack of fair treatment and trial of children and the non-accessible right to appeal. Finally, the research makes some relevant conclusion and recommendations which are believed to be help to the system in the better implementation of juvenile justice.

# **A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF THE REALIZATION OF THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF MALE PRISONERS IN ETHIOPIA: THE CASE OF WOLAITA ZONE PRISON, SNNPR.**

**BY: AMESALU MESENE**  
**ADVISOR: KIDUS MESKELE (Assit. Professor)**

## **ABSTRACT**

The ICCPR under article 10 expressly provides that detained persons should be treated with respect to their dignity. Moreover, the respective supervisory organs of the international and regional human rights instruments make it clear through their jurisprudence that deplorable detention conditions constitute violation of torture, cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. This approach broadens the horizon of protection of human rights abuses in detention places as torture with all its forms is prohibited in many of human rights instruments such as, UDHR, ICCPR, ACHPR, ECHR and ACHR. For this end, a series of minimum standards for treatment of detained persons are adopted both internationally and regional which are serving as thresholds to find violation of human dignity. Likewise, the Ethiopian legal system has equivalent set of legislations for the treatment of detained persons. The 1995 constitution guarantees that detained persons shall be treated with due respect to their dignity. SNNPRS Prison Administration Commission Establishment Regulation No.137/2015 points out the mandate, structure and objective of prisons where it expressly provides that prisons have to endeavor to ensure the rehabilitation of detained persons. More importantly the minimum standards for treating detained persons is promulgated by Regulation No.45/2005 which provides for Accommodation, Personal hygiene, Clothing and bedding, Food, Medical services, complaints mechanisms and avenue, Inspection, sport and exercise, education and training, separation of accommodation and work conditions. With respect to the practice, however, the study found that treatment of detained persons in Wolaita Zone prison failed short of compliance to minimum expectations as it found challenges such as high levels of overcrowding, unhygienic condition, and absence of viable compliant hearing mechanism. The study, finally, makes recommendations that could rectify the existing challenges.

# **A CRITICAL EXAMINATION OF ETHIOPIA’S OBLIGATIONS TOWARDS RIGHTS OF CHILDREN WITH PRIMARY CAREGIVERS IN PRISON: THE CASE OF WOLAITA ZONE, SNNPR**

**BY: TEFERI NABA**

**ADVISOR: KIDUS MESKELE (Assit. Professor)**

## **ABSTRACT**

The Ethiopian Constitution under Art. 36 provides that the child’s best interests are of paramount importance in every matter concerning the child. This study was a critical examination of Ethiopia’s obligations towards Rights of children with primary caregivers in prison. The study was conducted because the Ethiopian prison establishment proclamation allows a female inmate with a child below the age of two years to live in prison if there are no family members willing to take care of the child. The study investigated whether children’s right to food, education and accommodation are respected in the named prison above. Furthermore, the study also inquired on the challenges faced by the prison in the implementation of policy and laws concerning children living in prison with their incarcerated mothers. This was a qualitative study, using a case study design. The data collection methods employed are semi-structured interviews, focus group discussions and observations from a sample of twenty five (25) respondents. Data were analyzed using thematic approach. The study established that the children living in prison with their mothers are not given food in prison because the dietary scale of the proclamation does not include children. Concerning access to early childhood education, the study established that children living in prison have denied access to early childhood education. Furthermore, the study also established that no special separate accommodation was given to incarcerated mothers living with children in both prisons due to shortage of accommodation. Finally, the study established that the prison authorities had challenges in implementing laws and policies concerning children due to contradictions that exist in the laws and also lack of funding from the government. The study concluded that there is gross violation of children’s right to food, education and accommodation. Therefore, the Ethiopian Correctional Service, Social welfare department and non-governmental organizations need to arise to the occasion and improve the welfare of circumstantial children.

**Keywords:** *Rights, children, primary caregivers, prison, Ethiopia*

**A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF THE RIGHT TO WORK AND  
EMPLOYMENT OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES IN ETHIOPIA: THE  
CASE OF WOLAITA ZONE, SNNPR.**

**BY: ZERIHUN YAKOB  
ADVISOR: KIDUS MESKELE (Assit. Professor)**

**ABSTRACT**

Persons with disabilities do not equally and fully participate in the life of their society. They are denied of equal opportunities in the areas of work and employment. Thus, this research is aimed at to critically analyze the right to work and employment of Persons with disabilities. This research used both secondary and primary methods of gathering information. Various literature and research studies have been reviewed so as to use them as secondary sources of information. In-depth interviews were employed in this research. In spite of being numerically a significant portion of the Ethiopian society, PWDs are the most poverty stricken. There are many factors that directly or indirectly contribute toward this state of affairs. But one factor that stands out, above all the others is their lack of equal employment opportunities. It is evident that, employment empowers individuals economically, gives them the mandate to define their own course of life, enhance their sense of self-worth and gives them the chance to contribute to the society. The legislative framework in place is one critical element that makes difference to the attainment of equal employment opportunities of PWDs. In principle, employment should be based on the competence of the person with disability and the business needs of the employer. Persons with disabilities should not be employed on grounds of mere compassion or corporate social responsibility. Within this general framework, the contention of this thesis is that the legislative measures taken in Ethiopia should provide for alternative employment measures that widen the access to equal employment opportunities and at the same time took into account the heterogeneous nature of Persons with disabilities.

# **RIGHTS OF RAPE VICTIM IN ETHIOPIA: COMPARATIVE LEGAL STUDY**

**BY: DEGU DANA**

**ADVISOR: KIDUS. M (LL.B, LL.M, ASS .PRO OF LAW)**

## **ABSTRACT**

Historically, women had been subjected to serious marginalization in the male dominated society. Discriminatory practices accompanied by weak legal frameworks have had a significant place in the women's suffer. The current regime of Ethiopia had been working in the revision and enactment of several laws and policies so as to ensure the protection of the rights of women. There is no comprehensive legislative or administrative scheme for protecting, fulfilling the rights of rape victim Nevertheless, the change brought has not been satisfactory particularly in relation to rape victim. The absence of clear legal and policy instruments to tackle the problem remained to pose challenges in the protection and promotion of women's rights. Besides, lack of uniformity on judicial and administrative decision even on the existing legislation continues to contribute for the problem. The paper looks into the position of Ethiopia in protecting and promoting the rights of rape victims in comparison with S. Africa, France and India. Given the socio-economic conditions of Ethiopia and the rights of rape victim in the stated countries, this paper assesses the adequacy of existing law respect to the rights of crime victim in general and rape victim in particular there by proposing the need for independent legislative measures. This paper not only pleads for the removal existing fragmented laws in relation to rape victim but also offers certain viable proposals for the setting up of a state legal and institutional scheme in protecting rape victim Ethiopian.

**Keywords:** Victims, Rape, Rights, Women's Rights, Legal Frameworks.

# **WRONGFUL CONVICTIONS AND THE REMEDIES UNDER ETHIOPIAN CRIMINAL LEGAL SYSTEM**

**BY: WONDIMAGEGN W/KIDAN HANICHE**  
**ADVISOR: DR. AMBALA SHEDRAK**

## **ABSTRACT**

*The right to life and liberty and security of individuals are protected under international and regional treaties and under the FDRE constitution as well. Most of international treaties guaranteeing for these rights are ratified by Ethiopia. These rights are not absolute as they can be limited and deprived to enforce criminal law in the form criminal responsibility. But the process of depriving for the right to life and liberty shall pass via due process of law. The course of criminal proceeding shall fulfill and realize the basic tenets of fair trial guarantee to minimize miscarriage of justice that would result and not to convict innocent involved in the process instead of the real culprits. Cognizant of the fact, human beings are not error proof and practical administration of criminal justice is influenced by different factors; wrongful conviction of innocents is inevitable. Furthermore, the proper realization of fair trial rights and safeguards cannot immune the system from making mistakes. But it reduces the risk of convicting innocent individuals. Hence wrongful conviction cannot be avoided. Wrongful conviction is the greatest injustice done to individuals for the crime they did not commit. It results in immeasurable breach of their civil, political and loss of their socio economic rights. It is potential to shake confidence of the public against the criminal justice system itself. Though the issue was internationally recognized and backed by legal framework; the problem of wrongful convictions is not recognized in the Ethiopian criminal justice system. This thesis has disclosed some of the wrongful conviction cases in the Ethiopian context. It has been revealed that there are cases of wrongful convictions in which innocent individuals were imprisoned for many years for the crime they did not commit. Despite the existence of the problem in the Ethiopian criminal justice system, there is no legal frame work which allows for review of a final conviction after discovery of new evidence. The right to claim for compensations as a result of damage caused to the individuals by state machinery is also not regulated. So it is the focus of this study to appraise factors contributing for the occurrence of wrongful convictions on one dimension and to scrutinize the legal lacunae with regard to post-conviction remedies for persons wrongly convicted in Ethiopia on another dimension.*

*Keywords: Wrongful Convictions, Human Rights, Miscarriage of Justice, Review of Criminal Judgment, Post- conviction Remedies, Compensations*

# **THE ETHIOPIA'S CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESPONSE FOR CHILD TRAFFICKING; THE CASE OF WOLAITA ZONE, SNNPR.**

**BY: ABRHAM ALEHUN ELTAMO**  
**ADVISOR: KIDUS MESKELE**

## **ABSTRACT**

This thesis assesses effectiveness of the Ethiopia's criminal justice response to child trafficking ,specifically response to crime of the facilitation of child trafficking from Wolaita zone based on relevant international law and best practice since enactment of anti-migrant smuggling and trafficking proclamation of the country. To do this, the study analyzed both primary and secondary data. Thesis has intensively analyzed relevant international conventions, protocol and Ethiopia's anti-smuggling migrant proclamation and employed interview to key-informants from representatives of criminal justice administration both in federal government and at the study area as primary source of data. Finally, the study has investigated and analyzed completed criminal cases decided by High Court of Wolaita Zone. The study found that proclamation for prevention and suppression of Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of migrants of the Ethiopia has not comprehensively included internationally agreed definition of child trafficking. It failed to criminalize smuggling of Ethiopians; it only criminalized smuggling of migrants that has created problem of interpretation to convict smugglers who facilitated irregular migration of Ethiopians to different countries. Thesis also found that specialist investigative capacity has not established as principal law enforcement capacity to human smuggling crime and the investigation do not properly use range of investigative options required to investigate child trafficking. The research has also assured there is no specialist prosecutorial and judicial capacity .The study found that there is a huge gap in the protection, assistant and support given to smuggled as witness. The capacity of general law enforcement officers is no well-developed .Finally, the study found that there is no ongoing and specialized training based on curricula and syllabi for investigators, prosecutors and judges on the crime of smuggling of migrants. Thus, based on these findings, recommendations are made.

# **ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION MECHANISMS OF KOKATTA OF KEMBATA COMMUNITY AND ITS COMPATIBILITY WITH RESTORATIVE JUSTICE: PRINCIPLES AND MODELS**

**BY: MEHARU MUGORO**  
**ADVISOR: Dr. AMBALA SHEDRAK**

## **ABSTRACT**

This thesis assesses effectiveness of the Ethiopia's criminal justice response to child trafficking specifically response to crime of the facilitation of child trafficking from Wolaita zone based on relevant international law and best practice since enactment of anti-migrant smuggling and trafficking proclamation of the country. To do this, the study analyzed both primary and secondary data. Thesis has intensively analyzed relevant international conventions, protocol and Ethiopia's anti-smuggling migrant proclamation and employed interview to key-informants from representatives of criminal justice administration both in federal government and at the study area as primary source of data. Finally, the study has investigated and analyzed completed criminal cases decided by High Court of Wolaita Zone. The study found that proclamation for prevention and suppression of Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of migrants of the Ethiopia have not comprehensively included internationally agreed definition of child trafficking. It failed to criminalize smuggling of Ethiopians; it only criminalized smuggling of migrants that has created problem of interpretation to convict smugglers who facilitated irregular migration of Ethiopians to different countries. Thesis also found that specialist investigative capacity has not established as principal law enforcement capacity to human smuggling crime and the investigation do not properly use range of investigative options required to investigate child trafficking. The research has also assured there is no specialist prosecutorial and judicial capacity .The study found that there is huge gap in the protection, assistant and support given to smuggled as witness. The capacity of general law enforcement officers is no well-developed .Finally, study found that there is no ongoing and specialized training based on curricula and syllabi for investigators, prosecutors and judges on the crime of smuggling of migrants. Thus, based on these findings, recommendations are made.

# **ETHIOPIA'S OBLIGATIONS TOWARDS THE RIGHTS OF CHILDREN WITH PRIMARY CAREGIVERS IN PRISON: THE CASE OF WOLAITA ZONE, SNNPR**

**BY: TEFERI NABA YAYA**  
**ADVISOR: KIDUS MESKELE**

## **ABSTRACT**

The Ethiopian Constitution under Art. 36 provides that the child's best interests are of paramount importance in every matter concerning the child. The southern Nation Nationalities' and Peoples Regional States Constitution under Art. 36 provides that the child's best interests are of paramount importance in every matter concerning the child. It is the same to Ethiopian Constitution provisions. This study was Ethiopia's obligations towards the Rights of children with primary caregivers in prison. The study was conducted because the Ethiopian prison establishment proclamation number 365/2003 allows a female inmate with a child maximum age at which a child can remain in prison, which varies from a few months to four years. The study investigated whether children's right to food, education and accommodation are respected in the named sodo prison above. Furthermore, the study also inquired on the challenges faced by the sodo prison in the implementation of policy and laws concerning children living in prison with their incarcerated mothers. This was a qualitative study using a case study design. The data collection methods used were semi-structured interviews, focus group discussions and observations from a sample of (30) respondents. Data was analyzed using thematic approach. The study established that the children living in prison with their mothers are not given food in prison because the dietary scale of the proclamation does not include children. Concerning access to early childhood education the study established that children living in prison have denied access to early childhood education. Furthermore, the study also established that no special separate accommodation was given to incarcerated mothers living with children in both prisons due to shortage of accommodation. Finally, the study established that the prison authorities had challenges in implementing laws and policies concerning children due to contradictions that exist in the laws and also lack of funding from the government. The study concluded that there is gross violation of children's right to food, education and accommodation. The Wolita's prison administration should involve the Social welfare department and non-governmental organizations need to arise to the occasion and improve the welfare of children. The Wolita's prison administration should lobby civil society organizations to build schools for children in prison and also build special mother and child units since there is inadequate funding by the government

**Keywords: Ethiopia's obligations towards the Rights of children with primary caregivers in prison**

# **CUSTOMARY PRACTICE OF DIVORCE IN KAMBATA COMMUNITY AND ITS IMPACT ON WOMEN'S RIGHT TO CUSTODY OF CHILDREN: A PERSPECTIVE FROM HUMAN RIGHTS**

**BY: ZERIHUN SEIFU**

**ADVISOR:DR. AMBALA SHEDREK**

## **ABSTRACT**

This study has made an effort to investigate customary practice of divorce in kambata and women's right to custody of children. For this, methodological convenience qualitative method and non-probability purposive sampling techniques were employed. Study participants' were divorcees, their children, the community elders those have been participated in different customary divorce of marriage, the government offices like: justice office, youth and women affairs and NGO, kmg (kambati menti gazimma) data has been used as point of observation. In addition, in-depth interview with key informants and document analysis were done. Principal causes were found to be prevalence and effects of denying the right of custody of children to women when the marriage ended in customary way in Kambata community. Moreover, the cardinal cause those elders or even the divorcee women herself gives the children custody to husband has been assessed to know the disadvantage of customary/traditional practice in the community. Traditionally, the community believed that the effective and efficient way of bringing up children after the dissolution of marriage granting to husband. The potential problem is the community's lack of knowledge to gender equality, right and interest of women, marginalizing women in the community and biased belief to women and not only the above cause but also in many issues passing decisions in favors of men.

**Keywords:** Customary Practice of divorce in Kambata and its impact on Women's Right to Custody of Children.