



**Wolaita Sodo University
Graduate Studies Directorate**

BOOK OF THESIS ABSTRACTS

Volume I

[2013-2017]

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Wolaita Sodo
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Dedication

This book is dedicated to the late Dr.Amenu Asha, former Vice President for Academic Affairs of Wolaita Sodo University.

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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 Volume I (2013-2017). 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 also offers 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, 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 responsibility.

On behalf of the University and myself, I would like to thank graduate students and their advisors for their contribution, 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 Academic Affairs



Dr. Wondimu Wolde, former VPAA

I am very much delighted to get this opportunity to say few words in this Thesis abstracts book of our university postgraduate (PG) students. Wolaita Sodo University (WSU) is endeavoring to realize its major goal of becoming preferred university in the country by providing quality education, research and technology transfer and community services. Post graduate students at WSU are basically required to conduct original research works that are expected to bridge some knowledge gaps and be able to solve public problems in the country. This book documented thesis abstracts of graduate students. I believe that this book will support the research directions to PG students, faculties and other interested researchers in our locality and in the country at large. In addition, it may serve as a window to display by providing readers with scientifically proven research methodologies, findings and suggested recommendations forwarded by the researchers to solve different problems.

The efforts of committed individuals are well recognized. I would like to thank the source of information (PG students and their advisors). My sincere appreciation goes to the teams in graduate studies directorate especially, Dr. Fanuel Laekemariam, and Dr. Wondimeneh Taye, for their contribution in coordinating, compiling, editing and making ready this first ever book of abstracts for readers.

Wondimu Woldie (PhD)
Vice President for Academic Affairs
October, 2020

Message from the Graduate Studies Director



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

This book documented abstracts from thesis submitted as partial fulfillments of Master's degree in WSU from 2014-2017. 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 (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

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1. College of Agriculture

Agricultural Knowledge Management and Communication

WOMEN EMPOWERMENT THROUGH MICRO FINANCE SERVICES: THE CASE OF OMO MICRO FINANCE IN SODDO ZURIA WOREDA , WOLITA ZONE , SNNPR, ETHIOPIA

BY: WONDIMU MEKONNIN

ADVISOR: DANIEL TEMESGEN (PhD); SEP, 2013

ABSTRACT

From the 1990s, Microfinance comes to be seen as a window of hope by development agencies who largely trail economic development. Such zeal originates from the idea that micro finance can help for achieving two objectives at the same time. It can facilitate poverty reduction through improved quality of life on the one hand, and women's empowerment on the other. When women get access to microfinance services they can better supplement subsistence level of agricultural production. Microfinance interventions may lead to empowerment of women by increasing their incomes and their control over that income, enhancing their knowledge and skills in production and trade, and increasing their participation in household decision making. Women empowerment is one of the crops cutting issues in Ethiopia and an implicit objective of the microfinance model. Though the microfinance program were successful in terms of women outreach, to what level the saving and internal lending community's women members were empowered remained unanswered question. As a result, this study was initiated to fill this research gap. The objectives of the study area were to assess the empowerment status of saving and internal lending communities 'women members in the study area to identify factors affecting women empowerment through Omo Microfinance in the study area. Result of the study revealed that the empowerment status of the savings and credit members sampled respondents is better than the non- members sampled respondents. Results of the descriptive statistics on saving and loan use pattern of the sampled respondents showed that savings and credit members have shown good improvement in their saving behavior and loan management capacity.

Keywords: Microfinance, economic development, Women empowerment.

AVOCADO VALUE CHAIN ANALYSIS IN WOLAITA ZONE: THE CASE OF DAMOT WOYDE AND DAMOT GALE WOREDA'S, SOUTHERN NATION NATIONALITIES AND PEOPLES' REGION, ETHIOPIA

BY: NAKACHEW NEGASH NEFAKO
ADVISOR: BERHANU KUMA (PhD); JUNE, 2014

ABSTRACT

Value chains are the key framework for understanding how inputs and services are brought together and then used to grow, transform, or manufacture a product; how the product then moves physically from producer to customer; and how value increases along the way. The value chain perspective provides an important means to understand business-to-business relationships that connect the chain, mechanisms for increasing efficiency, and ways to enable businesses to increase the productivity and add value. The farmers had marginalized benefit as compared to the final processed juice price having lowest profit margin especially victim of selling avocado with trees in the study area that is why the researcher have chosen this study. The problem and the gap which triggered the researcher to carry this study was that the potential of the study area has not been researched in value chain approach to improve its competitiveness and efficiency. The general objective of the study is to assess the avocado fruit value chain in Wolaita zone. The study has three major specific objectives. The first is to map avocado value chain actors, channels, function, relationships along the value chain in the study area. The second is to analyze the cost-benefit and margins of avocado fruit along the value chain in the study area. The third is to identify determinants of avocado fruit market supply. The study has one dependent variable such as quantity of avocado supplied to the market and it has about eleven independent or explanatory variables such as: age of the HHH, sex of the HHH, education of the HHH, family size of the HH, income of the HH, the number of avocado fruit bearing trees, distance from the market center, access to transport service, access to market information, price of avocado per quintal, number of quintals produced per avocado trees. Multistage, purposive random sampling method was employed to select the sample 100 farm HHs using Yemane formula and 60 traders, processors and consumers are purposively selected which makes the total sample 160 actors. Both primary and secondary sources of the data were used in the study. Both qualitative and quantitative data were used in the study collected through FGD, key informant and designed questionnaires from concerned actors. Both descriptive statistics and econometrics analysis through MLRM was employed to analyze the data and measure the effect of explanatory variable on dependent variable. As a result, the major determinant factors which affected the quantity of avocado supplied to the market significantly are: number of fruit bearing avocado trees, number of quintals produced per avocado tree, price of a quintal of avocado in birr and number of household members. The rank of percentage share of marketing margin among processors, small retailers, assemblers, producers, wholesalers, and large retailers are 71.2%, 8.33%, 6.55%, 4.77%, 3.57%, 2.98%, and 2.38% respectively in descending order. It is therefore recommended that policies, programs, strategies should focus on improvement of the major determinant factors by increasing the production and productivity of avocado in the study area in competitive avocado price with especial intervention on creation of modern and scientific input and seedling supply to change the current traditional production system. In addition to this, improving marketing and processing of avocado cottage, micro and small industries by creating collective bargaining and processing power for famers in organized cooperative systems are other intervention areas to improve competitiveness.

Keywords: Avocado, Chain actors, Gross margin, Marketing channels, Value chain analysis.

ANALYSIS OF FOOD INSECURITY DETERMINANTS AND COPING STRATEGIES AT FARMER HOUSEHOLD LEVEL: THE CASE OF DUGUNA FANGO WOREDA, SOUTHERN NATIONS, NATIONALITIES AND PEOPLES REGIONAL STATE

BY: TESHOME MOLISO DUBUSHO
ADVISOR: D.SUNDARAA RAJAN (Prof); MARCH, 2014

ABSTRACT

Though effort has been made by the government and non-governmental organizations to alleviate food security condition in the world, still millions of people are suffering from food shortage around the world. Over the past three decades, Ethiopia has been challenged by lack of food security. Food shortage in Duguna Fango Woreda is the chronic problem of the society. The main objective of this study was to analyze food security determinants and coping strategies in the rural farm households in study Woreda. Multi-stage sampling and probability proportionate to sample size was used to select 4 kebeles and 150 sampled households. Primary and secondary data's were collected by trained enumerators using interview schedule, focus group discussion, and key informant interview. The collected data was analyzed by using descriptive statistics, χ^2 and t-test, and binary logit regression model. Qualitative data's collected through FGD and key informant interviews were also analyzed by using frequencies and percentages and triangulated with the quantitative data's. The study result revealed that 66% of the farm households in the study area were food insecure. From the total 16 variables, 9 were found to be statistically significant to determine food security situation of farm households. These are age of household head, family size, ox holding, household total income, access to irrigation, land degradation, credit access, extension service and market distance. 12 coping strategies were used by the farm households during food deficit times. The major ones are reduced number and size of meals, sale of live stock, and sale of fire wood, purchase of less preferred crops and borrowing of grain or cash from relatives. Based on these results, it is recommended that any development intervention should give emphasis to improvement of total income, land productivity, institutional support systems and action based awareness on impact of large family size.

Keywords: Food Insecurity, Determinants, Farmer Households, Binary Logit Model.

ANALYSIS OF LIVELIHOOD OF FARMING HOUSEHOLDS: THE CASE OF OFA DISTRICT, SOUTH NATION, NATIONALITIES AND PEOPLES, REGION, ETHIOPIA

BY: ROBEL ORSANGO KANIDO

ADVISOR: D.SUNDARAA RAJAN (Prof.); JUNE, 2014

ABSTRACT

The sustainability of livelihood in farming households is not yet a fully achieved agenda in developing Countries like Ethiopia. Most of the farming households in Offa District in Wolaita Zone remain vulnerable to various man-made and natural shocks due to the fact that Offa district was declared by the government as one of food insecure districts at national level. The research was designed in a structure of having three specific objectives; then the qualitative and quantitative data gathered by using interview schedules and SPSS version 16.0 used for model regression and the findings based recommendation materialized. Having the general objective of analyzing the livelihood choices of farming HHs in the study area as AG (Y0), AG+OF (Y1), AG+NF (Y2) and AG+OF+NF (Y3) that was analyzed through three specific objectives viz. to assess the trends and patterns of livelihoods, to investigate the factors that hinder the capabilities of farming HHs to ensure their livelihoods sustainably and to find out the adopted coping strategies in the study area. 150 HHHs were selected from three different agro-ecologies by PPS through simple random sampling method and the quantitative data were collected by using semi-structured interview schedule while the qualitative data were collected by using a check-list through Focus Group Discussions and Personal Interviews. The quantitative data analysis was done by application of descriptive and inferential statistics and the significance of every explanatory variable upon the dependent variable was tested by multi-nominal logit model. The qualitative data analysis typically follows the path of aggregating the words in categories of information and presenting the diversity of ideas gathers and the triangulation with quantitative data conducted. Out of the 18 independent variables used in this study the following independent variables affected the livelihood strategies adopted by the sample units in different probability levels (less than 1%,5% and 10%) depending upon the livelihood options (Y0/Y1/Y2/Y3) adopted by the sampling units. They were: sex of the HHHs, educational level of the HHHs, the family size, land size, frequency of extension contact, credit use, input use, membership in cooperative, receiving remittance, radio ownership, the number of oxen owned by HHHs, irrigation availability, farmers perception toward soil fertility, and annual income of HHs. Based on these conclusions policy recommendations are put forward such as awareness creation in the study area on the involvement of both sexes in the choices of livelihood strategies. MoA Office in the study area should make it mandatory for the DAs who work in the study area to meet the farmers at least three times a week supported by attendance sheets, District and Zonal offices should consult the credit providing organization in the study and advise them to release the credits to the farmers in time so that they could use the credit for agricultural purposes, and Kebele, District and MoA offices should advise the farmers by highlighting the benefits and advantages of becoming members in cooperatives.

Keywords: Livelihood, Livelihood Strategies, Sustainability, Dependent and independent Variables, Probability Level, Significance

AN ANALYSIS OF SMALL- SCALE IRRIGATION SCHEME UTILIZATION STATUS BY FARMING HOUSEHOLDS: THE CASE OF ELLA IRRIGATION SCHEME, HUMBO DISTRICT, WOLAITA ZONE, SNNPR, ETHIOPIA

**BY: FIREW WANA FOLLA
ADVISOR: DR. SENAPATHY.M (PhD); SEP, 2014**

ABSTRACT

Small-scale Irrigation Scheme has a vital role in assisting the development of sustainable agriculture in Ethiopia. More number of Small-scale Irrigation schemes was developed in the country including Ella Small scale Irrigation Scheme, considering the reality that irrigation is the obvious response to low agricultural productivity. The objectives of this research are to assess the current Irrigation scheme utilization status of the farming households and to identify the factors which affect the farming households in utilizing the scheme. The total selected sample size consisting of both Irrigators and Non-irrigators farming households including male and female. The sample size was 100 household heads selected through simple random sampling technique based on probability proportional to size. The sample size was determined by the researcher because of its representativeness at 10% from 872HHs. The data were both quantitative and qualitative. The quantitative data were collected by using structured interview schedule while the qualitative data were collected by using a checklist through Focus Group Discussion and Personal interviews with Key Informants. The kebele was selected purposively by considering the existence of Small-scale Irrigation Scheme and relative accessibility as well as study area was well known by researcher since it was one of the project areas for the researcher to work on. The secondary data was collected from different published and unpublished research works done by other researchers in similar or related topics and from different stakeholders who directly or indirectly work on the development of small-scale irrigation schemes as well as different records of the government offices. Having collected data, it was analyzed by three statistical ways of data analysis these were: Descriptive statistics such as mean, standard deviation, frequency and percentage. The inferential statistics was employed to measure the degree of significant association of independent (explanatory) variables on dependent variable. Irrigating households are in good status in socio-economic situation than non-irrigating households. Finally, econometric model employed was Binary Logit model to examine the utilization of Small-scale Irrigation by farming households and factors that affect households not to utilize the irrigation scheme under the study. The result of Binary Logit model indicates educational level of HHs, family size, landholding, livestock holding, frequency of extension contact, access to input supply, occupation of HHs and conflict over irrigation water utilization affected utilization of irrigation water. The research findings provided the following recommendations: strengthening practical adult education, efficient labor utilization of active family members, cultivation of high value crops and vegetables that produced and harvested within short duration, keeping their livestock from diseases and planting grasses for their forage along irrigated plot of farm, frequent monitoring and evaluation of DAs at least twice a week, providing agricultural input at right cropping time, establishing agro based -industries, strengthening Water Users Association and Conflict Resolution Committees etc.

Keywords: Small-scale Irrigation Scheme, Water Utilization Status, Water Users Association.

RURAL HOUSEHOLDS' FOOD INSECURITY AND COPING STRATEGIES: THE CASE OF SODO ZURIA WOREDA, WOLAITA ZONE, SNNPRS, ETHIOPIA

BY: LEMLEMNEH ZEKARIAS
ADVISOR: ENDRIAS GETA (PhD); MAY, 2015

ABSTRACT

Even though efforts have been made by the government and non-governmental organizations to alleviate the food insecurity condition in Ethiopia; still millions of people are suffering from food shortage. Food shortage in Sodo Zuria Woreda is the chronic problem of the society. The main objective of the study was to assess the Rural Households' Food Insecurity and Coping Strategies in the study Woreda. Both primary and secondary data were collected. Primary data were collected from sample households by using structured interview schedule and focus group discussions by checklist and secondary data were collected from Woreda and zonal sector reports, records and studies. One hundred twenty households were directly interviewed and 2 focus group discussions comprising 5-8 people from different categories were involved in the selected kebeles to collect the qualitative data. Key informants from Woreda sector offices, Kebele Administrations, elders, religious leaders were also interviewed for this study. Simple random sampling and probability proportionate to size was used to select 4 kebeles and 120 sample households. The collected data were analyzed by using descriptive statistics, chi-square and t-tests and econometric model which binary logit model was used. Qualitative data were analyzed by using frequencies, percentages and triangulated with the quantitative data. The study result revealed that 39.17% of rural households in the study area were food insecure. Variables such as educational level of the household head, family size, TLU, land holding, credit access, input utilizations and irrigation access were found to affect food insecurity significantly. Different coping strategies were used by the rural households during the food deficit times. The major ones are reductions of meal, using food aids, sells of household assets, borrowing money to purchase food, selling livestock and working as daily laborers. Based on the result of the study, it is recommended that any development interventions should give emphasis to improvement of the livestock productions, access to land, institutional supporting systems and action based awareness on impact of large family size.

Keywords: Food insecurity, rural households, coping strategies, Binary Logit Model.

PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN IN AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES IN SODO ZURIA WORDA, WOLAITA ZONE, ETHIOPIA

**BY: SINTAYEHU SIKLE ANTE
ADVISOR: BERHANU KUMA (PhD), JUNE 2015**

ABSTRACT

Agriculture can be an important engine for growth and poverty reduction. But the sector is underperforming in many countries in part because women, who are often a crucial resource in agriculture economy, face limitation that reduces their productive role. The present research study focused on participation of women in agricultural activities in Sodo Zuria Woreda, Wolaita Zone, Southern Nation Nationalities and people Region, Ethiopia. The study generated the required data from 120 respondents selected from four kebeles/villages using probability sampling technique. Both qualitative and quantitative data were collected, and then the data were analyzed using descriptive statistics and ordered Logit Model. Mean difference, percentage, one-way ANOVA, spearman correlation and chi-square test were used with ordered logit model to analyze the data. The Ordered Logit regression result indicated that, livestock ownership, agricultural extension service, household income, marital status, access to financial service and decision making power of women in input usage significantly affect the role of women in agriculture. Access to credit service showed negative but significant effect on women's participation in agriculture activities. However, livestock ownership, agricultural extension service, household income, marital status, access to financial service and decision making power of women in input usage of respondents had significant effect but positive relationship to women's participation. Lack of training, extension services, cultural constraints and financial problems emerged as main problems encountered by women engaged in agriculture activities. These were the major causes of dissatisfaction among women involved in agriculture activities.

Keywords: Women, Participation, agriculture, Decision making, ordered Logit Model

HOUSEHOLDS LIVELIHOOD STRATEGY CHOICE: THE CASE OF VISIONFUND MICROFINANCE IN SODO ZURIA WOREDA, WOLAITA ZONE, SOUTHERN NATIONS NATIONALITIES AND PEOPLES REGIONAL STATE, ETHIOPIA

BY: HABTE BERHANU
ADVISOR: S. NAKKIRAN (PROF); APRIL, 2016

ABSTRACT

A significant proportion of rural households livelihood strategy choice were pursuing diversified set of off-farm or non-farm livelihood activates by accessing credit service from microfinance; but, the prominent contribution of microfinance in supporting the rural household livelihood strategy choice in Ethiopia. Therefore this particular study was proposed with the aim of identifying the key contribution of microfinance in facilitating rural households' livelihood in Sodo Zuria district of Wolaita Zone. Sampling technique was employed to select 125 households. Primary data were collected from sample households using interview schedule, focus group discussion, and key informant interview. Both descriptive and econometrics analysis were carried out. Descriptive analysis show that, sex, age of the respondent, education level of the household, dependency ratio, family size, group loan methodology, participation in social mobilization, participation in business development service, incentive service, membership experience in microfinance, and proximity to the nearest were significantly influenced the choices of livelihood strategies of sample households at less than 1%, 5% and 10% probability levels. Multinomial logistic regression model was implied to identify the factors determining the choices of rural household livelihood strategies and out of 17 explanatory variables tested in model, 9 variables were significantly influenced choices of livelihood strategies of rural households positively and negatively. Accordingly, group loan methodology, social mobilization, local leadership participation in microfinance, saving, loan size, membership experience in microfinance, product diversification were influenced positively whereas interest rate, and proximity to the nearest influenced negatively and significantly the choices of rural households livelihood strategies in farm plus off-farm, farm plus non-farm and the combination of farm plus off-farm plus non-farm at 1%, 5% and 10% probability level. Based on these findings gender mainstreaming in to all agendas of rural development, improving livestock breed, improved access to affordable credit services, improving market linkages, rural households capacity building, improved access to off-farm and non-farm livelihood alternatives, and expansion of technical and vocational training centers are possible areas of interventions that policy makers and development practitioners, government, NGOs and other relevant stakeholders should take policy measure.

Keywords: Livelihood Diversification, Microfinance, Multinomial logit model, Wolaita, Ethiopia

FARMERS' AGRONOMIC PRACTICE AND RODENT PROBLEM MANAGEMENT IN THE DAMOT GALE AND HUMBO DISTRICTS OF WOLAITA ZONE, SNNPRS, ETHIOPIA

BY: MOGES GOGLE ZENGELE
ADVISOR: ENDRIAS GETA (PhD); NOV, 2016

ABSTRACT

Rodents Are One Of The Most Important Vertebrate Pests That Damage Crops In The Field And Storage. They can Cause Significant Impacts on People's Livelihood through Contamination, Crop and Material Damage and Transmissions of Diseases. The Objective of the Study Was To Document Farmers' Agronomic Practice and Rodent Problem Management in the Damot Gale and Humbo Districts of Wolaita Zone, SNNPRS, and Ethiopia for this purpose this study used semi-structured interview questionnaires was administrated to 125 randomly selected farmer household heads in Damot Gale and Humbo Districts. Focus group discussions with model farmers, agricultural experts and elders was conducted to supplement the data collected from farmer's agronomic practice and rodent pests problem managements. The result indicated that the three most affected crops by the rodents in the study area where wheat (Triticum Species 1st, Maize (Zea mays 2nd and Harry Coat Bean 3rd). Although rodents' affects crops from seedling up to storage; farmers in two districts perform rodent control activities only during maturation and harvest. Majority of the farmers indicate that rodent pests caused significantly reduction in crop yield (37.2%) and there was also poor agronomic practice and management was of rodent pests in the study area. Moreover, the result showed that the rodent pests' causes crop reduction problem, food and water contaminations; and also the result showed Cat 52% trapping, 12% rodenticide 10% are 1st, 2nd and 3rd controlling method respectively. There was no corporation among farmers in the controlling rodent pests. As a result their impact was very high in the study area. Therefore, it was recommended that all agricultural stockholders and farmers should be involved in rodent protection scale-up from private to group to save their crops and material damages in the study area.

Keywords: Farmers', agronomic, practice, Rodent, Damot Gale, Humbo.

Rural Development and Planning

RURAL HOUSEHOLD LIVELIHOOD STRATEGY CHOICES: THE CASE OF SODO ZURIA DISTRICT, WOLAITA ZONE, SOUTHERN NATIONS NATIONALITIES AND PEOPLES' REGIONAL STATE, ETHIOPIA

BY: DENEKE DARCHO KAKE
ADVISOR: YISHAK GECHO (PhD); JUNE, 2015

ABSTRACT

A significant proportion of rural households were pursuing off-farm or non-farm livelihood activities; but, the prominent roles of off-farm and non-farm income generating activities that determine the abilities of rural household's choices of livelihood strategies in Ethiopia has received little attention despite its increasing threat over the poor. Therefore, this particular study was proposed with the aim of identifying the rural households' livelihood strategies and its determinants in Sodo Zuria district of Wolaita Zone. A multistage sampling technique was employed to select 123 households. Primary data were collected from sample households using interview schedule, focus group discussion, and key informant interview. Both descriptive and econometrics analysis were carried out. The descriptive analysis revealed that, age, sex, family size, dependency ratio, training and education level of the household, agro-ecology and cultivated land size, livestock holding, use of chemical fertilizer, membership to cooperatives, social leadership, annual cash income, extension contact and market proximity were significantly influenced the choices of livelihood strategies of sample households at less than 1%, 5% and 10% probability levels. The wealth ranking exercise by the community showed that, 48.7%, 35%, and 16.3% of the households were poor, medium and better off respectively. The rural households in the study area were pursuing agriculture, agriculture + off-farm, agriculture + non-farm and agriculture + off-farm + non-farm livelihood strategies. In the study area about 39.1% households were engaged in farm alone, 19.5% households were pursuing agriculture + off-farm, 32.5% households were pursuing agriculture + non-farm and the rest 8.9% households were combining agriculture with off-farm and non-farm livelihood alternatives. The income portfolio revealed that agriculture plays a leading role by contributing 64.7% of the total income of sample household; whereas, off/non-farm activities contribute for about 35.3% of the household's income. Multinomial logistic regression model was implied to identify the factors determining the choices of rural household livelihood strategies and out of 19 explanatory variables tested in model, 13 variables were significantly influenced choices of livelihood strategies of rural households positively and negatively. Accordingly, cultivated land size, livestock holding, age, sex of the household head, agro-ecology and market proximity were influenced negatively; whereas education level of the household head, credit use, training participation, involvement in social leadership, household total cash income and membership to cooperatives were influenced positively the choices of rural households livelihood strategies in agriculture + off-farm, agriculture + non-farm and the combination of agriculture + off-farm + non-farm at 1%, 5% and 10% probability level. Based on these findings gender mainstreaming in to all agendas of rural development, improving livestock breed, improved access to affordable credit services, improving market linkages, rural households capacity building, improved access to off-farm and non-farm livelihood alternatives, and expansion of technical and vocational training centers are possible areas of interventions that policy makers and development practitioners, government, NGOs and other relevant stakeholders should take policy measure.

Keywords: *Livelihood Strategies, Rural Households*

ANALYSIS OF RURAL WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN MICROFINANCE SERVICES: THE CASE OF BOLOSO BOMBE WOREDA OMO MICROFINANCE, WOLAITA ZONE, ETHIOPIA

BY: ESHETU MATEWOS
ADVISOR: SENAPTHY M. (PhD); JUNE, 2015

ABSTRACT

In developing countries, among the poor, rural women are the poorest and more vulnerable. Many microcredit programmers' have targeted one of the most vulnerable groups in society, women, who are in the households that own little or no asset. This study focuses on rural women clients in Omo Microfinance Institution in Boloso Bombe Woreda. The objectives of the study were to assess the current status of women's participation in Omo microfinance service and to determine factors that affect women participation in microfinance services. Purposive, Multistage sampling and was used to select 3 kebeles and 100 sampled respondents. For the purpose of this study primary and secondary data were collected using interview schedule, focus group discussion and key informants' interview. The collected data were analyzed using inferential statistics, chi-square, t- test of order logit regression model. Descriptive statistics such as frequency like mean, standard deviation and percentages were used to analyze and summarize the data collected from the sampled respondents. Qualitative data collected were triangulated with the quantitative data. The participation status of women has been measured by calculating the score value given to the activities and women were categorized into low, medium and high for 0-6, 7-12 and 13-18 score value of the respondents respectively. These levels of categories are set in the bases of participation index. The findings of the study revealed that out of the 16 hypothesized variables 7 were found to be statistically significant to determine the level of women participation. It is also indicated in the study that 16% of women are in low level of participation, 49%, are in medium level of participation and, 35% of the women are in high level of participation. On the other hands, age, family size, educational level, livestock ownership, household income, land size and perception were significant factors that affected women participation in microfinance activities. From these seven significant variables, age and perception are positively affecting but the other variables affecting negatively. So based on the findings, policy makers or any concerned body should give emphases to factors affecting women's participation in Omo microfinance so as to upgrade the level of women participation in microfinance services in the study area.

Keywords: Microfinance activities, women, participation, and ordered logit

**DETERMINANTS OF HOUSEHOLD LIVELIHOOD STRATEGIES
CHOICE THE CASE OF AMARO DISTRICTS OF SEGEN AREA
PEOPLES ZONE, SNNPRS, ETHIOPIA**

**BY: GETACHEW ASEFA MEKONEN
ADVISOR: ENDRIAS GETA (PhD); FEB, 2015**

ABSTRACT

The study analyzed the existing livelihood strategies practiced and determinants of household livelihood strategies choice in Amaro district, Segen Area People Zone, Southern Nations Nationalities and people's regional state. Multistage sampling including both purposive and stratified, simple random and proportion to population size sampling was used to select four sample kebeles from three agro ecological areas and 120 sample respondents. Data were collected using interview schedule, key informant interviews and focus group discussion. Primary data were collected from randomly selected households from each sample kebele. Descriptive statistics and binary logistic regression of econometric model were used to analyze the collected data. The study revealed that 72.5% and 27.5% of the study area household pursue agriculture only and agriculture and others (off farm and non-farm) livelihood strategies respectively. Agriculture only is the main household livelihood strategies. Binary logistic regression estimate is indicated that the age, education, sex, family size, dependency ratio, farm input credit access, remittance, livestock holding, membership of cooperatives, social network and agro ecology are not significant to determine household livelihood strategies choice. Distance from market center, and land holding of households determine household livelihood strategies choice significantly at different probability level. The determinant variable, Distance from nearest market place is related with road problems of the households (key informant interviews and focus group discussion) said road problem is the critical problem for Amaro district household which needs priority concern from government and non-governmental organizations.

Keywords: Amaro, Household, Livelihood strategies.

**ADOPTION OF MODERN HIVE BEEKEEPING TECHNOLOGY: THE
CASE OF KACHA-BIRRA WOREDA, KEMBATA TEMBARO ZONE,
SOUTHERN NATIONS, NATIONALITIES AND PEOPLES REGION,
ETHIOPIA**

BY: AKILILU MULATU

ADVISOR: DR.M. SENAPATHY (PhD); Sep, 2016

ABSTRACT

Despite the fact that the country has a long established practice of beekeeping and is highly suitable for sustaining a large number of bee colonies, traditional beekeeping does not make use of the improved equipment and modern techniques. The objectives of this study were to assess the level of adoption of the Modern Hive technology by the farmers and to identify factors affecting the adoption of the Modern Hive technology in Kacha birra Woreda. It was based on the data obtained from 89 respondents selected by using multi-stage sampling technique as well as Focus Group Discussions and Key Informant Interviews. A binary logit regression model and descriptive statistics were used for the analysis of the data gathered. Qualitative data collected through FGD and key informant interviews were also analyzed by using frequencies and percentages and triangulated with the quantitative data. The model result indicated that adoption of Modern Hive Beekeeping Technology was influenced by various factors such as educational level of respondents, land size, extension contact, access of credit and market. Based on these result, it is recommended that the livestock and fish resource development office has to find ways by which the illiterate respondents of the community can better benefit from the adoption of modern hive beekeeping technology, should develop a strategy to benefit farmers who have big land size from modern hive beekeeping technology, extension contact for farmers before technology innovation leads to better adoption of technology, strongly advised to link a strategy with microfinance institution by which the farmers who did not get credit can better benefit from the adoption of technology, have to develop the strategies that promote the adoption of technology among no market access.

Keywords: Modern Hive Beekeeping Technology

ASSESSMENT OF THE EFFECT OF PRODUCTIVE SAFTY NET PUBLIC WORK PROGRAMME ON CHILDREN'S TIME USE: THE CASE OF BOLOSO SORE WOREDA, WOLAITA ZONE, ETHIOPIA

BY: AYELE TESHOME

ADVISOR: BERHANU KUMA (PhD); Nov, 2016

ABSTRACT

Public works programs, a form of social protection that remains common in sub-Saharan Africa and India, provide households with income transfers in exchange for participation in labor-intensive work projects. Little is known about how they affect child welfare. An important difference between public works and other social protection programs is that the labor requirement in public works leads to substitution effects that can be detrimental to child welfare. Public works programs directly increase demand for household labor and may alter the intra household division of labor between adults and children in ways that could adversely affect both schooling and child labor. The objectives of the study were to assess the effect of PSNP public work programmed on child labor and schooling and factors to identify PSNP public work participant households substitute their children at Boloso Sore Woreda in Wolaita zone. Qualitative and quantitative approaches were used to collect data. By using Yamane's formula 120 sample households selected with simple random sampling methods Primary data were collected from continuous three months of public work participant children attendance sheets from selected kebeles, observation of school attendance, drop out, truancy, grade to age and school enrollment as well as 120 sample households using structured interview schedule. Secondary data were obtained from review of reports at the regional level, review of related literature, and Woreda-level information on child labor and schooling in PSNP public work and background profile of the study area. Descriptive statistics were employed for analysis purpose to meet the stated objectives. Hence, in the study area, demographic factors such as age of the households, sex of the households, large household size in AE, large dependency ratio affected child labor. Household incomes, land size and PWP transfer negatively contribute to child labor. With this information in mind, this study finds that an insufficiency of PSNP transfers forced households to send their children to work for public work. The schooling of children engaged in public work and domestic chores has been affected and in some cases they have been forced to drop out of school altogether. The existing PSNP could be improved in such a way that it provides Direct Support for school children so that their schooling may not be hampered. But it can be argued that the PNSP on its own cannot ensure children's schooling. Though it protects many children from hunger, the PSNP fails to ensure food security, contributes little to poverty reduction and does not guarantee that children attend school. Ensuring children's schooling and labor thinking is beyond the PNSP.

Keywords: Child labor, Child Schooling, Participation, Boloso Sore, Public work, Direct Support.

DETERMINANTS OF WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE ACTIVITIES: THE CASE OF SODO ZURIA WOREDA, WOLAITA ZONE, SOUTHERN NATION NATIONALITIES AND PEOPLES' REGION, ETHIOPIA

**BY: BIRTUKAN ESAYAS
ADVISOR: YISHAK GECHO (PhD); NOV, 2016**

ABSTRACT

The objectives of the research were (1) to study the extent of women's participation in agricultural cooperatives (2) to investigate the factors affecting women's participation in agricultural cooperatives. 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 convenience. In the second stage three sample agricultural cooperatives out of eight were selected purposively in consideration of their viability. In the third stage a total of 120 sample respondents were selected by simple random sampling based on PPS. Interview schedule was designed and data was collected through this interview and Focus Group Discussion. The level of women's participation in agricultural cooperatives was measured by calculating the score values of the participation index. Accordingly, the level of women's participation was high in some of the identified activities such as participation in general meeting, election/voting, approving by law/rules, and purchasing agricultural inputs whereas it was low in activities like working as committee member and selling the produces. Based on the mean score values women were categorized into low (27.5), medium (53.3), and high (19.2) participation groups. Percentage, mean difference, one way ANOVA, spearman correlation, and chi-square test were used with the ordered logit model for data analysis. Out of 14 hypothesized variables seven: number of shareholding, farm land size, possession of farm ox, distance to cooperative service center, members' perception towards their cooperative and its management, educational level, and access to cooperative training were found significant to the dependent variable. Increasing effort in integrating different activities focusing on women empowerment by different bodies, monitoring the realization of cooperative values of equity, equality, and proportional benefits to women, continuous education and training to women to improve their self-esteem, and placing additional attention to gender mainstreaming in cooperative sector are suggested to improve the participation of women in agricultural cooperatives.

Keywords: Agricultural Cooperative, Women, Participation, Ordered logit model

**CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF RURAL TO URBAN
MIGRATION: THE CASE OF DARA MALO WOREDA, GAMO GOFA
ZONE, SOUTHERN NATIONS NATIONALITIES AND PEOPLES
REGION, ETHIOPIA**

**BY: KEBEDE KACHARO KANO
ADVISOR: DR. M.SENAPATHY (PhD); NOV, 2016**

ABSTRACT

The primary aim of this study was to examine the significance of push and pull factors contributing for rural-urban migration and its implication on the place of origin as well as the destination among the migrants of Daramalo Woreda to Wacha town. The study further focused on the analysis of major factors for migration to Wacha; the characteristics of migrants; challenges they faced at the destination and positive and negative aspects of migration. In order to carry out this study, both quantitative and qualitative methods were employed. Instruments like structured questionnaire, semi-structured interview, focus group discussion and field observations were widely employed. To this end, a total of 150 migrants, out of which 86 were male and 64 female were selected through purposive snow ball sampling technique for the questionnaire survey. Thus, the data obtained from the participants were analyzed by descriptive statistics. In addition, qualitative data were collected and analyzed to triangulate the quantitative data in descriptive forms as well. The study basis one or combinations of characteristics, such as: age, gender, education, marital status, parents economic condition, family size and head of the household they came from accordingly and predominantly youth, among others are more migratory than children and the aged. Most of them were students and some others were unemployed before migration and currently working as street vendors and daily laborers in different sectors. The migration rate was found significantly higher for those who were at the primary school level of educational attainment and belonging to the age group of 15-30 followed by 31-45 years at the first period family size and land size are the main factors.

Keywords: Daramalo Woreda, Wacha town, Gamo Gofa Zone, Migrants, Migration.

ANALYSIS OF RURAL HOUSEHOLD FOOD SECURITY STATUS, ITS DETERMINANTS AND COPING STRATEGY: THE CASE OF BOLOSO SORE WOREDA, WOLAITA ZONE, SNNPR

BY: ABEBAYEHU MUNEA
ADVISOR: YISHAK GECHO (PhD); NOV, 2016

ABSTRACT

The objective of this study was to assess households' food security status and identify major factors determining rural household food security in the study area. Household local coping strategies were also studied. Multi-stage sampling techniques were employed to select the sample households. First Boloso Sore Woreda was selected purposively. Secondly, out of 29 rural kebeles in the Woreda, four Kebeles were selected using simple random sampling techniques. Simple random sampling technique was also administered to select the total 123 sample households from each sampled kebeles. The combinations of qualitative and quantitative approaches were employed to collect data. The data sources for the research were both primary and secondary. The primary data were collected from 123 sample households using interview schedule, key informant interview, focus group discussion and direct observations. Secondary data were obtained from review of reports at regional level, review of related literature, and Woreda level information on food security and background profile of the study area. Descriptive statistics and econometric methods were employed for analysis purpose to meet the stated objectives. The sample households were classified into food secure and food insecure groups based on the minimum recommended calorie (2100 kcal) consumed through home production or other means. The survey result of this study indicated that, from total sample households 59.3 % were food secure and 40.7% were food insecure. The descriptive statistics result revealed that there was a significant difference between the food secure and food insecure households on 11 of the 16 variables. A logit regression model result revealed that among the 16 factors hypothesized to influence food security, 7 variables were statistically significant with the hypothesized sign as determinants of household food insecurity in the study area. These were, household size in AE, dependency ratio, number of oxen owned, livestock holding in TLU, participation in off farm employment, frequency of extension contact and membership to cooperative organizations. Farm households reported to have employed different coping strategies including consuming less preferred food staples, selling productive equipment and livestock, and food aid. Therefore, this study recommends that appropriate policy measures to be taken towards limiting household size as well as dependent population size through adequate health extension services, supporting rural households to have their oxen through provision of appropriate credit services, improving livestock sector with proper forage development as well as expanding veterinary service and disease control programs, capacitating development agents (DAs) through training and other necessary material and empowerment of cooperative organizations to better serve the rural households.

Keywords: Binary logit model; food security; rural households; coping strategies; Ethiopia.

ANALYSIS OF RURAL HOUSEHOLD RESILIENCE TO FOOD INSECURITY: THE CASE OF DAMOT PULASA DISTRICT, WOLAITA ZONE, SOUTHERN ETHIOPIA

By: FIKRU BEYENE
ADVISOR: SENAPATHY M. (PhD); SEP, 2016

ABSTRACT

This particular research examines the rural household resilience to food insecurity using cross-sectional data in four kebeles of Demote Pulasa district of Wolaita Zone, Southern Ethiopia. The objective of this research was to assess the current levels of rural household resilience to food insecurity and to analyse the key determinants of the rural household resilience to food insecurity in the study area. Multi stage sampling technique was employed to generate data from 187 sampled household heads. Data was collected by using key informant interview, focus group discussion and interview schedule. The collected data were analyzed by using descriptive statistics, household resilience index, and econometric model. Categorical variables and continuous variables were analyzed by using χ^2 -test and one way ANOVA respectively. The dependent variable, Household resilience to Food Insecurity, was measured by Household Resilience Index using by Principal Component Analysis resulted from five variables i.e. Income, Food expenditure, Crop held in stock, Precautionary assets and Investment in cash savings. The study employed 18 Independent variables. Moreover, after computing the descriptive statistics, ordered probit regression was used to identify the key determinants of household resilience to food insecurity. The findings of the survey result revealed that 57.2% were Non-resilient, 18.2% Moderately Resilient, 15.0% Resilient and 9.6% Highly Resilient. Ordered probit model estimation result showed family size, diversity of income source, livestock ownership, use of improved seed with fertilizer, access to credit service, and assistance received were the six significant explanatory variables and determinants of the household resilience to food insecurity at 95%CI or $P < 0.05$. Based on the significant explanatory variables findings of this study, stakeholders should focus on the concerns of household resilience to food insecurity as large extents of residents were Non-resilient at the study area. Moreover, attention should be given to key predictors indicated as highly linked with resilience to food insecurity at any direction in this study.

Keywords: Food Insecurity; Ordered Probit; Principal Component Analysis; Resilience

**DETERMINANTS OF ADOPTION OF MODERN BEEKEEPING
TECHNOLOGY THE CASE OF MIRAB ABAYA WOREDA, GAMO
GOFA ZONE, SNNPR, ETHIOPIA**

**BY: BINEYAM GIRMA
ADVISOR: YISHAK G (PhD); SEP, 2016**

ABSTRACT

Beekeeping activity has a very long history of practice in Ethiopia. The country is the leading honey producer in Africa and among the ten high producers in the world. Beekeeping activity is one among the agricultural practice by mid altitude farmers of the Mirab abaya Woreda. The objective of this research paper is to assess determinants of modern bee keeping technology adoption in Mirab abaya Woreda, Gamo Gofa Zone, SNNP Region. In the first stage Out of 23 kebeles in the Woreda 10 kebeles were selected purposively based on the potential of adopting modern beehives. In the second stage out of 10 kebeles, 4 were selected by using simple random sampling methods. After selection of sample kebeles and obtaining sample frame, the household were stratified into adopters and non-adopters of improved box hives. Based on their probability proportional to size principle, 54 adopters and 82 and non-adopters were taken for the study through systematic sampling method. The data were collected through structured questionnaire interview and was analyzed using descriptive statistics, and logistic regression. The binary logistic regression result revealed that education in the household, household size, access to credit, number of extension contact and beekeeping training significantly affected the modern beehive adoption at 0.05 significance level. Age of respondent, gender of respondent, education level of respondent, total land size owned by the respondent, TLU, practices of off-farm activity and belongingness to cooperative member does not significantly affect the adoption of modern hive technology. Constraints impeding the adoption and expansion of the modern hives were inaccessibility of modern hives in their vicinity and expensiveness of hives. For better technology dissemination and ease of access the modern hives training local craft men and beekeepers in the locality with modern beehives manufacture is essential. Modern beekeeping technology introducing development actors in the study area should see household demographic and socioeconomic characters in their beneficiaries' selection.

**ASSESSMENT OF FARMERS' PERCEPTION AND CHOICE OF
ADAPTATION STRATEGIES TO CLIMATE CHANGE: IN THE CASE
OF CHENCHA WOREDA, GAMO GOFA ZONE, SNNPR, ETHIOPIA**

**BY: TSEGAYE ESSEYE
ADVISOR: YISHAK GECHO (PhD); NOV, 2016**

ABSTRACT

Climate change is expected to have serious environmental, institutional, economic, and social impacts on Ethiopia. In particular, rural farmers, whose livelihoods depend on the use of natural resources, are likely to bear the adverse impacts. The extent to which these impacts are felt depends in large part on the extent of adaptation in response to climate change. This study investigates whether these smallholder farmers in Chenchu recognize climate change and, consequently, adapt to it in their agricultural activities. The study also investigates the factors influencing their choice of adaptation methods. Data was collected from 100 farmers, to get the number of respondents using stratified sampling the Woreda categorized in to 2 agro ecological zones and 2 kebeles were selected through simple random sampling procedure and then 100 respondents were selected using systematic random sampling for the farming season 2014/15–2015/16. The study examines how farmer perceptions correspond with climate data recorded at meteorological stations at Chenchu and analyzes farmers' adaptation responses to climate change and variability. The major significant determinants of adaptation strategy choice among alternatives are: agro ecological zone, age of household head, education status of the household, farm size of household, extension service, use of credit, farming experience of the household, temperature, and rainfall. A multinomial logit (MNL) model is used to examine the determinants of adaptation to climate change and variability. The statistical analysis of the climate data shows that temperature has increased over the years and Rainfall is characterized by large inter-annual variability and approximately half of the farmers have adjusted their farming practices to account for the impacts of climate change. Lack of access to capital was cited by respondents as the main factor inhibiting adaptation.

ANALYSIS OF RURAL HOUSEHOLD FOOD INSECURITY STATUS: THE CASE OF KACHA BIRRA WOREDA, KAMBATA TAMBARO ZONE, SNNPR, ETHIOPIA

BY: ENDRIAS HONJA

ADVISOR: DR. S. SIVAKUMAR (PhD), NOV, 2016

ABSTRACT

The objective of this study was to assess households' food security status and identify major factors determining rural household food security in the study area. Multi-stage sampling techniques were employed to select the sample households. First Kacha Birra Woreda was selected purposively. Secondly, out of 23 rural kebeles in the Woreda, three Kebeles were selected using simple random sampling techniques. Simple random sampling technique was also administered to select the total of 123 sample households from each sampled kebeles. The combinations of qualitative and quantitative approaches were employed to collect data. The data sources for the research were both primary and secondary. The primary data were collected from 123 sample households using interview schedule, key informant interview, focus group discussion and direct observations. Secondary data were obtained from review of reports at regional level, review of related literature, and Woreda level information on food security and background profile of the study area. Descriptive statistics and econometric methods were employed for analysis purpose to meet the stated objectives. The sample households were classified into food secure and food insecure groups based on the minimum recommended calorie (2100 kcal) consumed through home production or other means. The survey result of this study indicated that, from total sample households 59.3 % were food secure and 40.7% were food insecure. The descriptive statistics result revealed that there was a significant difference between the food secure and food insecure households on 11 of the 16 variables. A logit regression model result revealed that among the 16 factors hypothesized to influence food security, 7 variables were statistically significant with the hypothesized sign as determinants of household food insecurity in the study area. These were, household size in AE, dependency ratio, number of oxen owned, livestock holding in TLU, participation in off farm employment, frequency of extension contact and membership to cooperative organizations. Farm households reported to have employed different coping strategies including consuming less preferred food staples, selling productive equipment and livestock, and food aid. Therefore, this study recommends that appropriate policy measures to be taken towards limiting household size as well as dependent population size through adequate health extension services, supporting rural households to have their oxen through provision of appropriate credit services, improving livestock sector with proper forage development as well as expanding veterinary service and disease control programs, capacitating development agents (DAs) through training and other necessary material and empowerment of cooperative organizations to better serve the rural households.

Keywords: binary logit model; food insecurity; rural households; determinants; Ethiopia.

**ASSESSMENT OF SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION PRACTICES
BY FARMERS IN DIFFERENT TOPOGRAPIES: THE CASE OF
DAMOT GALE WOREDA, WOLAITA ZONE, SOUTHERN NATIONS,
NATIONALITIES, AND PEOPLES' REGION, ETHIOPIA**

**BY: FELEKE TALEMOS
ADVISOR: DR. K. NATARAJAN (PhD); SEP, 2016**

ABSTRACT

In Ethiopia, soil erosion by water is one of the most devastating problems that threaten the sustainability of agriculture. The study also explored the constraints of soil and water conservation practices faced by farmers in using conservation measures, the socio economic characteristics of farmers and assessment of their practices of soil and water conservation in different topography in Arujiya Water-shed and elicited farmers' opinion for the betterment of future conservation initiatives. A multi-stage sampling technique was used to select 88 farm household heads farming in different land elevations/slopes. primary data were collected from sampled households. Both quantitative and qualitative of data collection were used. A formal survey was conducted during 2015/2016 in the study area and SPSS version 20 was used to analyze the data. The selection of the study area was based on the fact that a great deal of assessment of conservation practices of undertaken there and hence has a wider experience in the activities of soil conservation. The study results identified that farmers in the study area used both traditional and introduced soil and water conservation practices. Promotion of traditional soil and water conservation measures in different elevations/ slopes is very vital as the features of the topography vary significantly. The department of agriculture and watershed promotion agencies, omo micro-finance institution, for better understanding education sector should consider inter-household and inter-farm plot heterogeneity slope, etc. The results of the analysis indicate that, farmers who practiced conservation of soil and water structures owned slightly larger farm size and used more hired labor. Several recommendations were made for improvement in future interventions. To enable farmers willingly maintain and continue use of conservation structures, effective participation of farmers in the planning and implementation process is indispensable. Therefore, introduction of alternative biological and agronomic conservation measures is also important. The result also shows that more than half of the respondents perceive benefit as a result of conservation measures. About 68% of the respondents pointed out they encountered problems in putting up conservation structures. The growth of rodents (rats) favored by the structures, competition of labor by conservation structures, installing structures on flat lands, narrow spacing of the bunds, difficulty in oxen ploughing and the effect of structures in making part of the already small cultivable land out of cultivation were among the problems mentioned.

Keywords: Soil and water conservation; Farmers 'practices

ASSESSMENT OF COOPERATIVE MEMBERS' PARTICIPATION IN FOREST REGENERATION: THE CASE OF HUMBO, WOLAITA ZONE, SOUTHERN NATIONS NATIONALITIES AND PEOPLES REGION, ETHIOPIA

BY: TEFATSION YOHANNES
ADVISOR: ENDRIAS GETA (PhD); SEP, 2016

ABSTRACT

Cooperative management of natural resource is the most appropriate of all forms of management in most situations. The objectives of the study were to assess the status and extent of members' participation in forest regeneration cooperatives, identify factors that affect their participation in forest regeneration cooperatives and investigate the prevailing practices and interventions. The study was carried out in Humbo Woreda; seven cooperatives with a total member of 5168 were established to restore highly degraded area. The sampling design employed two stage sampling technique, two cooperative was selected by simple random sampling and by using Yemane Formula 100 sample respondents were identified by systematic sampling. The status and extent of members' participation in forest regeneration cooperatives have been measured by calculating the score value of participation index. Ordered logit model was employed to identify factors influencing level of participation in forest regeneration. The respondents were categorized in to three level based on the score values and extent of participation in selected six activities. The result indicated that 28, 36 and 36 respondents were categorized into low, medium and high levels of participation, respectively. The extent of the members' participation was high in activities like forest management activities, meeting and voting. But it was found to be weak in profit sharing, committee membership and leadership. Factors such as age, family size, farmland size, income, livestock ownership, and attitudinal level, distance of regeneration site and extension contact were significant in affecting participation of members in forest regeneration. Increasing members' participation by increasing extension contact, organize training and awareness creation for members on importance of forest are some of the important conditions suggested to increase members' participation in forest regeneration cooperatives.

Keywords: Participation, Cooperatives, Forest Regeneration,

GENDER DIFFERENTIALS IN HOUSEHOLD CROP PRODUCTION AND ITS DETERMINANTS: THE CASE OF HUMBO WOREDA, WOLAITA ZONE, SOUTHERN NATIONS NATIONALITIES AND PEOPLES REGION, ETHIOPIA

BY: ALEMAYEHU KOYSHA GIDEBO
ADVISOR: SENAPTHY M. (PhD); DEC, 2016

ABSTRACT

The Ethiopian economy depends almost entirely on agriculture. Increased agricultural production could be achieved by maximizing output from required resources. Such required resources are termed as determinants of agricultural production. This research was conducted with the aim of assessing the determinants of Farm Households' Agricultural (Crop) Production in Humbo Woreda. The specific objectives of the study were: 1) to assess the existing situations of farmers' agricultural resource holdings 2) to examine farmers' access to agricultural extension services 3) to analyze the gender differences in farmers' agricultural production 4) to determine differential factors affecting agricultural production of farm households. The data were collected from three kebeles of Humbo Woreda, from 110 randomly selected households (81 Male Headed and 29 Female Headed). The quantitative data were collected with the use of Interview Schedule and the qualitative data were collected by the Checklist from FGD. The data were entered into SPSS software version 21 and organized in tables and further described and analyzed following descriptive statistics, inferential statistics, and multiple linear regression analyses procedures. In inferential statistics, Chi-square (χ^2) test, independent samples t-test and one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) have been applied. In order to test the significance of association between dependent and explanatory variables, i.e., for r and coefficients (unstandardized beta) t-test has been used whenever required. Tests of significances have been decided at $P \leq 0.05$ and $P \leq 0.1$ levels. The result of the regression model revealed that among 14 explanatory variables, 7 variables significantly affected the agricultural production of farmers in the study area at 5% and 1% probability level for the study respondents. In other words, extension contact, livestock size (TLU), use of improved seed, education, access to credit, participation in social institutions and marital status have been found to be significantly affecting the agricultural production of farmers in the study area, all with positive effect except education. On the other hand, only the impact of use of improved seed was positive and significantly increases agricultural production for Female Headed Farmers.

Keywords: Determinants of agricultural production, male headed and female households, agricultural production

**RURAL WOMEN PARTICIPATION IN AGRICULTURAL
ACTIVITIES: THE CASE OF KADIDA GAMELA WOREDA,
KAMBATA TAMBARO ZONE, SOUTHERN NATIONS
NATIONALITIES AND PEOPLES REGION, ETHIOPIA**

**BY: MULUNEH TESFAYE
ADVISOR: SENAPTHY M. (PhD); JAN, 2016**

ABSTRACT

Globally it is believed that agriculture though it is the engine of the economy of developing countries like Ethiopia; it is underperforming partly because the participation of women is low due to many constraints. This study was conducted to assess the participation of women in the major agricultural activities in the district of Kadida Gamela Woreda of Kambata Tambaro Zone in SNNPR. Multistage sampling techniques have been used to select the sample respondents. The samples were determined in two stages. In the first stage from high land and midland each two kebeles were purposively selected. In the second stage the women were randomly selected by applying proportion to population size (PPS). An interview schedule was used to collect data from a random sample of 134 respondents. Both descriptive statistics and econometric methods were employed for analysis purpose to meet the stated objectives. To measure their participation level the sample women were categorized into low, medium and high based on their participation score values 0-12, 13-24 and 25-36 participation ranges respectively. Ordered logit model result revealed that among the 17 variables hypothesized to influence women's participation in Agricultural Activities, 8 were significant with the hypothesized sign as determinants of their participation. Age, household head status, average monthly income of family, educational level, community participation, access to credit and extension contact showed positive and significant influence on women's participation in Agricultural Activities. On the other hand, the family size of respondents had significant effect but negative relationship with women participation. Lack of training, cultural constraints and small land size were among the major causes of dissatisfaction of women to involve in agriculture activities. The study concludes that there is encouraging level of involvement of women in agricultural activities in the study area; hence the role of demographic and some socio-economic variables as well as access to credit and extension contact are central in determining the participation level or perception on agricultural activities. Therefore, this study recommends that support systems for women farmers within a holistic gender-sensitive framework are urgently needed to reinforce the national rural development policy at the study area.

VALUE CHAIN ANALYSIS OF TARO IN DAMOT SORE WOREDA, WOLIATA ZONE, SOUTHERN NATIONS NATIONALITIES AND PEOPLES REGION, ETHIOPIA

BY: MATHEWOS CHAFA
ADVISOR: BERHANU KUMA (PhD); APRIL, 2016

ABSTRACT

Taro was originated in South Asia and is important root crop besides supplying carbohydrate it contains proteins and vitamins, essential micro nutrients such as zinc, calcium, phosphorus and magnesium that are important for human beings. Despite its advantage it was underutilized crop in the study area and around the country. Lack of fostering appropriate linkages with markets and transforming the crop into more usable product was one of the bottle necks of Taro development. Absence of market led research with regards to root crops including taro in the study area was also one of the major reasons for underdevelopment of this crop. The value chain analysis of Taro in Wolaita zone was not developed due to lack of emphasis and focus for the crop. Therefore, this study was aimed to develop Taro value chain and to examine the roles of different actors, to identify determinants of Taro supply to market, to assess the benefit share of major actors along different channels and also to examine opportunities and constraints of Taro value chain in the study area. For this study data from 110 farmers, 19 traders and 20 consumers were collected. By employing multi stage sampling procedure, sample kebeles and Taro producers were selected. Traders were selected by using simple random sampling techniques and consumers were selected by employing snow ball sampling technique. Additionally the data were collected from key informants and focus group discussion. Both descriptive and inferential statistics were applied to analyze the collected data. The benefit share of each actor was analyzed and thus traders took 89% of benefit share while farmers took only 10.75% of the benefit share from Taro market despite their main role in Taro value chain. The lower benefit share of farmers from Taro value chain was one of the critical area that need intervention to improve the gain of farmers by accessing them to higher markets. By using simple linear regression model, determinants of Taro supply to market were analyzed. Thus distance to nearest market, number of livestock that Taro producers have and quantity of Taro produced were significantly affecting the quantity of Taro supplied to market. Opportunities and constraints of Taro value chain were assessed and analyzed from key informants interview and focus group discussion with farmers and traders. Based on the study result the improving access to training and extension service to farmers, accessing farmers to higher markets, financing value chain actors, creating strong coordination to taro value chain actors were the policy issues recommended by the researcher to improve the taro value chain in the study area.

Keywords: Taro, Value chain, Benefit share, actors

HOUSEHOLD ASSET BUILDING AMONG OMO MICROFINANCE WOMEN CLIENTS: THE CASE OF DAMOT GALE WOREDA, WOLAITA ZONE, SOUTHERN NATIONS NATIONALITIES AND PEOPLES REGION, ETHIOPIA

By: SINTAYEHU TAFESSE

ADVISOR: K. NATARAJAN (PhD); JAN, 2017

ABSTRACT

Delivering microfinance service to the rural women has been a key in rural development undertaking. Providing low-cost, efficient credit services and enabling poor women to create tangible livelihood assets out of the credit are fundamental functions in rural finance. The investigation of women's performance in livelihood asset creation out of the credit loans granted by microfinance institutions has great importance both for policy makers and the lending institutions. The major objective of this study was to identify the major socio-economic, demographic, and institutional factors that affect livelihood asset creation among women clients of Omo microfinance institute in Damot Gale Woreda of Wolaita Zone of SNNPR State. In the course of this study, primary data were collected from 124 sample women households and secondary data collected from respective organizations in the study area. From the total of 31 kebeles in the Woreda, randomly four kebeles were selected. Data collection was carried out using structured interview schedule and key informant interviews. The analysis was done using descriptive statistics and Binary logit model. Descriptive statistics such as mean, standard deviation and percentage were used for analyzing the data. In addition, t-test and chi-square test were employed to compare the success of women clients in creating tangible livelihood assets with respect to the hypothesized variables. Binary Logit Model was used to identify the factors influencing the performance of women in creating tangible livelihood assets out of the credit loans. 10 continuous explanatory variables and two dummy variables were included in the logit model. The binary logit model for performance of women clients in creating tangible livelihood assets were tested 12 explanatory variables. Out of which, five variables were significant and the rest were insignificant to explain the dependent variables. Livelihood asset creation was significantly affected by five variables which were age of women, education of women, and livestock ownership of women annual income of women and prior business engagement of women before the loan. Thus, the findings identified need to be reckoned and suitable strategy to be introduced by microfinance institutions management and policy makers to improve the effect of microfinance in livelihood asset creation among women clients.

Keywords: *Livelihood assets Microfinance, microfinance institutes, women*

**PARTICIPATION OF RURAL HOUSEHOLD IN OMO MICRO
FINANCE SERVICE: THE CASE OF OMO MICROFINANCE IN
BOLOSO BOMBE WOREDA, WOLAITA ZONE, SOUTHERN
NATIONS, NATIONALITIES AND PEOPLES REGIONAL STATE OF
ETHIOPIA**

**BY: ABEBE ABIRE WOLDEYOHANES
ADVISOR: K. NATARAJAN (PhD); MAY, 2017**

ABSTRACT

Microfinance has become one of the popular financial innovations that support the resource of poor urban and rural people's efforts of escaping from miserable poverty and food insecurity problem. It has also been taken as one of the rural finance that provides financial services to enable the rural households to improve their income, food security and accumulate wealth and eventually escape poverty. The main objective of this study was to assess the Participation of rural households in omo micro finance service in Boloso Bombe Woreda. For collecting the required data both Participants (treatment) and Non-Participants (control) respondents were drawn and cross-sectional survey was conducted with 180 households (80 treatment and 100 control) using simple random sampling technique. Descriptive statistics and econometric model were applied for analyzing the data. Since the microfinance services has been serving positive role in improving the users outcome situation and this role has been magnified by the majority of the respondents of this study. Therefore, Omo microfinance institution, other governmental and nongovernmental organizations should expand microfinance services to rural households in poverty reduction strategies.

Keywords: *participation of microfinance (pmfi); rural households*

RURAL WOMEN ACCESS TO AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICES: THE CASE OF SODO ZURIA WOREDA, WOLAITA ZONE, SOUTHERN NATIONS NATIONALITIES AND PEOPLES' REGIONAL STATE, ETHIOPIA

BY: ASHENAFI MATHEWOS ZEMA
ADVISOR: NATARAJAN (PhD); MAY, 2017

ABSTRACT

Even though the opportunities in agricultural extension are open for men and women in rural area, women have limited access to agricultural extension service and benefited less from the existing service delivery due to different reasons. The situation is also common in the study area. This study was proposed with the aim of assessing rural access to agricultural extension services and identifying problems constraining women farmers' participation in agricultural extension services in Sodo Zuria Woreda of Wolaita Zone. A multistage sampling technique was employed to select 94 women households. Primary data were collected from sample households using interview schedule, focus group discussion, and key informant interview. Both descriptive and econometric analyses were carried out. The extent and status of women participation in rural agricultural extension have been measured by calculating the score value of the participation index. Based on the descriptive analysis the participation status of women was categorized into low, medium and high which were 12.7%, 27.7% and 59.6% respondents respectively. Descriptive statistics like mean comparison, percentage, frequencies, standard deviations, by using SPSS. One-way ANOVA, chi-square test were also applied. In addition ordered logistic regression model was used to analyze the data. The descriptive analysis of mean comparison showed that, education level of respondent women, dependency ratio, land holding, livestock holding, household working hours, showed statistically significant mean difference among respondent households with respect to their participation in agricultural extension services. Moreover, chi-square result showed participation in agricultural extension services, access to credit services, information access, and perception have statistically significant association with women participation in agricultural extension services. Based on the result of ordered logistic regression model out of 10 hypothesized variables 4 of them namely age of respondent, education level of women, land holding, livestock holding,, influenced significantly the access of women in agricultural extension services either positively or negatively. Based on the above finding, creating improved accesses to extension services, Implementation of gender mainstreaming, women focused development activities, female education, trainings, increasing women's participation in agricultural extension services, reducing women's work load, providing training and advices are some of the important conditions suggested to increase women participation in agricultural extension services in the study area.

Keywords: *Women access, agricultural extension service, ordered logit model Wolaita, Ethiopia*

FACTORS THAT AFFECT SMALLHOLDER FARMERS' CHOICE OF ADAPTATION STRATEGY TO CLIMATE VARIABILITY: THE CASE OF DARAMALO DISTRICT GAMO GOFA ZONE, SNNPR, ETHIOPIA

BY: DUBUSHA AWEKE

ADVISOR: YISHAK GECHO (PhD); MAY, 2017

ABSTRACT

This study entitled: "factors affecting smallholder farmers' adaptation strategy choice to climate variability" was undertaken in Daramalo district of Gamo Gofa Zone SNNPR Regional State, with the objective of assessing the factor affecting the smallholder farmers' choice of adaptation strategies to climate variability in the study area. The multistage sampling techniques were employed to select sample respondents. First Woreda was selected by purposively from 15 woreda's, second stage, the district was stratified based on agro-ecology like highland, midland and lowland. Thirdly, one kebele was selected from each stratum by using random sampling due to distinct characteristics across stratum. Finally, 145 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 structured and semi structured interviews from 145 sample HHs, and FGD and key informants respectively. Secondary data (temperature and rainfall) were collected from the National Meteorology Agency. According to the result of the study, 85.5% and 85.6% of farmers agreed that there was increased temperature and decreased rainfall respectively. Soil and water conservation, crop variety and livestock, crop diversification and use of different adaptation strategies in combination were adaptation strategies by farmers while 20 % of households did not use any adaptation measure in the study area. The study result also showed that, out of 14 explanatory variables, sex, farming experience, farm income, access to climate information, frequency of extension agent contact, credit use and farmers' perception to climate change had positive and significant influence on choice adaptation strategies; while, age, family size and market distance have negative influence to adopt adaptation measures. Therefore, Daramalo Woreda should give attention to create awareness of HHs to climate variability, minimize factors that are affecting adaptation options to climate variability through extensions, training and improving the utilization of credit and improve adaptive capacity of smallholder farmers to use adaptation options.

Keywords: Adaptation strategy, Climate change, Smallholder farmer, Climate variability

FACTORS AFFECTING INCOME IMPROVEMENT OF WOMEN SELF HELP GROUP MEMBERS: THE CASE OF TEREPEZA DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION, DAMOT GALE WOREDA, WOLAITA ZONE, SNNPR, ETHIOPIA

**BY: MELESSE DATA NAGESO
ADVISOR: YISHAK GECHO (PhD) JUNE, 2017**

ABSTRACT

Over the years, different attempts have been made to mitigate the effect of poverty in many parts of the world. In sub-Saharan Africa and other developing countries including Ethiopia, various developmental efforts have been tried to avert the miserable living conditions of the poor; but many of them remained unsuccessful. The Self Help Group (SHG) development strategy, borrowed from India, is one of those efforts. SHGs are community owned and managed associations for mobilizing savings and advancing credit for the benefit of the members of SHGs. Self Help Group development approach that Trapeze Development Association (TDA) is undertaking in the Woreda is one of those attempts. The objective of the research study was to examine the income improvement among women members of SHGs promoted by Trapeze Development Association and to identify factors affecting women income improvement in Damot gale Woreda. Women income improvement was the dependent variable in the study. The three year average income improvement after joining the SHG was considered for the study. The study had many independent variables viz., socio-demographic factors consisting of age, dependency ratio, education, marital status, Economic factors consisting of total investment in income generating activities(IGA), land size livestock ownership participation in household decision making, Institutional factors consisting of SHG Training, SHG loan amount, saving amount, years of experience in income IGA, Psychological factors of attitude toward SHGs. Multiple Linear Regression Model revealed that of all the independent variables, age, education, SHG loan size, SHG savings amount, total investment in IGA, SHG training, attitude towards SHG, and Livestock ownership were found to have positive relationship with income improvement of women. Enhancing education of women, training on income generating activities, offering higher SHG loan, etc. were the important interventions that SHG promoting institutions, particularly Trapeza Development Association; need to undertake to enhance the income of women SHG members.

Keywords: Self Help Groups, Income Improvement, Poor Women

**CONTRIBUTION OF SELF HELP GROUPS TO WOMEN
EMPOWERMENT: THE CASE OF LEMO WOREDA OF HADIYA ZONE,
SNNPR STATE, ETHIOPIA**

**BY: TEFAYE TEKLU
ADVISOR: YISHAK GECHO (PhD); JUNE, 2017**

ABSTRACT

Gender equality and women empowerment is the fifth of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). There are a lot of socio-economic problems in the study Woreda mainly among the poor. This is because women do not get opportunity for getting out of the house work and be active in participation of social and economic ventures and also Women are not economically and socially empowered. Along with government and non-government parties, Self-Help Groups (SHGs) are working towards achieving the goal. In rural parts of Lemo Woreda, such groups are carrying out various activities that benefit women and community. This claim need to be studied since lack of consolidated and systematic research and documentation on the contribution of the SHGs in the empowerment of women in the study area is the problem, and the results thus obtained can suggest this method over other. The objective of this thesis is to investigate the contribution of SHGs in empowering poor women in Lemo Woreda. A survey on 121 respondents was conducted in four rural Kebeles of Lemo Woreda. Four interviews for identifying cases, four Focus Group Discussions and one Key Informant Interview are carried out to substantiate the data. The study found out that Economic, social and political empowerments of women have positively contributed by self-help groups. The result showed that SHGs in the study area carry out various activities like savings and credit creation, health education on child care and sanitation and hygiene practices, environmental protection and awareness creation programs. The various activities like saving and internal lending service reduced the economic dependency of women upon other members of the family and the trainings and knowledge enabled the women to begin economic activities. Thus, women could use the loan and trainings to engage in income generating activities. The trainings, meetings and awareness creation session activities increased the knowledge and experience which led to an increase in the ability of making decisions and ensure participation. Other SHG activities participation enhanced the women knowledge on health issues, and environmental protections. The study showed that inadequate training facilities, shortage of income, low skill level and low literacy, unequal economic status among members, lack of funds support, traditions and cultural values, conflict between group members and lack of family support during women participating in economic activities as major challenges which create hindrance at SHGs path from contributing to Women's Empowerment. The empowerment indicators of the SHG participants as seen in the study suggest that participation speeds up the empowerment process, however women's participation is limited on decision making and control over high value resources. It is recommended that implementing and managing a long-term saving and credit culture like SHG in the area can be a good path for promoting women empowerment, and focusing in broader sections of activities in SHGs will be immense important to create opportunities for the poor women to sustain their livelihood and improve the situation for their empowerment.

Keywords: Credit and Savings, Self Help Groups, Women Empowerment

FACTORS AFFECTING RURAL WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN SAVING AND CREDIT COOPERATIVES: THE CASE OF SODO ZURIA WOREDA, WOLAITA ZONE, SNNPR STATE, ETHIOPIA

BY: TEFAYESUS ZANA JAFFO
ADVISOR: SENAPTHY M. (PhD); JUNE, 2017

ABSTRACT

In developing countries among the poor, rural women are the poorest and more vulnerable. Many cooperative programs have targeted one of the most vulnerable in society women who are in households which own little or no asset. But women participation is not significant in all cooperative activities. The situation is also common in the study area. The present study focuses rural on women members at saving and credit cooperatives at Sodo Zuria Woreda. The objectives of the study were to assess the status of rural women participation in saving and credit cooperatives and to determine factors that affect rural women participation in saving and credit cooperatives in Sodo Zuria Woreda. The total rural women members in four Randomly selected kebeles which are Gulgula, Wachiga, Shola kodo and Kuto 151, from this 110 sampled respondents selected by PPS through simple random sampling method and the qualitative data were collected by using semi-structured interview schedule while the qualitative data were collected by using a checklist for Focus Group Discussions and Personal Interviews. The dependent variable for this study was women participation in saving and credit cooperatives. It is measured in terms of their participation in 5 different indicator activities. These indicator activities include: participating in general meeting, committees meeting, and leadership, utilization of service (saving, credit, education, and training) and Sharing of Profit. The independent variables were Age of respondents, Family size, Educational level, Saving, Share, Annual income, Duration of membership, Training, Access to loan/credit, and perception. The participation status of women has been measured by calculating the score value of the Participation Index and categorized in to low, medium and high which are 23, 66 and 21 respondents respectively. Mean difference, percentage, one-way ANOVA, spearman correlation and chi-square test and ordered logit model were used to analyze the data. Out of 10 hypothesized variables 4 of them namely Saving, Duration of membership, Training and Annual income significantly influenced women's participation. The finding indicates that the women participation was Medium. So that to increase their participation providing training and advices are some of the important conditions suggested to increase women participation in saving and credit cooperatives.

FACTORS INFLUENCING INCOME DIVERSIFICATION AMONG THE RURAL FARM HOUSEHOLDS: THE CASE OF BOLOSO SORE WOREDA, WOLAITA ZONE, SOUTHERN NATION NATIONALITIES AND PEOPLES REGION, ETHIOPIA

BY: SOLIANA ADELO
ADVISOR: YISHAK GECHO (PhD); JUNE, 2017

ABSTRACT

Rural farm households face an increasing need of looking for alternative income sources to sustain and secure their livelihoods as well as to supplement their agricultural activities. Because of the natural and socioeconomic problems; Ethiopian farmers are suffering from instability of income. Low productivity of the sector is the major cause of unemployment and underemployment in the rural areas. Hence, rural income diversification can play an important role to improve the wellbeing of the rural population. Households are often motivated to either participate in diversification activities by pull or push factors. However, income diversification is influenced by various and yet empirically unidentified factors in Boloso sore Woreda. Thus, the objective of this study was to examine the factors that influence farmer's participation in diversified income activities among the rural farming households in Boloso sore Woreda, Wolaita Zone. Multi stage sampling technique was used for this particular study. Boloso sore Woreda was selected purposively and kebeles in the Woreda were stratified in to three categories (near, medium and far) based on distance from capital town of the Woreda. Based on this, out of 29 kebeles 3 sample kebeles were selected by using simple random sampling techniques. Finally, 148 household heads were selected by using systematic sampling technique. Data was collected using interview schedule, focus group discussions and key informant interviews. Descriptive statistics were applied to characterize the sample households' demographic, economic, institutional and geographical factors. The Binary logistic regression analysis was applied to identify the factors which influence income diversification of the rural household. The results indicate that participation of farmers in diversified income activities were influenced by family size of the household, farm size, years of education of the household head, cooperative membership, nonfarm training, use of improved agricultural input, age of the household head and receiving remittance. This study concludes that agricultural sector alone cannot be relied upon as the core activity for rural households and as a means of improving wealth, achieving food security and reducing poverty in the study area. Thus, rural development strategy should emphasis on promoting income diversification activities in rural areas to improve overall wellbeing of the rural societies.

Keywords: Income Diversification, Binary Logit Model, Wolaita, Ethiopia

DETERMINANTS OF YOUTH EMPLOYMENT: THE CASE OF BOREDA WOREDA

BY: TEMESGEN BERIHUN
ADVISOR: RAHMETO NEGASH (PhD); SEP, 2017

ABSTRACT

Youth employment is a key issue in Ethiopia, as almost two-third of the population is younger than 25 years. Because of rapid population growth, the labor force is expected to double in the next 25 years (Ministry of Youth, Sports & Culture of Ethiopia, 2005). This Research was conducted to figure out the status of rural youth employment, major factors affecting rural youth unemployment, areas in which youth employed and the consequences of youth unemployment in Boreda Woreda. Boreda Woreda was purposely selected from 15 rural Woreda's of Gamo Gofa Zone because it was vulnerable to youth unemployment. Three kebeles namely Zefinea, Mesa Buntaza, and Hambissa were selected randomly using lottery method and the respondents from the three kebeles selected by random sampling techniques. In this study both primary and secondary data were used. Primary data were collected from 137 youth respondents using structured interview schedule and secondary data were collected from Woreda rural youth and job creation office and Woreda Administrative Office. Besides, Focus group discussions and Key informant interview were also conducted to generate qualitative data. The quantitative data were analyzed using descriptive statistical techniques such as frequency, percentage, mean and standard deviation. . For this Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 20 was used for the analysis. Moreover, t-test and chi-square tests were used to analyze continuous and categorical variables in determining employment status in the study area respectively. Binary Logit model was also used to identify factors affecting youth employment in the study area. The qualitative data were analyzed through explanation and description. The data were used to describe socio-demographic profiles, status of employment and main occupations, employment status versus Demographic and socio-economic, major causes and consequences of unemployment. Findings of the study shows that most of the youth 72.3 % were single and some 26.3 % married. There were many educated (high school complete) youth without having work. Most of the sample youth respondents were unemployed and 84% of them had less access for credit services. The youths did not attend entrepreneurship training and insufficient business advisory services in the study area which contributes for rural youth unemployment. Youth in the study had less Access to market information and most of the youth in the study area have less experience on saving. The study shows the unemployment rate was 79%. Therefore the researcher recommend government and NGOs should design a project on youth job creation and work on this area widely.

Keywords: Youth Unemployment,

CHOICE OF LIVELIHOOD STRATEGIES BY FARM HOUSEHOLDS: THE CASE OF BOLOSO SORE WOREDA, WOLAITA ZONE, SNNPR STATE, ETHIOPIA

**BY: TEMESGEN AYELE BAZA
ADVISOR: M. SENAPATHY (PhD); JUNE, 2017**

ABSTRACT

The major objectives of this study were, to identify the existing livelihood strategies adopted by rural households and to assess factors that determine households' decision to choose alternative livelihood strategies. For the purpose of this study primary data were collected from randomly selected 149 households. Due to sever land scarcity, high population pressure and recurrent drought, farm households in the study area widely engage in and pursue diverse activities as livelihood strategies. The carrying capacity of agriculture to attain food and livelihood security is extremely declining from time to time. Diversifying livelihood strategies at current time become a common phenomenon in the study area. Descriptive statistics was applied to characterize the sample households' socioeconomic, demographic and institutional factors. Multinomial logistic regression model was applied to identify the factors determining the choices of rural household livelihood strategies on 15 explanatory variables. The rural households in the study area pursued different livelihood strategies such as on-farm alone, 63 (42.3%); on-farm + nonfarm, 55 (36.9%); on-farm+ off-farm, 20 (13.4%); and on-farm+ non-farm + off-farm livelihood strategies, 11(7.4%). On-farm livelihood played a leading role by contributing 72% of the total income of the households, whereas non-farm and off-farm activities contributed 20% and 8% of the household incomes respectively. A total of 15 explanatory variables were included in the empirical model of which 11 were significant. These variables include age, livestock ownership, market proximity, training, household total income, credit use, dependency ratio, Land holding, number of oxen owned, Sex, cooperative membership, determine significantly choice of livelihood strategies. The results of this study suggest that development interventions, policies and supportive services should be designed to suit the felt needs and circumstances of different groups of farmers.

Keywords: Choice Livelihood Strategies, Rural Households, Ethiopia, Multinomial Logit Model

Gender and Development

FACTORS AFFECTING UTILIZATION OF FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES BY RURAL WOMEN IN DAMOT GALE WOREDA, WOLAITA ZONE, SNNPR STATE, ETHIOPIA

**BY: TAMIRU SILTE
ADVISOR: ENDRIAS GETA (PhD); JUNE, 2017**

ABSTRACT

The rapid population growth has become one of the major challenges facing the society in rural Ethiopia today. Unbalanced population growth has created additional burden and brought about heavy pressure upon socioeconomic development. For these reasons, provision of family planning services has become the intervention of choice to slow the demographic explosions. This research was done by the title, ‘‘Factors Affecting Utilization of Family Planning Services among Rural Women’’. The objective of this study was to assess the utilization of family planning service among rural women in Damot Gale Woreda, Wolaita Zone, and Southern Ethiopia. This study employed a simplified formula provided by Yamane (1967) to determine required sample size at 90% confidence level and 10% of error margin. Two stage sampling technique was used to select sample respondents. In the first stage, the totals of four kebeles were selected randomly to employ the study. In the second stage, following the Yamane (1967) formula, among 4701 rural women, 104 respondents were selected proportional to population size from sample kebeles. The data were collected from 104 respondent women who were selected by using random sampling method, and by using primary and secondary data collection method. The data were analyzed using frequency distribution, cross-tabulation and chi-square test, and logistic regression methods. There were 66.34% and 33.66% of respondents using and not using family planning services respectively. The result of logistic regression model showed that age of the women, educational status of women, attitude of respondents, mass media exposure and discussion with health extension workers were significant factors determining the utilization of family planning methods. The concerning bodies must give due attention on creating awareness and providing the FP methods at the women’s gate in order to reduce the high fertility rate of the Woreda. Women with better educational status were better positioned to make use of the FP service and found to meet their desire for limiting family size. Thus efforts should be done to improve women education. Generally by doing so, it could support the ongoing effort of country socio-economic development and check rapid population growth.

**FACTORS AFFECTING THE AMOUNT OF INSTITUTIONAL
BORROWING BY WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS: THE CASE OF SODO
ZURIA WOREDA, WOLAITA ZONE, SOUTHERN NATIONS
NATIONALITIES AND PEOPLES' REGIONAL STATE, ETHIOPIA**

**BY: MARKOS MALABO TAMIRE
ADVISOR: NATARAJAN (PhD); JUNE, 2017**

ABSTRACT

Microfinance and credit for small and medium-sized enterprises, particularly for women are important for enhancing the social and economic impact on the woman. MFI can compensate for some of the weaknesses in capital markets and can help low-income woman entrepreneurs to improve their enterprises. Therefore the general objective of the study was to analyze factors affecting the amount of micro credit borrowing by women entrepreneurs from Omo micro finance institution in the study area. A sampling technique was employed to select 90 women entrepreneur borrowers from the Sodo Zuria. Both quantitative and qualitative data were collected from sampled rural women through interview. Both descriptive and econometric data analyses techniques were applied. The findings of this study showed that average amount of loan obtained by women borrowers was 4201.67 ETB in the area. The result from inferential statistics revealed that personal variables like age and family size, economic variables like annual income and institutional variables like collateral and monthly saving were found to be significantly influencing the amount of microcredit borrowing by women entrepreneur in the study area. The study recommends that micro finance institutions to improve their service in terms of speedy release of loan, reducing the interest rate, enhance number of options for collateral requirements thereby they can flexible chose the achievable option.

Keywords: Women entrepreneur, microcredit borrowing, Micro finance institution.

PERFORMANCE OF MICRO AND SMALL ENTERPRISES OPERATED BY WOMEN: THE CASE OF SODO TOWN, WOLAITA ZONE, SOUTHERN NATIONS, NATIONALITIES AND PEOPLES REGION

BY: TIGIST MATUSALA
ADVISOR: ENDRIAS GETA (PhD); MAY, 2017

ABSTRACT

In every economy, micro enterprises are believed to contribute to the gross national product and to creating employment opportunities and often specialize in areas that big companies are not interested in. In developing countries like Ethiopia, micro enterprises are one source of employment and income for the urban population. This study was conducted in Sodo Town, Wolaita zone, Southern Ethiopia with the objective of assessing the performance of micro and small enterprises operated by women. Out of 120 Micro and Small Enterprises run by women in the study area, 92 Micro and Small Enterprises were selected as a sample using stratified and simple random sampling techniques proportionally. They were stratified based on the sector they are operating such as trade, service, manufacturing and urban agriculture. The study was employing both descriptive statistics and econometric model to analyze the data. The performance of Micro and Small Enterprises owned and managed by women was measured by computing the benefit cost ratio of the enterprises. The benefit cost ratio was obtained by calculating the annual received benefits from the operation over different costs incurred. A multiple linear regression model was employed to identify determinant factors of performance of enterprises operated by women. The result of the study showed for 77.2% of the sample enterprises the benefit cost ratios were greater or equals to one; this implies that those enterprises were performing in a good manner and survived. Whereas, for the rest 22.8% of enterprises, the benefit cost ratio were less than one, which indicates that enterprises were performing in a bad manner during the study period. The model result indicated that education level, business motive, entrepreneurial skill, experience of manager, age of enterprise, access to training and market were found to affect the performance of micro and small enterprises significantly. Hence, government and non-governmental organizations those are concerned with the promotion and development of micro and small enterprises especially on business operated by women need to take in to account these factors to bring about better result and increase the performance of enterprise.

Keywords: Benefit Cost Ratio, Micro and Small Enterprises, Performance.

GENDER GAP IN ACCESS TO AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE: THE CASE OF DAMOT GALE WOREDA, WOLAITA, SOUTHERN NATION, NATIONALITIES AND PEOPLE'S REGION, ETHIOPIA

BY: ASNAKECH KASSA
ADVISOR: NATARAJAN (PhD); JUNE, 2017

ABSTRACT

Gender gaps have drawn the attention of many researchers. There is an increasing interest to investigate existing inequalities between male and female headed household's access to agricultural extension services. The general objective of this study was to investigate the gender gap in access to agricultural extension service by male and female farmers. A survey design was employed for data collection. Both primary and secondary data were collected. These included both quantitative and qualitative data. A random sampling method was used to select 118 sample respondents for this study. Key Informant Interviews and Focus Group Discussions were also used to gather necessary qualitative data. Data was analyzed using simple descriptive and inferential statistical analysis (such as frequency, percentage, F-test and chi-square test) and ordered logit model were also used. The descriptive and chi-square analysis revealed that there were significant differences between male and female headed household in terms of socio-demographic, institutional, socio-economic and psychological characteristics. The F-test was used to show the relationship between dependent and independent variables. The Ordered logistic regression model analysis result revealed that, educational level, family size, land holding size, livestock holding in TLU, and annual farm income had significant and positive influence on access to specific extension services for male headed households in the study area at different significant levels, while educational level, land holding size, livestock holding in TLU, and annual farm income had significant and positive influence on access to specific extension services for female headed households in the study area at different significant levels. Therefore, gender sensitive and need based technology development and transfer; improved literacy rate, efficient access to agricultural extension service systems with multiple choices of baskets, establishing different farm income generating activities, creating strong linkage with extension contacts, increasing female extension workers, targeting female headed households. Finally, further studies were recommended to understand more and provide solutions to the incremental problems facing the provision of access to agricultural extension services to the male and female headed households in the agricultural societies of Ethiopia.

Keywords: Access to agricultural extension services, Gender gap, and male and female headed households.

**FACTORS AFFECTING RURAL WOMEN LAND OWNERSHIP THE
CASE BOLOSO SORE WOREDA, WOLAITA ZONE SNNPR STATE,
ETHIOPIA**

**BY: ADMASU BEKELE
ADVISOR: NATARAJAN (PhD); MAY, 2017**

ABSTRACT

This study analyzed the rural land ownership pattern by women and factors affecting the ownership rural land in the study area. The study used 95 sample households which were collected from four kebeles. To attain the stated objectives of the study, descriptive and Econometric model analysis was used, i.e. binary logit model. The study investigated the ownership ratio indicating the ratio of number of respondents (Female headed or wife of male headed) having land ownership right to the total number of respondents interviewed / belonging to a particular group. The results demonstrated the limited ownership of land operated by the women households. Almost all the households depended on agriculture, deriving their livelihoods out of the land, without even owning the land. Those who did not own the land in their names were just operating the land accessed through relationship with the owners. As per constitutional law, death of husbands entitles the wives to own the land. The investigation revealed that in practice the law is not put into practice and there is implementation problem in the study area. The binary logit regression result shows that out of 8 variables included in this study to determine the influence of explanatory variable on probability of owning and controlling rural land 5 variables were found significant at 1 percent, 5 percent and 10 percent level. Among the significant variables age, family income, marital status/headship and land size positively affect the probability of owning and controlling land by women's. On the other hand family size were negatively affects the probability of owning and controlling of rural land by women.

Keywords: *Women land ownership, Binary Logit Model.*

**DETERMINANTS OF ADOPTION OF IMPROVED CHICKEN
PACKAGES: THE CASE OF DAMOT GALE WOREDA, WOLAITA
ZONE, SNNPR STATE, ETHIOPIA**

**BT: TADELECH WOLDEKIDAN
MESFIN TEBEJE (ASS.PROF); SEP, 2017**

ABSTRACT

In Ethiopia, chicken rearing activity is one of the most appropriate activities for rural women, landless and poor farmers and it is a source of income, creates employment opportunities. The study aim was to identify factors affecting adoptions of improved chicken packages in Damot Gale Woreda, Wolaita Zone. A total of 119 respondents were selected by simple random sampling technique and interviewed using interview schedule and checklist. The cross tabulation with chi-square test, t-test for mean comparison and binary logistic regression were employed to analyze the data. The result of cross tabulation with chi-square test and mean comparison with t-test show that age, education status, farm size, livestock holding, access to credit and contact of extension agents have significantly difference with adoption of improved chicken packages. Also the result of the binary logistic regression analysis revealed that age, education status, farming experience, distance to market and access to credit have a significant relation with adoption of improved chicken packages which are considered as determinants of adoption of improved chicken packages. It can be concluded that to increase and improve adoption of improved chicken packages some crucial steps in improving education status of households and facilitating access to credit from concerned bodies should be taken into consideration.

Keywords: Adoption, Determinants, Improved chicken, packages

Agronomy

RESPONSE OF COMMON BEAN (*Phaseolus vulgaris* L.) VARIETIES TO PHOSPHORUS APPLICATION AT KENDO KOYSHA, SNNPR STATE, ETHIOPIA

BY: TESSEMA TESHAYE

ADVISOR: ALEMAYEHU BALCHA (PhD); APRIL, 2015

ABSTRACT

*A field experiment was conducted during 2014 cropping season at Hanaze village in Kendo Koysha district, SNNPR to evaluate the response of common bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris* L.) varieties to P fertilizer. Four levels of P (0, 13.2, 26.4 and 39.6 kg ha⁻¹) and four varieties (Nasir, Awassa Dume, Omo-95 and Remeda) in RCBD with three replications were used. The full doses of P and N (40kg ha⁻¹) were applied at planting time. The yield and yield components such as days to flowering and maturity, pods per plant, seeds per pod and grain yield were significantly affected by P, variety and the interaction effect of P and variety except on hundred seed weight. The mean grain yield ranged from 858 kg ha⁻¹ for Remeda and 1482 kg ha⁻¹ for Awassa_Dume and 599 kg ha⁻¹ for 0 kg P ha⁻¹ and 1367 kg ha⁻¹ for 26.4 kg P ha⁻¹. The highest yield was obtained at 13.2 kg P ha⁻¹ for variety Awassa Dume (1927 kg ha⁻¹) and lowest yield was at control for variety Remeda (312 kg ha⁻¹). The highest agronomic P efficiency was at 13.2 kg P ha⁻¹ for variety Awassa Dume followed by Nasir and Omo-95 and the least for Remeda. The highest marginal rate of return (484.9%) was at 13.2 kg P ha⁻¹, 26.4 kg P ha⁻¹ not satisfy the minimum rate of return and 39.6 kg P ha⁻¹ rejected for its least economic benefit. Thus, variety Awassa Dume at 13.2 kg P ha⁻¹ could be recommended for Hanaze, Kendo Koysha area.*

Keywords: Common bean, Varieties, Phosphorus, grain yield, *Phaseolus vulgaris*

EFFECT OF INTER AND INTRA ROW SPACING ON YIELD AND YIELD COMPONENTS OF SESAME (*SESAMUM INDICUM L.*) UNDER IRRIGATION AT GODE, SOUTH ESTERN ETHIOPIA

BY: FETENE MULUKEN TAMERU
ADVISOR: DR. ALEMAYHU BALCHA (PhD); SEP, 2015

ABSTRACT

*Gode is one of the major sesame (*Sesamum indicum L.*) producing areas in Somali region of the country. However, the study on optimum spacing is scanty. A field experiment was conducted at Gode, Ethiopia, from December to March, 2014, under irrigation, to determine the yield and yield components of sesame at different inter- and intra-spacing and to determine optimum combination of inter- and intra-row spacing using factorial combinations of four inter (30, 40, 50, and 60 cm) and five intra-row spacing (5, 10, 15, 20 and 25 cm) under randomized complete block design with three replications. Inter-spacing of 30, 40, 50 and 60 cm gave 1100, 1437, 1145, and 1035 seed yield (kg/ha); 8926, 9291, 9891 and 10654; biomass (kg/ha); 107, 114, 112, and 109 cm plant height; 37.20, 40.37, 39.12, and 41.23, capsules/plant 52.04, 53.89, 50.83, and 51.71; seeds/capsule, respectively. Intra-row spacing of 5, 10, 15, 20, and 25 cm gave 654, 1384, 1381, 1354 and 1123 seed yield (kg/ha); 6060, 8886, 10466, 11527, 11512 biomass yield (kg/ha); 110, 103, 106, 118 and 115 cm plant height; 29.17, 41.03, 42.63, 42.62, and 41.95 capsules/plant; 48.75, 52.97, 53.77, 53.10, and 52.00 seeds/capsule, respectively. The maximum performance for total biomass, harvest index, and seed yield, capsules/plant, and 1000-seed weight) was obtained at the intra - and inter -row combination of 10 x 40, 20 x 60, 20 x 40, and 15 x 40 (cm-cm), respectively. Seed yield was positively correlated with 1000-seed weight ($r = 0.53$, $p < 0.05$), harvest index ($r = 0.74$, $p < 0.01$) and capsules/plant ($r = 0.81$, $p < 0.01$). Because the combination of 40 cm and 15 cm inter-and intra-row spacing gave the maximum yield (1518 kg/ha), it might be recommended to maximize sesame yield.*

Keywords: Sesame, intra-row spacing, inter-row spacing, seed yield, correlations, *Sesamum indicum*

**RESPONSE OF BREAD WHEAT (*Triticum Aestivum* L) VARIETIES TO
NITROGEN FERTILIZER APPLICATION RATES IN SODO ZURIA,
WOLAITA ZONE, SNNPR, ETHIOPIA**

BY: TILAHUN BERGENE

ADVISOR: ALEMAYEHU BALCHA (PhD); JUNE, 2015

ABSTRACT

A field experiment was carried out during 2014 main cropping season from July to December at Kokate, Sodo Zuria Woreda of Wolaita Zone on a farmer's field to determine the response of bread wheat Variety to N application. Five level of N (0, 30, 60, 90 and 120 Kg N ha⁻¹) and 3 bread wheat varieties (Huluka, Hidase and Tay) in the factorial arrangement under the randomized complete block design with 3 replications were used in the study. N application rate and varieties significantly affected days to heading, days to flowering and days to maturity, plant height, numbers of spikelets per spike, number of productive spikes per area (m²), number of seeds per spike, thousand seeds weight, biomass yield, straw yield and grain yield. Varieties Huluka and Tay took longer days to reach heading and maturity than Hidase. Tay had significantly higher plant height (100.9 cm), Biomass yield (1308 Kg ha⁻¹), and straw yield (9550 Kg ha⁻¹) and on the other hand, variety Huluka had significantly higher numbers of productive spikes per area (335), spikelets per spike (17), seeds per spike (57) and grain yield (4233 Kg ha⁻¹). Variety Huluka and Hidase gave higher (43g) and (42g) thousand seed weight and (35.05%) and (35.23%) Harvest index respectively than Tay the interaction effects of rates of N application and variety significantly influenced days of flowering and grain yield. Applications of N fertilizer until 120 Kg N ha⁻¹ showed significant yield increase, however based on economic analysis 120 Kg N ha⁻¹ recommended as economically feasible rate of N and the varieties Huluka and Hidase might be selected as first and second for high yielding potential in Kokate, Sodo Zuria Woreda.

Keyword: *Bread Wheat Varieties, Nitrogen rate, Grain Yield, Triticum Aestivum*

RESPONSE OF COMMON BEAN (*Phaseolus vulgaris* L.) VARIETIES TO PHOSPHORUS FERTILIZER APPLICATION RATES AT DAMOT GALE, SNNPR STATE, ETHIOPIA

By: MESAY PAULOS GODANA
Advisor: GOBEZE LOHA (PhD); SEP, 2016

ABSTRACT

Common bean productivity is greatly influenced by soil fertility especially phosphorous because phosphorus plays an important role in biological nitrogen fixation. Phosphorus appears essential for both nodulation and N₂ fixation. It is also the basis for the formation of useful energy, which is essential for sugar formation and translocation. Nitrogen fixation in beans needs more inorganic phosphorus and phosphorus availability in soil is considered to be the major constraint to common bean production. In this context, a field experiment was conducted on farmer's field during 2015 cropping season at Bug village of Damot Gale Woreda in southern region with the objective of determining optimum rate of P fertilizer for common bean varieties. Treatments consisted of three common bean varieties (Awassa Dume, Ibado and Nasir) and six P rates (0, 10, 20, 30, 40 and 50 Kg/ha) were combined in factorial and laid out in a randomized complete block design (RCBD) with three replications. Phonological, growth, yield components and yield reacted to differently in response to varieties, P rates and their interactions. Variety Nasir took the longest days to flowering and physiological maturity whereas, Awassa Dume took the shortest days to flowering and physiological maturity. In line with this, the highest plant height was recorded for variety Nasir while the shortest plant heights were seen for variety Awassa Dume. Similarly, leaf area index was highest for variety Nassir followed by Ibado while the lowest was recorded for Awassa Dume. Statistically the highest number of pods per plant and seeds per pod were recorded for variety Awassa Dume at rates of 20 kg/ha and 30 kg/ha P respectively. Biomass and grain yield were significantly differed where both parameters were highest for variety Awassa Dume at P rate of 20 kg/ha. Agronomic efficiency and economic analysis also confirmed that application of 20 kg/ha P fertilizers gave the optimum efficiency and net benefit. Thus, variety Awassa Dume at 20kg P ha⁻¹ could be recommended for Buge; Damot Gale area.

Keywords: Common bean, Phosphorus, Varieties, grain yield.

RESPONSE OF SWEET POTATO (*IpomoeabatatasL.Lam.*) VARIETIES TO PHOSPHORUS RATES AT BOLOSO SORE: SNNPR STATE, ETHIOPIA

BY: MESFIN DAWIT BORSAMO

ADVISOR: ABERA HABETE (ASS. PROF.); NOV, 2016

ABSTRACT

Sweet potato is among the most important tuberous root crops produced in Boloso sore, southern Ethiopia. However, the yield obtained in the area is far below its potential. The major cause of low yield is the limited or no use of inorganic fertilizers. Therefore, a field experiment was conducted at Tadissa Kebele, Wolaita, during the 2016 cropping season to evaluate the influences of different rates of Phosphorus (p) on growth, yield and yield components of sweet potato varieties. The treatments consisted of three varieties of sweet potato (Awassa-83, Kulfo, and Local) and five levels of P (0, 10, 20, 30 and 40 kgPha⁻¹). A total of 15 treatments were used in a factorial arrangement. The experiment was laid out in randomized complete block design (RCBD) with three replications. The result revealed that P level had a significant (p<0.05) effect on storage root fresh weight and total biomass yield. Phosphorus level had no significant effect on all above ground growth parameters. Varieties of sweet potato significantly (p<0.05) varied on vine length, vine internodes length, vine diameter, vine number, top dry weight, top dry matter content, root number, fresh root weight, total biomass yield, green top weight and harvest index. The interaction effect of varieties and P rates was significant (p<0.05) on root length, root diameter, root dry weight, root dry matter content, total root yield, marketable root yield and unmarketable root yield. The highest marketable (30.22 tha⁻¹) and total root yield (33.57 tha⁻¹) were obtained at 30 kgha⁻¹ of P level from variety Awassa-83 and lowest marketable yield (6.57 tha⁻¹) and total yield (8.76 tha⁻¹) were obtained from variety Kulfu at 0 kgPha⁻¹. The highest marginal rate of return (592.53%) was obtained at P rate of 10 kgha⁻¹ from variety Awassa-83. Thus, Awassa-83 variety at 10 kgPha⁻¹ could be suggested for Tadissa Kebele, Boloso Sore area. However the study should be repeated over location and season by considering other nutrients and agronomic practices.

Keywords: Phosphorus, Root yield, Sweet potato, Varieties

GROWTH AND YIELD RESPONSE OF COMMON BEAN (*PHASEOLUS VULGARIS L.*) TO PHOSPHORUS APPLICATION AT WOLAITA SODO, SNNPR STATE, ETHIOPIA

BY: MERKINEH MEJA ANEBO
ADVISOR: ALEMAYEHU BALCHA (PhD); FEB, 2016

ABSTRACTS

*Common Bean (*Phaseolus Vulgaris L.*) is an important crop for farmers in many parts of our country. However, its production is constrained by soil phosphorus (P) and low yield varieties. The aim of the experiment was to evaluate the response of common bean varieties to different rates of P application. Thus three rates (0, 60 and 120) Kg P₂O₅ per ha as main plot and ten varieties as subplot were tested using split plot design with three replications at Wolaita Sodo during main growing seasons in 2015. The result showed that day to flowering, day to maturity, plant height, branches per plant, pod/plant, seed/pod and 100 seed weight of common bean significantly influenced by P and varieties. Leaf area (LA) and leaf area index (LAI) were only significantly influenced due to P fertilizer application. The interaction effects except branch per plot were not significant. Biomass, grain yield and harvest index (HI) were significantly affected by varieties. Variety 'Red Wolaita' showed the tallest plant height (75.9Cm) while the lowest was obtained from 'Ibbado' (40.2Cm). The longest day to flowering (54) and the shortest day to flowering was (48) days recorded from 0 and 120 Kg P₂O₅ per ha respectively. Variety 'Ibbado' and 'Tatu' showed the longest (58) and the shortest (41) days to flowering respectively. The maximum leaf area (843.1) and minimum (476.9) Cm² was recorded at P rate of 120 and 0 Kg P₂O₅ per ha. Furthermore, largest LAI (2.09) and smallest (1.18) was recorded at P rate of 120 and 0 Kg P₂O₅ per ha respectively. The highest P rate 120 Kg P₂O₅ per ha gave the highest pods per plant, seeds per pod and hundred seed weight. Variety 'Nasir' took the largest leaf area (804.5) Cm² and LAI (2.1) the lowest LA (555.6) Cm² and LAI (1.3) were recorded from variety 'red Wolaita'. Variety 'Awash-1' took the longest days to maturity (79.9) and the shortest day to maturity (68) were observed from variety 'red Wolaita'; hundred seed weight (47.17) gram from variety 'Ibbado' and biomass yield (3693) Kg per ha and grain yield (1800) Kg per ha were obtained from variety 'Tatu'. Variety 'Awash-1' indicated the maximum number of pods per plot (20.91). The highest HI (0.65) and the lowest (0.45) were obtained from variety 'Dimitu' and 'remeda' respectively. The highest biomass yield (3693) and grain yield (1800) Kg per ha were obtained from variety 'Tatu'. The present experiment would suggest that the absence of P results stastically comparable performance. However, in order to reach sound conclusion further investigation consideration of variety, acid soil, management practices and other limiting nutrients together with economic analysis is suggested.*

Keyword: Available P, Grain yield, Growth, Split plot design, Varieties

GROWTH AND YIELD RESPONSE OF POTATO (*Solanumtuberosum* L.) TO PHOSPHORUS AND POTASSIUM FERTILIZER APPLICATION AT KOKATE, WOLAITA ZONE, SNNPR STATE, ETHIOPIA

BY: TAMIRU MELEKU
MAJOR ADVISOR: GOBEZE LOHA (PhD)
CO-ADVISER: FANUEL LAEKEMARIAM (PhD); MARCH, 2017

ABSTRACT

*Potato (*Solanumtuberosum* L.) is an important food and cash crop in the southern Ethiopia. However, its productivity is constrained by poor soil fertility. Therefore, an experiment was conducted at Kokate testing site of Areka research center, Southern Ethiopia during 2016 cropping season with the objective of elucidating the effect of phosphorus (P) and potassium (K) fertilizer rate on growth, yield and yield related traits of potato crop. The treatment consisted four rates of P (0, 46, 92 and 138 kg P₂O₅ ha⁻¹) and six rates of K (0, 15, 30, 45, 60 and 75 kg K₂O/ha). The experiment was laid out in a randomized complete block design (RCBD) using factorial arrangement and replicated three times. The improved potato variety “Jalleine” was used as a test crop. The results showed that the main effects of P and K fertilizer had shown significant influences on days to 50% flowering, days to maturity, plant height, tuber number per hill, marketable tuber number, unmarketable tuber number, marketable tuber yield and total tuber yield. For all of these parameters, the highest values were obtained in response to the application of the highest P and K fertilizer rate. The marketable tuber yield of 12.54 and 13.6tha⁻¹ were obtained in response to the application of 138 kg P₂O₅ ha⁻¹ and 75 kg K₂O/ha fertilizer rate, respectively. Compared to the control 13% and 35% marketable tuber yield was recorded at 138 kg P₂O₅ ha⁻¹ and 75 kg K₂O/ha fertilizer rate, respectively. The partial budget analysis using marginal rate of return (MRR) suggested a better return from non-P treated plots and MRR of 877.8% from 30 kg/ha of K₂O. Thus, it could be concluded that 30 kg/ha of K₂O and without P application under Kokate testing site resulted highest tuber yield of potato. However, in order to provide meaningful recommendation, further investigation at farmers’ field, different location and season is suggested.*

Keywords: Fertilizer, Nutrient Application, Soil Fertility, Productivity

GROWTH AND YIELD OF ONION (*Allium Cepa.* L) INFLUENCED BY NITROGEN AND PHOSPHOROUS FERTILIZERS RATES AT BOLOSO SORE WOREDA, WOLAITA ZONE, SNNPR STATE, ETHIOPIA

BY: ASHAGRE HABTE
MAJOR ADVISOR: ABERA HABTE (ASS PROF.);
CO-ADVISOR: DEREJE SHANKA (PhD); MARCH, 2017

ABSTRACT

*Onion (*Allium Cepa.*L) is an important crop as a condiment as well as a source of income for smallholder farmers in Ethiopia. However, yield of the crop is constrained mainly by soil nutrient depletion and poor fertilizer management practices. Thus, a field experiment was conducted at Boloso Sore Woreda; Areka Nursery Site in 2016 cropping season under supplementary irrigation condition. The aim was to determine the effect of nitrogen (N) and phosphorus (P) fertilizer rates on growth and yield of the onion crop. The treatments consisted of four rates of N (0, 23, 46, and 69 kg N ha⁻¹) and four rates of P (0, 15, 30 and 45 kg P ha⁻¹) in factorial arrangement and laid out using a randomized complete block design with three replications. Results of the study showed that the main effect of N and P fertilizers were significant ($P < 0.05$) for plant height, number of leaves, leaf length, days to maturity, bulb diameter, average fresh bulb weight, dry bulb weight, above ground dry biomass and unmarketable yield per hectare. However, leaf diameter, neck thickness, bulb length; fresh weight above the ground, total bulb fresh weight and marketable yield and harvest index were significantly ($P < 0.05$) influenced by the interaction of N and P fertilizers. Increasing the rate of N and P fertilizers from 0 to 69 kg N ha⁻¹ and 0 to 45 kg P ha⁻¹ influenced significantly ($P < 0.05$) and linearly increased all parameters. Thus, the total fresh bulb yield (33 ton ha⁻¹) and marketable fresh bulb yield (27.93 ton ha⁻¹) were obtained at the 69 kg N ha⁻¹ with 45 kg P ha⁻¹ respectively. Furthermore, partial budget analysis revealed that the highest marginal rate of return (3095%) was obtained from plants grown on plots receiving 46 kg N along with 15 kg P ha⁻¹. Thus it could be concluded that combined application of 46 and 15 kg N and P ha⁻¹, is economically feasible for the study area. However, to arrive at conclusive recommendation repeating the experiment at different season and different location is needed.*

Keywords: *Dry weight, interaction effect, main effect, marketable bulb and partial budget.*

RESPONSE OF ONION (*Allium cepa* L.) TO POPULATION DENSITY AND PHOSPHORUS RATE IN BOLOSORE DISTRICT, WOLAITA ZONE, SNNPR STATE, ETHIOPIA

BY: DERESE GARDA

MAJOR ADVISOR: ABERA HABTE (ASSISTANT PROFESSOR)

CO-ADVISOR: FANUEL LAEKEMARIAM (PhD); MARCH, 2017

ABSTRACT

Inappropriate population density and poor soil fertility management practices are among the major factors constraining onion production in Bolosore district, Wolaita Zone, southern Ethiopia. Therefore, field experiment was conducted at Tadisa district from October to March 2016 to determine the effects of population density (500,000; 400,000; 300,000 and 240,000) and P₂O₅ rate (0, 23, 46 and 69 kg ha⁻¹) on growth and bulb yield of onion. Randomized complete block design (RCBD) using factorial arrangement was employed. The main effects significantly ($P < 5\%$) influenced the plant height, leaf number, leaf length, bulb length, fresh biomass yield, dry biomass yield, bulb dry weight, unmarketable yield and harvest index. Overall, most of measured parameters declined with an increase in population density and decreasing rates of P application. The tallest plant (50.42 cm) was obtained from 69 kg P₂O₅ ha⁻¹ as well as those population densities 240,000 (48.7 cm). The largest leaf numbers (7.4) were obtained from plant population 240,000 and plants treated with 46 kg P₂O₅ ha⁻¹ (7.31). The largest bulb lengths (6.41 cm) were obtained from plant population 240,000 and plants treated with 69 kg P₂O₅ ha⁻¹ (6.82 cm). The maximum fresh biomass yield (91.15 gm plant⁻¹) was obtained from plant population 240,000 and plants treated with 69 kg P₂O₅ ha⁻¹ (67.33 gm plant⁻¹). The maximum dry biomass yield (40.32 gm plant⁻¹) was obtained from plant population 240,000 and plants treated with 69 kg P₂O₅ ha⁻¹ (30.25 gm plant⁻¹). The dry bulb weight (35.6 gm plant⁻¹) was maximum that was obtained from plant population 240,000 and plants treated with 69 kg P₂O₅ ha⁻¹ (28.20 gm plant⁻¹). The highest harvest indexes (89%) were obtained from plant population 300,000 and plants treated with 69 kg P₂O₅ ha⁻¹ (92.4%). Furthermore, population density of 500,000 plants ha⁻¹ with 69 Kg P₂O₅ ha⁻¹ resulted the highest marketable yield (36.01 tha⁻¹) which is 116% more than the least (16.7 t/ha) recorded from 240,000 plants ha⁻¹ without P application. Partial budget analysis also revealed that the highest marginal rate of return (321%) was obtained from 400,000 plants ha⁻¹ grown with 46 P₂O₅ kg ha⁻¹; and is suggested as optimum combination for onion growing farmers of the study area. However, before recommending the result for widespread use, further investigation at different location is recommended.

Keywords: Growth, marketable yield, yield components, P₂O₅

**GROWTH AND YIELD RESPONSE OF MAIZE (*Zea mays* L.)
VARIETIES TO ROW SPACING UNDER IRRIGATION AT GELEKO,
OFA WOREDA, WOLAITA ZONE, SNNPR STATE, ETHIOPIA**

**BY: ESAYAS EYASU ANJULO
MAJOR ADVISOR: DAWIT DALGA (PhD)
CO-ADVISOR: DEREJE SHANKA (PhD); APRIL, 2017**

ABSTRACT

Maize is one of the most important staple food crops in Ethiopia as well as in the study area, although its yield is low due to shortage of several agronomic factors like plant row spacing, use of poorly adapted cultivars. A field study was conducted at Ofa district-Geleko irrigation site during the off-season of 2016/17 cropping season with the objectives of evaluating different varieties and row spacing on growth, yield and yield components of maize. Four plant row spacing (45 cm, 55 cm, 65 cm and 75 cm) and three maize varieties ('BH-540', Lemu 'P3812W' and Jabi 'PHB 3253') were tested in factorial arrangement laid out in RCBD by three replications. Data on phenology, growth, yield and yield components of crop were recorded. The result indicated that most of the parameters such as days to 50% tassling, days to 50% silking, leaf area index, number of ears per plant, ear diameter, 1000 kernel weight, number of kernels per ear, number of kernels per rows, total aboveground dry biomass, grain yield and harvest index were significantly influenced by the interaction effect of row spacing and varieties. Significantly the highest biomass and grain yield were produced at maize variety Lemu with row spacing of 65 cm, which is statistically similar with variety BH-540 at row spacing of 65 and 75 cm and also the same variety at row spacing of 75 cm, while lowest with variety Jabi at row spacing of 45 cm. Based on these results, it can be concluded that under irrigated condition Lemu and BH-540 maize varieties at 65-75 cm row spacing resulted higher biomass and grain yield of maize and may be used by farmers of the area. However, since the study was at only one location for single cropping season and should be repeated at diverse locations and years to reach at conclusive recommendations.

Keywords: *Interaction, Growth parameters, Row spacing, Varieties, Yield and Yield Components*

**EFFECT OF PLANT DENSITY ON YIELD COMPONENTS AND YIELD
OF FABA BEAN (*Vicia faba* L.) VARIETIES AT WOLAITA SODO,
SNNPR STATE, ETHIOPIA**

**BY: WONDIMU TAMRAT KUKORE
MAJOR ADVISOR: ABERA HABTE (ASST. PROF.)
CO-ADVISOR: GOBEZE LOHA (PhD); JUNE, 2017**

ABSTRACT

*Faba bean (*Vicia faba* L.) is one of the most popular pulse crops, with manifold merits in the economy of the farming communities in the highlands and semi-highlands of Ethiopia, which is adversely affected by plant density per unit area. In this context, a field experiment was conducted during 2016 main cropping season at Wolaita Sodo ATVET College demonstration field with the objectives of evaluating the effect of variable plant densities on yield components and yield of faba bean varieties. The experimental treatments consisted of factorial combination of three faba bean varieties (Hachalu, Moti and Tumisa) and six plant density levels (166,666, 222,222, 250,000, 333,333, 500,000 and 666,666 plants ha⁻¹ which were maintained by adjusting row and plant spacing of 40 x 15 cm, 30 x 15 cm, 40 x 10 cm, 30 x 10 cm, 40 x 5 cm and 30 x 5 cm, respectively). The treatments were laid out in a randomized complete block design with three replications. The following data were recorded: days to flowering, days to physiological maturity, plant height, number of branch per plant, plant lodging, number of pods per plant, number of seeds per pod, 100 seed weight, grain yield, biomass yield and harvest index. The results of this experiment showed that there were a significant ($p < 0.05$) difference in all measured parameters. The main effect of varieties and plant densities were significantly ($p < 0.05$) differed for plant height, number of seeds per pod, 100 seeds weight and biological yield. Furthermore, varieties by plant density interactions revealed significant ($p < 0.05$) differences on days to flowering, days to physiological maturity, plant lodging, number of branch per plant, number of pods per plant, grain yield and harvest index. The maximum grain yield (4330 kg ha⁻¹) was obtained from variety 'Tumisa' at plant density of 250,000 plants ha⁻¹. Thus, variety 'Tumisa' at plant density 250,000 plants ha⁻¹ 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 density, varieties, yield attributes

RESPONSE OF COMMON BEAN (*Phaseolus vulgaris* L.) VARIETIES TO BLENDED NITROGEN, PHOSPHORUS AND SULFUR FERTILIZER RATES AT AREKA, SNNPR STATE, ETHIOPIA

BY: ASHENAFI BIRHANU
MAJOR ADVISOR: FANUEL LAEKEMARIAM (PhD)
CO-ADVISOR: GOBEZE LOHA (PhD); NOV, 2017

ABSTRACT

Common bean is one of the most important grain legumes of Ethiopia which is cultivated as a field crop for home consumption and as an export crop. The production and productivity are low mainly associated with inadequate application of fertilizer and limited use of improved common bean varieties. A field experiment was conducted at Areka Agricultural Research Center, Wolaita Zone of Southern Ethiopia to study the effects of blended nitrogen, phosphorous and sulfur fertilizer rates on growth and productivity of common bean varieties. The experiment comprised nine NPS rates viz. (0, 25, 50, 75, 100, 125, 150, 175 and 200 kg ha⁻¹) and two varieties viz. (Awassa Dume and Ibado). The experiment was laid out in randomized complete block design with a factorial arrangement with three replications. The parameters measured included dates to flowering, dates to physiological maturity, plant height, leaf area, and leaf area index, number of primary branch per plant, grain yield and yield components. In addition, agronomic efficiency and partial budget analysis were computed. The result showed that most of parameters such as crop phenology, growth parameters, grain yield and yield components were significantly affected by the interaction effects of blended NPS and varieties. It was observed that a decrease in rate of NPS fertilizer on bean varieties showed an extended duration of flowering and physiological maturity. On the other hand, growth parameters, yield component and yield of varieties were increasing with NPS fertilizer rate. The result also showed that grain yield of varieties averaged over NPS rates varied between 830 and 2111 kg ha⁻¹. Awassa Dume variety, grown with 200 kg NPS ha⁻¹ gave the highest grain yield (2111 kg ha⁻¹) whereas Ibado variety grown on control gave the least grain yield (830 kg ha⁻¹). In view of that, the grain yield advantage of Awassa Dume at 200 kg NPS ha⁻¹ over the minimum was 154%. The agronomic efficiency ranges from 5.8 to 15.3 kg/kg N-P₂O₅-SO₄ in which the highest agronomic efficiency was recorded from Awassa Dume at 100 kg NPS ha⁻¹ whereas the least agronomic efficiency was observed on Ibado at 150 Kg NPS ha⁻¹. Overall, Awasa Dume was found superior in agronomic efficiency compared to Ibado in NPS rates. Furthermore, the partial budget analysis indicated that the highest net revenue (15,120 ETB) was found at application rate of 200 kg NPS ha⁻¹ for variety Awasa Dume and the lowest net revenue (7097 ETB) was found at control plots of Ibado variety. However, the highest marginal rate of return (770.4%) was recorded from Awassa Dume variety at 100 kg NPS ha⁻¹ and the least marginal rate of return (172.43%) was obtained from Ibado variety at 25 kg NPS ha⁻¹. Therefore, Awassa Dume variety with 100 kg NPS ha⁻¹ is suggested for highest economic benefits in the study area. Yet, further investigation over seasons, locations and individual effects of N, P and S is suggested to reach meaningful recommendation.

Keywords: Agronomic Efficiency, Fertilizer, Growth, Yield

**GROWTH AND YIELD OF TEF [*Eragrostis tef* (Zucc.) Trotter] AS
AFFECTED BY ROW SPACING AND SEED RATE AT WOLAITA
SODO, SNNPR STATE, ETHIOPIA**

BY: WOLDE TASEW HIRBORO
MAJOR ADVISOR: ABERA HABTE (ASS. PROF.)
CO-ADVISOR: FANUEL LAEKEMARIAM (PhD); NOV, 2017

ABSTRACT

Optimizing agronomic practices like row spacing and seed rates could enhance the growth and productivity of tef. A field experiment aimed at evaluating the effect of row spacing and seed rate on growth, yield components and yield of tef was conducted at Wolaita, Sodo ATVET college farm, during 2016 under rain fed condition. Treatments were combined in factorial four row spacing (15, 20, 25 and 30 cm) and five levels of seed rates (2.5, 5, 7.5, 10 and 12.5 kg ha⁻¹). The experiment was laid out in a randomized complete block design with three replications. The result showed that almost all recorded parameters were significantly influenced by the main effects row spacing and seed rate. Lodging index, main panicle seed weight, biomass, grain yields and straw showed significant differences due to interaction effects. Days to heading and maturity, tillers, panicle number per plant, main panicle weight and thousand grain weights were increased with an increase of row spacing; and declined with an increase of seed rates. The highest main panicle seed weight per plant was produced when row spacing was row spacing 30 cm at 2.5 kg ha⁻¹. The maximum (11449 kg ha⁻¹) and minimum (6684 kg ha⁻¹) biomass yield was obtained from row spacing of 15 and 30 cm at seed rate of 7.5 and 12.5 kg ha⁻¹ respectively. Whereas the maximum (2400 kg ha⁻¹) and minimum (1200 kg ha⁻¹) grain yield of tef were obtained from row spacing of 20 and 30 cm at seed rate of 2.5 and 12.5 kg ha⁻¹, respectively. From this result it can be tentatively concluded that 20 cm row spacing with seed rate of 2.5 kg ha⁻¹ could be suggested for the study area. However, further study has to be done under different seasons and locations to put conclusive recommendation.

Keywords: Grain yield, Lodging, Tiller, Yield components

**RESPONSE OF COMMON BEAN (*Phaseolus vulgaris* L.) VARIETIES
TO BLENDED NITROGEN PHOSPHORUS AND SULFUR
FERTILIZER RATES AT OYDA DISTRICT, GAMO GOFA ZONE,
SNNPR STATE, ETHIOPIA**

**BY: AWRAJA ABAYNEH SEMAGN
MAJOR ADIVISOR: FANUEL LAEKEMARIAM (PhD)
CO-ADIVISOR: ZEMACH SORSA (Ass. Prof); NOV, 2017**

ABSTRACT

*Common bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris* L.) is one of the most important food legumes and it is considered as the main cash crop and protein source for farmers in many parts of the country. Low production and productivity, which are mainly associated with poor adoption of improved varieties and nutrient depletion. Improved varieties with optimum nutrient applications are one of the most important ways to improve bean crop productivity. Therefore, experiment was conducted at Oyda district, Gamo Gofa Zone of Southern Ethiopia to evaluate the response of common bean varieties to NPS fertilizer rates. The treatment consists of two common bean varieties (Awassa Dume and Nasir) and five rates of NPS (0, 50, 100, 150 and 200 kg NPS /ha). The trial was laid out in randomized complete block design with four replications. Data on days to 50% flowering, days to physiological maturity, plant height (cm), leaf area, leaf area index, number of nodule/plant, number of pods/plant, number of seeds/pod, 100 seed weight (g), grain yield (ton/ha), above ground biomass(ton/ha) and harvest index were collected. In addition, agronomic efficiency and partial budget analysis were computed. The result showed that crop phenology, nodule per plant and yield components were significantly affected by main factors, whereas, plant height, leaf area, leaf area index, dry biomass, grain yield, harvest index and agronomic efficiency were significantly influenced by the interaction effects of NPS rates and varieties. Compared to the control, common bean plants grown with NPS fertilizer reached 50% flowering and physiological maturity earlier; and they also had higher: number of branches per plant, pods per plant and seeds per pod. Awassa dume was found to be earlier to set flowers and reach maturity. Grain yield varied from 1.88 to 3.06 t ha⁻¹ where the least and highest grain yield was obtained from Nassir under unfertilized plot and Awassa Dume at 100 kg NPS/ha, respectively. Overall, Awassa Dume at 100 kg NPS ha⁻¹ resulted 63% higher grain yield compared to the minimum. Partial budget analysis further indicated that the highest marginal rate of return for both varieties at 100 kg NPS ha⁻¹. Therefore, application of 100 kg NPS ha⁻¹ on both varieties is suggested for common bean growing farmers of the study area. Yet, further investigation over seasons and location is necessary to make sound recommendation.*

Keywords: Economic rate, Growth, Nutrient and Yield.

**RESPONSE OF TEF [*Eragrostis tef* (ZUCC.) TROTTER] TO
POTASSIUM AND BLENDED NITROGEN PHOSPHOROUS SULFUR
FERTILIZERS IN BOLOSORE WOREDA, WOLAITA ZONE
SNNPR STATE, ETHIOPIA**

**BY: MARKOS DESALEGN BOSHE
MAJOR ADVISOR: FANUEL LAEKEMARIAM (PhD)
CO-ADVISOR: ABERA HABTE (ASS. PROFESSOR); NOV, 2017**

ABSTRACT

Tef is among the major cereals of Ethiopia and occupies the largest cultivated land area than any other cereals. The need for its production as a staple food is increasing from year to year; however, its productivity is almost limited due to lack of balanced use of fertilizers to improve the poor soil fertility. Therefore, a field experiment was conducted during the main cropping season of 2016 in Bolosore Woreda, Wolaita Zone, southern Ethiopia to evaluate the growth and productivity of tef in response to different rates of potassium (K) and blended nitrogen (N) phosphorous (P), sulfur (S) fertilizers. There were 20 treatments comprising five levels of K (0,30,60,90 and 120 kg K ha⁻¹) and four levels of blended NPS fertilizer (0,50,100 and 150 kg ha⁻¹). The experiment was laid out using randomized complete block design (RCBD) in a factorial arrangement with three replications. Most of the evaluated parameters were significantly affected by the main effect of blended NPS fertilizer except days to physiological maturity. Panicle length and lodging percentage were significantly affected by the main effect of K and blended NPS fertilizer. Days to heading of tef was delayed with increased in NPS fertilizer application. In addition, an increasing trend in plant height, panicle length, total and effective tillers per plant, thousand grain weight, above ground biomass, straw, grain yield, harvest index and lodging percentage of tef were observed with increasing rates of blended NPS fertilizer. Neither the main effect of K nor their interactions were significant effect except panicle length and lodging percentage. The maximum and minimum grain yield was 2356.18 kg ha⁻¹ and 1031.74 kg ha⁻¹ from 100 Kg NPS ha⁻¹ and unfertilized plots respectively; in view of this 100 kg NPS ha⁻¹ resulted 128.4% higher grain yield compared to the control. The maximum lodging percentage was 18.6% and 11.5% on 150 kg NPS ha⁻¹ and 120 kg K ha⁻¹ treated plots, respectively, implying that K application had role in reducing lodging. Partial budget analysis also indicated that the highest marginal rate of return (1448.38%) and net profit (35763.94 birr) was obtained from 100 kg NPS ha⁻¹ respectively. Therefore, it can tentatively concluded that 100 kg NPS ha⁻¹ is best for tef growing farmers of study area. Yet, further investigation over seasons, location and individual effect of N, P & S is suggested to have a meaningful recommendation.

Keywords: Fertilizer, Growth, Nutrient, Yield

GROWTH AND YIELD RESPONSE OF BREAD WHEAT (*Triticum aestivum* L.) TO POTASSIUM AND BLENDED NITROGEN PHOSPHORUS SULFUR FERTILIZER RATES AT SODO ZURIA DISTRICT, WOLAITA ZONE, SNNPR STATE, ETHIOPIA

BY: TIGIST TESFAYE TEGEGN

ADVISORS: MAJOR ADVISOR: FANUEL LAEKEMARIAM (PhD)

CO-ADVISOR: ABERA HABTE (ASS. PROF.) NOV, 2017

ABSTRACT

*Bread wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.) is economically important crop in Wolaita area, southern Ethiopia. Yet, its productivity is constrained by soil nutrient depletion and inadequate soil management practices. Thus, field trial aimed at investigating the growth and yield response of bread wheat to potassium (K) and blended nitrogen (N), phosphorous (P) and Sulfur (S) fertilizer rates was carried out during 2016 cropping season at Kokate, Wolaita Sodo, southern Ethiopia. The experiment was composed of four rates of K (0, 25, 50 and 75 kg KCl ha⁻¹) and five NPS rates (0, 50, 100, 150 and 200 kg ha⁻¹) and laid out in factorial experiment in randomized complete block design with three replications. Data on crop phenology, growth, grain yield and yield components were recorded. In addition, partial budget analysis and agronomic efficiency evaluation was conducted. The result showed that days to heading, days to physiological maturity, productive tillers per plant and harvest index were significantly ($p < 0.05$) affected by main factors where as other parameters viz. plant height, leaf area, total tiller per plant, number of kernels per spike, thousand kernels weight, above ground biomass, grain yield, straw yield and agronomic efficiency were significantly influenced by the interaction between NPS and K fertilizer rates. Compared to the control, wheat crops grown with NPS fertilizer resulted early heading and maturity. In addition, K application also shortened days to heading of wheat. Application of fertilizer at a rate of 150 NPS and 50 K kg ha⁻¹ resulted the highest leaf area, plant height, total tillers per plant, yield components, biomass yield, grain yield and agronomic efficiency of wheat. Overall, wheat crop revealed the poor performance under the control plots. The maximum grain yield (4.34 t/ha) which was 8.86 fold higher than the minimum (0.44t/ha) was obtained from 150 NPS and 50 K kg ha⁻¹; and control, respectively. Furthermore, highest marginal rate of return which is 4252.6% was recorded from 150 NPS and 50 K kg ha⁻¹. Yet, in order to generate sound recommendation for NPS and K fertilizer for wheat growing farmers of the study area, investigation at farmer's field, different location and over seasons is suggested. As NPS is tested in blended form, the individual effects of the nutrients could be suggested as future research area.*

Keywords: Agronomic Efficiency, Economic efficiency, Nutrient, Productivity

Horticulture

GROWTH, POD YIELD AND QUALITY OF HOT PEPPER (*Capsicum annuum* L.) AS AFFECTED BY VARIETY AND RATES OF NITROGEN FERTILIZER AT WOLAITA SODO, SOUTHERN ETHIOPIA

BY: DANIEL MUNDA
MAJOR ADVISOR: ABRHAM SHUMBULO (PhD)
CO- ADVISOR: HAILU GEBRU (PhD), FEB, 2017

ABSTRACT

Hot pepper is one of the most important vegetables and spice crop cultivated in many parts of the country. Despite its economic, nutritional and medicinal purposes the research done so far this crop is limited. Therefore, a field experiment was conducted to identify best performing hot pepper variety in terms of pod yield, quality and disease incidence and thereby determining optimum rates of nitrogen (N) fertilizer for hot pepper production in Wolaita Sodo, Southern Ethiopia during 2017. The experiment was laid out in randomized complete block design (RCBD) in factorial arrangement with three replications. Four varieties (Melka Awaze, Melka Shote, Avpp0514 and Avpp0206 with four N fertilizer rates (0, 50, 100 and 150kg N ha⁻¹) were assigned to experimental plot with a total of 16 treatments. The result showed that interaction of variety and rates of N fertilizer significantly ($P < 0.05$) affected plant height, leaf area, leaf area index, total pod yield, marketable pod yield and significantly ($P < 0.001$) affected pod length, pod width, pod wall thickness and disease incidence of hot pepper. Similarly, the effects of variety and rates of N fertilizer as main factor significantly ($P < 0.001$) affected days to 50% flowering, days to first fruit set, canopy diameter, marketable pod number and total dry pod weight. However, the N fertilizers had no significant effect on unmarketable pod number, total number of seed and thousand seed weight. Numerically the highest marketable pod yield (16.33 t ha⁻¹) was achieved from variety Avpp0514 coupled with rate of 100 kg N ha⁻¹ followed by variety Avpp0514 at the rate of 50 kg N ha⁻¹ (14.93 t ha⁻¹) whereas the lowest pod yield was achieved from variety Melka Shote at 0kg N ha⁻¹. The highest oleoresin content (25.89%) was recorded by Avpp0514 at 50 kg N ha⁻¹. The pod yield had positively and significantly associated with growth and yield components. The economic analysis indicated that Avpp0514 at 100 kg ha⁻¹ was found to be more economical in net benefit (406,192.93Birr ha⁻¹) and MRR (2325%). However, the introduced variety Avpp0514 at 50 kg N ha⁻¹ had resulted higher net benefit (372,368.01Birr ha⁻¹) with highest marginal rate of return (7737%). Based on the current investigation it could be generalized that introduced varieties were more promising for than local released varieties in terms of growth, pod yield, quality and disease resistance. Therefore, variety Avpp0514 at rate of 50 kg N ha⁻¹ could be used for production of hot pepper in Wolaita area. As a concluding remark the research should be done across seasons and locations to have more valid recommendation.

Keywords: Hot pepper, Nitrogen, Pod yield, Quality, Variety

2.College of Business and Economics

Accounting and Finance

A STUDY ON DETERMINANTS OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF SAVING AND CREDIT CO-OPERATIVES WITH REFERENCE TO SODO ZURIA WOREDA, WOLAIATA ZONE

BY: ABEJE ABERA

ADVISOR: A. RAMA MOHAN (PhD)

ABSTRACT

This study was conducted to explore the determinants of financial performance of SACCOs in the sodo zuriya woreda. In the study area 53.125% of SACCOs legally registered are not functioning as per economic missions of organization. The determinants studied were competition from Omo microfinance institution, internal politics, saving culture, liquidity management, operating costs, and financial reporting. This study was adopted a descriptive survey design. The target populations of the study were SACCOs in SZW. Stratified and simple random sampling was used to select the sample. A Likert scaled questionnaire was used to collect primary information while a secondary data collection sheet was used collect secondary data (financial information) regarding SACCO performance. The study indicates that the relationship between competition, internal politics and operating cost was negative and significantly affects financial performance of SACCOs while saving culture, liquidity management and financial reporting was positively and significantly affects financial performance of SACCO. Multiple coefficient of determination indicate that 72.9% of variance financial performance of SACCO in the study area was explained by variances on competition from Omo MFI, internal politics, saving culture, operating cost and financial reporting. The study recommends that SACCO should; prioritize interest of members when facing competition in the market, have effective policies and strategies to handle internal politics, update minimum monthly and annual saving target of members and organizations on timely basis, minimize time taken for loan processing, set effective policy which could use in reducing operating cost and they should follow standard internal and external reporting of Cooperatives.

Keywords: Financial performance, competition, internal politics, saving culture, liquidity management, operating costs and financial reporting.

DETERMINANTS OF LIQUIDITY RATIO IN COMMERCIAL BANKS OF ETHIOPIA

BY: ADEM BESIR

ADVISOR: DURGA RAWO (PhD)

ABSTRACT

Liquidity creation is the main concerns of commercial banks since it is crucial for its existence; hence the main objective of this study was to identify the determinants of commercial banks liquidity in Ethiopia. The data covered the period from 2004-2015 for the sample of eight commercial banks in Ethiopia and used secondary data. Both bank specific and macroeconomic variables were analyzed using Fixed Effect Model(FEM), data was present by using descriptive statistics and the balanced correlation and regression analysis for liquidity ratios was conducted study revealed that capital strength and profitability had statistically significant and positive relationship with banks' liquidity. On the other hand, loan growth and national bank bill had a negative and statistically significant relationship with banks' liquidity. However, the relationship for inflation, on-performing loans, bank size and gross domestic product were found to be statistically insignificant. The study suggests banks in Ethiopia should not only be concerned about internal structures and policies, but they must consider both the government regulation and the macroeconomic environment together in developing strategies to improve the liquidity position of the banks.

Keywords: *Ethiopian commercial banks, determinants of liquidity, liquidity ratios, liquidity risk, panel data regression analysis*

**IMPACT OF WORKING CAPITAL MANAGEMENT ON
PROFITABILITY OF SMALL SCALE ENTERPRISES: The CASE OF
WOLAYTA SODO TOWN**

BY: ADMASU EYASU

ADVISOR: DR. DURGA RAO

ABSTRACT

Working capital management has become an important topic for the profitability of small scale enterprise. Therefore this research objective is formulated in the study to investigate the impact of working capital management on profitability of small scale enterprises and providing recommendations for rate of return in Sodo town. In this light, the study in its first section gives a background to the study and the second part is a detailed literature review on working capital management, third tools and assessment models, Quantitative research design is employed ,under the quantitative research design survey method is used. The data was collected by cross sectional survey method. The forth part of this study is analysis of primary data by descriptive statistical tools and hypothesis testing using regression model, The p-value is less than 0.05 for all the variables. Hence, it indicates that the 4 independent variables are significant to predict Profitability (dependent variable).This leads the researcher to conclude in the last section that SSE's with good working capital management practices to have lower the problems of earning rate and relatively higher profitability of enterprises. Predictors of profitability in Wolaita Sodo Town are cash conversion cycle, inventory management, receivable management and enterprise size. Based on the mean scores and standard deviation of the profitability, Enterprise size is one of the predictor which predict profitability with high mean score 3. 476 and correlated with ($r = .699$) profitability. It has a beta coefficient of .171 and its impact on profitability is significant at 2- tailed test ($p\text{-value} < 0.000$).Receivable management is the least predictor which predicts profitability with minimum mean score 3.457 and last to enterprise size is correlated with ($r = .962$) profitability. It has a beta coefficient of .197 and its impact on profitability is significant at 2- tailed test ($p\text{-value} < 0.000$).

Keywords: Cash conversion cycle, inventory management, return on assets, Receivables management, return on assets and size of enterprise.

FACTORS AFFECTING SAVINGS OF WOMEN LED HOUSEHOLDS IN SELF HELP GROUPS: A CASE STUDY ON WOLAITA SODO TOWN

BY: ASRAT LIBIYOS

ADVISOR: P. C. K. RAO (Professor)

ABSTRACT

Self Help Group (SHG) is mainly considered as mutual assistance group through which individuals undertake common activities to improve their own lives. It is an approach in which women are organized in groups of 15-20 members by affinity basis. This research was aimed to assess the factors affecting savings of women-led households in self-help groups. The study also attempted to find out possible solutions for factors which have negative influences on WLHHS savings and to put recommendations to policy makers and SHG promoting organizations. Main research questions addressed were: What determines WLHHS savings? Is there any capacity development process to empower WLHHS in SHGs? And are there strategies to improve saving rates of members? Multistage sampling technique was deployed in the study. From 1800 registered SHG members, the sample size of 252 samples identified through simple random sampling technique. Household survey and in-depth interview were conducted and data captured using structured questionnaire. Both primary and secondary data were used for analysis. Quantitative data collected were analyzed using SPSS 21 version and presented the mean, percentage, chi-square, T-value and binary logit model output according to research objectives. Descriptive statistics was computed followed by binary logit model that revealed: education level of SHGs members, family size, social participation, number of trainings received, members' perception, and annual income and participation in generating activities (IGAs) found to be significant. According to paired sample T-test result saving improvement between two consecutive years was not as such satisfactory. The final recommendations forwarded were: due consideration should be given to reduce SHGs members' social ceremonies celebrations, promoting family planning program, focusing on functional adult literacy, envision groups, tailored training of members and IGAs promotion by both government and other organizations working on SHGs development as they had either positive or negative influence on WLHHS saving improvement.

Keywords: *Chi-square test, Income generating activities, Multistage sampling technique, binary logit model, Self Help Groups, T-test and Women led households saving.*

**THE EFFECT OF CHANGES IN EXISTING PRACTICES OF ROAD
TRANSPORTATION BUREAU LEADING TO IMPROVED
PERFORMANCE (A CASE STUDY IN BODITY TOWN ROAD-
TRANSPORT BUREAU)**

**BY: DERESE NANA
MAJOR ADVISOR: P. C. K. RAO (PHD)**

ABSTRACT

The main purpose of this study is to evaluate the influence of implementing changes in road transportation bureau. The main motivation of the researcher in this research is to bring a change in road transportation by implementing reforms in existing practices of the bureau. The researcher employed quantitative and qualitative research approaches to gather the data and presented by using descriptive statistical tools and correlation coefficient analysis to test hypothesis. The hypothesis developed to investigate and prove the effects of reforms on existing practices leading to performance improvement related dependent variables like revenue, financial liquidity and organizational efficiency. The major findings reveal that, due to the introduction of the reforms in the road transportation bureau, the level of revenue, financial liquidity and organizational efficiency was improved. Based on the results of descriptive and correlation analysis of all variables indicate that the reform implementation have a lion's share contribution on the overall performance improvement of the transportation bureau.

Keywords: *Fundamental, Radical, Dramatic, Process*

**THE ACCOUNTING PRACTICE OF SMALL AND MEDIUM SIZED
ENTERPRISES AND ITS EFFECT ON ACCESS TO FINANCE:
(A Case Study of Wolaita Sodo Town Administration)**

BY: ESRAEL EJIGU LORATO

MAJOR ADVISOR: DR. RAMA MAHON (PROFESSOR)

ABSTRACT

In developing countries, small and medium enterprises (SMEs) have a vibrant role and serve as engines through which the growth objectives of developing countries can be achieved. The SME sector has been instrumental in bringing about economic transition by providing goods and services, which are of adequate quality and are reasonably priced, to a large number of people, and by effectively using the skills and talents of a large number of people without requiring high level training, large sums of capital or complicated technology. However access to finance remains to be a major problem hampering SMEs from playing their productive role in the economy. Accounting is also basically defined as the process of recording economic information in a significant manner in order to measure the performance of a firm. Accounting practices consist of the methods and records established by management to identify, assemble, analyze, classify, record and report a company's transactions and to provide assurance that the objectives of internal control are being met. In Ethiopia one of the main problems of SMEs' may be their access to finance and not practicing formal accounting system. This study was conducted to examine the accounting practice of small and medium sized enterprises and its effect on access to finance in the case of wolaita sodo town Administration. For this study different literatures were reviewed and both primary and secondary data were collected from different sources. For the achievement of the objective of the study both research approach particularly survey design was used and the data analyzed using descriptive statistics and multiple regression models. The government in collaboration with financial institutions should therefore work to solve this problem.

Keywords: *Access to finance, Accounting practice, Age of the business, Collateral*

**INVESTIGATION OF BANKING SYSTEM USING QUEUING
ANALYSIS : A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF COMMERCIAL BANK OF
ETHIOPIA AND UNITED BANK, WOLAITA SODO BRANCH, SNNPR
ETHIOPIA**

BY: EJERUSALEM BARANE

MAJOR ADIVSOR: P.V. DURGA RAO (PhD)

ABSTRACT

Banking system mostly apply the queuing model which was appropriate in order to suggest waiting time, service rate and etc for efficient service delivery of better implementation of banking system. Comparative study of two selected banks (Commercial Bank of Ethiopia & United Bank) in Wolaita zone of Ethiopia was investigated. The data for the arrival and service rate of the two banks were collected by observation methods for two days of a week simultaneously and questionnaire filled for assessing service quality and capacity. The average waiting time in queue and in system was 0.0001 minutes and 0.43 minutes, respectively in Commercial Bank of Ethiopia Dicha branch. When comparing to United Bank, on average 7.125 and 6.125 customers per hour arrive and served, respectively. Regarding the average waiting time in queue and in system was 0.216 minutes and 0.828 minutes, respectively in United Bank. Findings indicated that United Bank has a more waiting service time value which may have a negative significant effect on customers on waiting line compared to Commercial Bank of Ethiopia Dicha branch; we realize Commercial Bank of Ethiopia Dicha branch has an advantageous effect of service time value which will have a positive significant effect on customers in experiencing little or no queue at all. Also United bank has the highest waiting probability service when compared with Commercial Bank of Ethiopia Dicha branch. Regarding service capacity and quality, Commercial Bank of Ethiopia Dicha branch has better compared to United Bank. It's also advisable working towards ways that improve service time per counter by segmenting customers according to their needs, motivating tellers, training and instilling the concept of customers' value in the minds bank attendants.

Keywords: *Arrival rate, Banking system, Commercial Bank of Ethiopia, United Bank, Wolaita zone*

**AN EVALUATION OF COMMERCE SOCIETY AND LOCAL
GOVERNMENT REVENUE GENERATION RELATING TO VALUE
ADDED TAX IN WOLAITA ZONE: THE CASE OF WOLAITA ZONE
REVENUE AUTHORITY**

BY: ISRAEL LEMMA

MAJOR ADVISOR: K. MADHUSUDHANA RAO (PhD)

ABSTRACT

This study evaluates commerce societies and local government revenue generation relating to VAT; with particular reference to Wolaita Zone Revenue Authority. Commerce societies or VAT registered tax payers should pay VAT correctly in accordance with law. However many problems encountered in the implementation of tax and its revenue generation. The government tried to enhance and perform tax services as much as possible but still there are many commerce societies who avoid tax responsibilities. In line with it, the objective of this study to evaluate VAT registered taxpayers awareness towards VAT law and concepts of Ethiopia, compliance with VAT law, perception on VAT registration threshold level and VAT rate, VAT objective achievement, the relationships of VAT budgetary implementation and its actual performance, and the effect of VAT revenue on zonally collected or local government revenue and their relationships. The study used both qualitative and quantitative research methods to collect and analyze both primary and secondary data. Self-administered questionnaires were used to collect primary data from both WZRA employees and VAT registered tax payers. Secondary data was collected from WZRA. Documentary review tool and questionnaire were analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics. The Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 20 was used for quantitative data analysis. The study findings indicated that majority of the commerce societies have low level of awareness about VAT law were led performing situations of their business as per VAT rules and regulations to be poor and shown there were problems. The study also gives emphasis to the need to reinforce the commerce society's capacity in general and the VAT collection system in particular as efficiently as possible. The empirical analysis revealed that VAT contributes significantly to the increase of the total zonally collected government revenue. To sustain its role for the generation of revenue, it is important to ensure that the revenue generated by VAT system should be efficient as possible. Finally, firming up administration capacity by skilled manpower and the required materials to encourage honest commerce societies by rewarding them and giving incentives and taxpayers should obey for the rules and should also cooperate with the authorities' professional activities.

Keywords: Value Added Tax, Commerce Societies, Wolaita Zone, VAT registered tax payers

ASSESSMENT ON THE UTILIZATION OF FUNDS BUDGETED FOR ROAD CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

BY: LEMMAWORK REGASSA

MAJOR ADVISOR DR. P.C.K. RAO (PhD)

ABSTRACT

This study was conducted on Assessment of Effective Utilization of Funds Budgeted on Road Construction and Maintenance the case study in Sodo Town Administration. To the researcher's knowledge, there is no document that reports a study on the probable causes that may hinder the utilization of funds budgeted for road sector service in the Town Administration. This is a major motivation to carry out this study. Thus; the general objective is the paper is to assess the Effective Utilization of Fund Budgeted for Road Construction and Maintenance of Administrative Town of Sodo. Public spending has effects which are complex to trace at the same time difficult to quantify. But, efficient utilization of resource has become the key instrument agencies seek to promote economic change. The key informants were selected from budget holders with total 40 respondents. Primary and secondary data have been collected through structured questionnaire. Underutilization of allocated budget has been seen in the sector, due to inefficiency in budget preparation and the sector budge utilization performance is weak not as per the ULDGP performance expectation. The city Administration to decide and discuss on a bulk of not functional suspended rolling budget without functional from year to year. The purpose of study is to investigate Effective Utilization of Funds Budgeted for Road sector service is a key factor to enhance public spending to create societal trust in administration to achieve government goals like Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP).

A STUDY ON THE VIABILITY OF SHIFTING FROM TRADITIONAL BUDGETING SYSTEM TO PROGRAM BASED BUDGETING SYSTEM (THE CASE OF WOLIATA ZONE GOVERNMENT SECTOR)

BY: MATUSALA MEKURIA

Advisor: DR PCK RAO

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to analyze the reforms needed for program based budgeting system, to analyze the challenges and confusion implication of program based budgeting system, to assess the technologies, administrative aspects and human resources to program based budgeting system and to analyze the attitude of employees towards program based budgeting system at the Woliata zone government sectors. The study employed a mixed approach that is qualitative and quantitative research design. Specifically, the data was collected through semi-structured questionnaire which contains both open-ended and closed questions. The rationale behind this research is to investigate the problems and issues confronted by both government and society due to shift in the budgetary practices of local government. Lastly, the findings were derived from the interpretations. There is no need of new organizational design for program budgeting. However, the study identified that reform in financial management and new technologies are needed for the implementation of program budgeting. There is a confusion and challenges in implementing program budgeting. The study suggests the most important way which could be taken by Woliata zone of Finance and Economic Development in particular, to make the transition to program budgeting and implementation of program budgeting. Finally, the thesis forwarded: Evaluation of program budgeting in relation to strategic policy of the government, legislative aspect and administration aspect of program budgeting as the suggestion for further research.

CHALLENGES OF SMALL AND MICRO ENTERPRISES IN ACCESSING FINANCE (THE CASE OF WOLAITA SODO TOWN)

BY: MESFIN GEBRE TIGRO

ADVISOR: DR. P.C.K. RAO

ABSTRACT

Small-scale enterprises have become an important contributor to Ethiopia's economy. The sector contributes to the national objective of creating employment opportunities, training entrepreneurs, generating income and providing a source of livelihood for the majority of low income households in the country, accounting for material amount of GDP (Eshetu and Mammo, 2009). Improving access to finance for small business is an important development tool, because it helps these business sectors, in addition to strengthening the forward and backward integration to and from different sectors, to create employment for the unemployed and increases their income and consumption. The purpose of this study was to bring to light one of the major prerequisites, namely access to finance aspects, of the small scale enterprises which are foundation in accelerating economic growth. The main objective of the study is to identify the challenges that small businesses in Wolaita Sodo town face in accessing finance from financial institution through identifying the dominant means of financing small businesses and factors influencing the extent of accessing finance. The study was conducted by taking into account the demand side aspect. The most pressing problem identified, from response of small businesses and from responsible officers interviewed, was accessing fund to finance source of initial capital and purchase of fixed asset financed. In addition; as it was confirmed from the research, lack of credit history with the financial institutions, willingness of banks and suppliers to provide credit and the firm's specific outlook about sales and profitability have contributed to the problem.

Keywords: Access to Finance, Small Enterprises

THE FACTORS DETERMINING THE BANK LENDING DECISION: A STUDY ON SELECTED PRIVATE COMMERCIAL BANKS OF ETHIOPIA

BY: MIHIRET DEMISSE

ADVISOR: DR P.C.K. RAO

ABSTRACT

Banking is the key monetary system for any economic development and Ethiopia is no exception to it. A welter of research has been done till date on the efficiency and effectiveness of the banking systems, yet a yawning gaps exist vis-à-vis managing, monitoring and controlling the financial flows of banks. Lending and borrowing are like a Siamese twins which can't be separated and banks in general confront problems in striking a chord. The objective of the study is to investigate the determinants of lending decision of commercial banks in Ethiopia. Data consists of audited annual financial reports of each bank, publications of National Bank of Ethiopia (NBE) which was used to analyses the bank-specific determinants. The collected quantitative data was used analyze design appropriate statistical tools viz., linear correlation and regression models, ANOVA etc. The secondary data of five commercial banks in Ethiopia as a sample would cover the period from June 30, 2002 to June, 30, and 2016. The four fundamental variables that influence banks' lending decisions considerably are; the volume of deposit, liquidity ratio, capital adequacy Ratio and cash reserve ratio which were used to analyze. A robust linear regression model is applied to test the hypothesis and used SPSS version 20 (Statistical Package for Social Sciences) software package to draw the results of data fed. The descriptive statistics revealed the data to be normal. Also the coefficient of determination (R²) is .424 and .391 for banks' lending and banks'' respectively. This indicates that the variables explain 42% and 40% of the total variations in the dependent variable "lending decision of bank". The regression result shows that liquidity Ratio and capital adequacy ratio had negative relationship and volume of deposit cash reserve ratio had positive and statistically significant impact on the banks' lending decision. The study also made recommendation: Commercial banks should strategize on how to attract and retain more deposits so as to improve their lending performance and increase profitability, system to manage the liquidity and avoid financial crunch, closer consultation and cooperation between commercial banks and the regulatory authorities.

Keywords: Liquidity Ratio, Volume of Deposit, Capital Adequacy, Cash Reserve

OPERATIONAL RISK MANAGEMENT PRACTICES AND FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE (A STUDY ON COMMERCIAL BANK OF ETHIOPIA)

BY: MIHIRETU TESFAYE CHURKO

ADVISOR: DR. K. MADHUSUDHANA RAO

ABSTRACT

The purpose of the study was to determine the effect of operational risk management practices on the financial performance of commercial bank of Ethiopian by adopting concurrent mixed research design. Open and closed-ended questionnaires were administered to 42 respondents from selected employees of the bank. The questionnaires covered key aspects of operational risk management including understanding risk and risk management practices, risk identification, risk monitoring and nature of risk management practices. The main conclusions of the paper are: managers perceive risk management as critical to their banks performance; the types of risks causing the greatest exposures are operational risk and liquidity risk; there was a reasonable of success with current operational risk management practices and, the bank is utilizing the approaches/techniques traditionally used to manage risks. The findings of the study show liquidity risk has a negative and operational risk has positive and statistically significant relationship with the financial performance of the bank. However, the relationship for credit risk is to be statistically insignificant. The study suggests that focusing in liquidity risk management and operational risk management, thereby keeping optimal level of credit risk management which enables the bank to meet its contractual commitments could maximize return on assets of commercial bank of Ethiopia.

Keywords: *Credit risk Management, Liquidity Risk management, Operational Risk Management*

FACTORS AFFECTING NON-PERFORMING LOANS IN COMMERCIAL BANKING SECTOR: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BANKS (A CASE STUDY OF CBE AND DASHEN BANK DISTRICT IN SNNPR STATE, ETHIOPIA)

BY: NEGALIGN NIGATU

ADVISOR: DR P.C.K. RAO

ABSTRACT

The study aims to identify factors affecting non-performing loans in commercial banking sector; in public and private banks of the study area. To achieve the “general and specific objectives” the study was look institutional and customer specific factors affecting NPLs and the remedial practices can be implemented to reduce the level of NPLs. This study also used descriptive research design and quantitative research approach were used and the primary source of data were collected from 52 credit staff members from CBE and Dashen banks District in Southern Region. The sampling techniques were purposive sampling method. However, the sample was selected from credit staff only. For data analysis, descriptive statistics including mean, std. deviation, frequency and percentages were used. The results of the study indicated Bank specific factors include Bank size and performance, credit size, poor credit assessment, poor credit terms, lack of aggressive credit collection system, inadequate nature of collateral were identified as bank specific factors affecting NPLs. On the other hand unwillingness of borrower to pay back loan, customers funds diversion for unexpected purpose were identified as customer specific factors affecting NPLs. Hence, to reduce the occurrence of loan default it is suggested that the stakeholders in the credit system including the banks and government must implement policies that will facilitate the minimization of the internal as well as external factors that precipitate NPLs.

Keywords: *Bank Specific Factors, Customer Specific Factors, Non-Performing Loans*

**FACTORS AFFECTING FAIRNESS OF TAXATION AMONG
CATEGORY “B” TAX PAYERS: THE CASE OF WOLAITA SODO
TOWN, WOLAITA ZONE, SNNPR STATE, ETHIOPIA**

BY: SOLOMON ESTIFANOS

ADVISOR: Dr. K. MADHUSUDHANA RAO

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study was to determine factors affecting fairness of taxation among category “B” tax payers in Sodo town. The specific objectives were to assess the effect of tax payers’ awareness of tax rules and regulations, corruption, government tax policy formulation process and level of quality of services on taxation fairness. The study adopted a mixed method research approach. Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 20 was used. Regarding awareness of tax rules and regulations, the finding of this study showed that there is lack of clearness and understandability of tax payers about tax laws, lack of using modern technology and absence of consulting or using professional for tax computation and submission of profit and loss statement before dead line were a finding. The research also found that tax officers demand bribes whenever they visit customers. Moreover, the tax authority doesn’t uniformly disclose all necessary information to tax payers and doesn’t penalize those who fail to comply with the tax law. The tax estimation and collection workers have ethical problem while performing their duties. Furthermore, the government failed to involve tax payers during the formulation of tax policies. The benefit received from the government is not commensurate with the tax paid. Finally the study suggests that the tax collection and administration authority should simplify and clarify the tax policy, deploy information technology, and increase the awareness of both the tax officials and payers. In addition, taxpayers must be entitled to have up-to-date information the officers should also be given intensive and continuous training, tax payer satisfaction surveys should be introduced and there should be regular monitoring and evaluation of tax affairs.

*Keywords: Awareness, Corruption, Fairness, Government Tax Policy Formulation Process,
Level of Service Quality, Tax*

**ASSESSING FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT PRACTICES OF MICRO
AND SMALL SCALE ENTERPRISES: THE CASE OF WOLAITA SODO
TOWN SMALL SCALE ENTERPRISES**

BY: TAFESE YONAS JARA

ADVISOR: DR. A. RAMA MONAN

ABSTRACT

To achieve the stated objectives of the study the primary data were obtained from the targeted groups of owners' of MSEs and trade and industry office of Wolayta Soddo town. The total sample size of 88 MSEs owners were selected and qualitative and quantitative data were gathered and analyzed. Both stratified and simple random sampling methods were used to select sample in the study. The study had many independent variables viz., socio-demographic, management, recording and reporting and financial administrations factors. The study found that the financial management practices of MSEs were very weak. The variables: working capital management, financing plan, accounting record keeping, financial reporting, amount of working capital, previous business experience, guiding policy and procedures, using computerized recording and amount of annual gross sale were significantly and positively affect the financial management practices of MSEs. The study also recommended that it advisable that the owners of MSEs avail themselves with various training programs; better to evaluate the validity of their investment before starting operations; better to engaged in financial planning, analysis, and control in order to compare their financial plan with performances; and maintain professional accountants so as maintain complete accounting records.

Keywords: *Micro and small scale enterprises, financial management, practice, enterprises owners*

**CREDIT RISK MANAGEMENT AND ITS EFFECT ON THE FINANCIAL
PERFORMANCE: A Study on Selected Public and Private Commercial
Banks in Ethiopia**

**BY: TEKALIGN TERECHÉ BIRAMO
ADVISOR: DR. DURGA RAO**

ABSTRACT

Credit risk management has become an important topic for financial institutes, especially since the business sector of financial services is related to conditions of uncertainty. Consequently, the study focused on “Credit risk management and its impact on financial performance on some selected Commercial Banks in Ethiopia.” The researcher has focused on the main objective of this study that to measure the impact of credit risk management on financial performance by selecting two commercial banks purposively. Thus, the results of the study are limited to only two banks by taking 15 consecutive years of secondary data. The analysis of primary data (Qualitative) by descriptive statistical tools and the secondary data (Quantitative) through the linear regression model to test the research hypothesis that supported the researcher to conclude as result or finding that banks with good credit risk management policies have a lower loan default rate and relatively higher return on asset.

Keywords: *Commercial banks, Credit, Risk, Public bank, Private Banks*

THE EFFECT OF VALUE ADDED TAX ON CONSUMPTION AND SAVING PATTERNS: A CASE STUDY OF WOLAITA SODO TOWN HOUSEHOLDS

BY: TEMESGEN ASSEFA

MAJOR ADVISOR: DR. MADHUSUDHANA RAO

ABSTRACT

This study has been conducted having the objective of: “the effect of value added tax” on consumption and saving patterns of Wolaita Sodo Town households. Descriptive research design has been implemented to undertake this study. The two most commonly used data collecting mechanisms (questionnaire and interview) have been used for this study by taking a sample size of 391, out of 18,837 households using stratified random sampling. One of the main rationales for taxing consumption rather than income is that it is believed that consumption taxes discourage consumption, encourage savings, investment and trade by modernizing the tax administration and thus generate higher economic growth. In addition to primary data’s collected so far, both theoretical and empirical evidence were reviewed whether VAT affects the consumption behaviour, thus VAT has a negative effect on consumption behaviour of Wolaita Sodo town households because of the fact that it discourage consumption and saving. Even though VAT influences consumption and saving, the effect is not significant because it is a new concept and not yet fully and appropriately implemented in the town. Thus, the respondents worry that the effect will be significant when it is fully implemented specially for middle and lower income household. However, the actual effectiveness of consumption taxes in stimulating savings is very limited. It is widely believed that for the implementation of VAT to go down well with Consumers, the scheme has to come with some compensatory measures such as the reduction of income taxes to put more money in the pockets of households and to boost their purchasing power. .

Keywords: *Consumption and Saving Pattern, VAT*

AN ANALYTICAL STUDY ON THE ASSESSMENT OF TAX AUDIT PRACTICE WITH REFERENCE TO WOLAITA ZONE REVENUE AUTHORITY

BY: TEMESGEN YEMER

ADVISOR: DR. A.RAMA MOHAN (PROFESSOR)

ABSTRACT

This study attempts to examine the tax audit practice with reference to wolaita zone revenue Authority, and investigates key problems in tax audit operation regarding the appropriateness of audit type used, audit rate, aptness of audit case selection methods and audit examination techniques used, and the experience and capability of audit staff resources. Why evasion, fraud and non compliance expand and audit work yield did not meet with plan is a motive for this study. The study adopts mixed method approach in order to achieve the research objectives and to answer research questions. Specifically, the techniques used in the study include survey with 17(seventeen) tax auditors and, in-depth interviews with selected 7(seven) tax officials and 13(thirteen) audited taxpayers, and documentary analysis. With these research methods, the results of the study reveal that tax audit program remains undeveloped with slight range of tax audit activities performed targeting aptly specific risks. The tax audit program is a toddler tool in improving voluntary compliance and increasing future revenue performance through educating and helping taxpayers to understand their tax obligations. The study also shows the authority extensively operates comprehensive type of audit. Due to this low audit coverage, absence of compliance risk-based audit case selection strategy, scarcity of audit resources, audit material and tax auditors in particular, In the end, the study forwards the possible measures to be taken by wolaita zone revenue Authority to mitigate problems in tax audit operation.

Keywords: Audit case, audit type, tax audit, tax compliance, tax evasion and fraud

**IMPLEMENTATION AND COLLECTION OF VALUE ADDED TAX AND
ITS RELATED PROBLEMS IN ETHIOPIA
(THE CASE OF WOLAITA SODO TOWN)**

BY: TSEBELU MULUGETA

ADVISOR: DR . K. MADHUSUDHANA RAO

ABSTRACT:

Taxes are important sources of public revenue. Value Added Tax (VAT) is a tax on consumer expenditure. It is collected on business transactions and imports. A taxable person can be an individual, firm, company, as long as such a person is required to be registered for VAT Even if VAT is one of the most important sources of revenue. This study tried to explore the major problems and prospects of Value-Added Tax (VAT) implementation and collection in Wolaita Sodo town Administration. By considering the population size and availability of large numbers of VAT registered business firms, a total of 833 respondents from VAT collectors (registered business firms) and 27 respondents from VAT administration agency will be considered. The data is gathered from both business VAT registered tax payers and tax administration agency was analyzed by using software package of Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) version. The study tried to indicate opinion of business community and employee of VAT administration agency about VAT implementation and collection process and its related problem. This may give some possible insights to the higher officials of Wolaita Sodo tax administrator to give closer attention towards tackling the problems raised with the statement of the problem part above by providing appropriate suggestions. Furthermore; the paper assesses the assignment of VAT revenue to proper and necessary municipality expenditure and a way forward for future research.

Keyword: Value Added tax (VAT), Wolaita Sodo Tax Administration, Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS), public revenue, implementation and collection,

FACTORS AFFECTING FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF SMALL AND MEDIUM SCALE ENTERPRISES: A CASE STUDY OF SODO TOWN

BY: WALELIGN BALE

ADVISOR: PCK RAO (PhD)

ABSTRACT

This research aims to investigate factors affecting the financial performance of SMEs with a special emphasis on metal work and furniture, wood work and furniture, cafeteria and restaurant, photocopy and internet café on Sodo town. For the sake of achieving the objectives of this study, data was collected through primary survey and analyzed using descriptive statistical analysis and inferential statistical tools. The information gathered through questionnaire from a sample of 269 operators and face-to-face interviews was conducted with 23 managers of SMEs. The respondent operators was selected using stratified sampling technique. The empirical study elicited five major challenges which seem to affect financial performance of SME's in Merkhato and Mehale sub-cities of Sodo town. The issues addressed was include lack of working place, financial problems, marketing problems, inadequate infrastructures and poor management practices. The findings further indicate that, there exists linear and positive significant ranging from substantial to strong relationship was found between independent variables and dependent variable. Moreover, the selected independent variables may significantly explain the variations in the dependent variable at 5% level of significance. Based on findings, recommendations to government bodies, to operators of SME's and suggestions for other researchers was forwarded.

Keywords: *SME's, financial performance, working place, Infrastructural, Marketing, Financial, and Management factors*

INTERNAL DETERMINANTS OF BANKS' PROFITABILITY: A CASE STUDY ON COMMERCIAL BANK OF ETHIOPIA

BY: ZELALEM BORENA BONO

ADVISOR: DR. DURGA RAO

ABSTRACT

The profitability of banking sector is the most important instrument of financial system for the future of the economy. The objective of this study is to determine by Vector Error correction model (VECM) approach of the bank specific factors that affect the profitability of commercial bank of Ethiopia. The study was conducted to find out the impact of internal factors on the profitability of CBE based on Vector Auto Regressive (VAR) model. The study has been conducted on secondary data for a period of thirty six (36) years from 1981-2016. Cointegration and vector error correction model tests are applied to assess the relationship among dependent and independent variables. ROA is used as the performance measure. The internal factors used in this study are Operating Efficiency Ratio, liquidity Risk Ratio, Size of the Bank and asset quality, which are independent variables. A stationary test was carried out using Graphical approach and Augmented Dickey Fuller (ADF) test. Variables are has no unit root at first difference at 5% level of significance. The Johnson co-integration test showed that, there was long run co-integrating relationship between the variables. Based on the result operating efficiency ratio and bank size affects Return on Asset of the Bank significantly and negatively, Loan to Asset Ratio has positively and significantly determined commercial bank of Ethiopia profitability. However Liquidity Ratio Risk has not significant in the long run. The study suggests that focusing and reengineering the banks alongside the key internal drivers could enhance the profitability as well as the performance of the commercial bank Ethiopia (CBE). The regression result of VECM reveals that the one lag value of bank size has positive and significant relationship with ROA. The one lag value and the two lag value of operating efficiency have a positive and significant relationship with real ROA.

Keywords: *Co-integration, Internal Factors, Return on asset, Unit root, VAR*

Economics

THE EFFECT OF SMALL SCALE IRRIGATION ON AGRICULTURAL YIELDS: A STUDY OF FARM HOUSEHOLDS IN HUMBO WOREDA, SNNPR, ETHIOPIA

BY: ALEMAYEHU BASSA TIGRO

MAJOR ADVISOR: FARAZ AHMAD (PhD)

ABSTRACT

Small-scale irrigation is one means by which increase agricultural yields, reduces risk related to rainfall variability and increasing food availability in the farm households. The aim of this study was to analyze the effect of small-scale irrigation on agricultural yields on farm households. The study was conducted in Wolaita Zone HumboWoreda focusing on three small scale irrigations namely AbelaLasho, Abaya Chewkare and Ela. Data was collected on 144 household heads, 48 households were interviewed from each SSI areas as classified in to irrigation users and non-users. A simple random sampling technique was employed to select the sample respondents from irrigation users and non-users. Both descriptive and econometric data analysis techniques were applied. The descriptive statistics revealed irrigation users had got more agricultural yields than nonusers. The descriptive statistics also indicated that there were factors using the irrigation schemes with regard to supplying agricultural inputs with its relevant cost and distribution time when the farmers need and also there was problem on water use activity, control structure and organizational activities. In the econometric analysis the effect of small-scale irrigation on agricultural yields of farm household analyzed using the Heckman two-step procedures. In the first stage of the Heckman two-step procedure the variables were found to be significantly and positively determine participation in irrigation were: total agricultural yields, household size, number of contact with DA, using improved seeds and participating in Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP) and it was compared by logistic regression model. After the selectivity bias was controlled by the model in the second stage the following variables were found to be significantly and positively determine agricultural yields of farm households were participating in irrigation, education, distance from market center and livestock holding and it was evaluated by linear regression model. So the study concluded that small scale irrigation was one of the possible solutions to get enough agricultural yields in the study area.

THE ROLE OF MICROFINANCE ON HOUSEHOLD POVERTY ALLEVIATION: THE CASE OF HUMBO WOREDA, WOLAITA ZONE

BY: TILAHUN BALTA

ADVISOR: GEREMEW KEFYALEW (ASST. PROF.)

ABSTRACT

The services provided by microfinance institutions is desired to enable the poor to smoothen their consumption, build their assets gradually, starting their new business, enhance their income earning capacity, and enjoy an improved quality of life. In Ethiopia poverty reduction is a critical policy challenges that have been to on the development agenda for quit long now. According some studies poverty as existing when the resources of families or individuals are inadequate to provide socially acceptable standards of living. Subsequently, in order to investigate the above premises, this study has undertaken empirical evidence in Omo micro finance Institute taking a sample of 120 clients from humbo woreda of its contribution towards poverty reduction. The general objective of this study was to investigate the role of microfinance on household poverty alleviation. With the above objectives in mind, the research work employed questionnaires, key informants; focus group discussions, and observations to obtain primary data. In addition, secondary sources of data have also been collected from different literature and OMFII annual report. In deed the research is both quantitative and qualitative by its nature. Therefore the study contributes to the existing literature by examining the causal linkage of microfinance and its impacts of poverty reduction. The contribution of Microfinance is analyzed based on living condition of household (income, asset accumulation and saving). The finding reflects that OMFII has made positive contribution to the clients in relation to observed variables. Nevertheless significantly higher number of the clients complained about the institutions high interest rate about borrowed fund and small amount of interest for saved money, too small loan size, repayment policy. Therefore, as a pointer to future endeavors, the current services of OMFII need to prove the loan size, give timely base training, reduce the interest rate in order to resolve the issues at hand and to fit the financial problem of the poor in the sector.

Key Terms: Microfinance, Saving, Loan, poverty, Living condition

**FACTORS AFFECTING RURAL YOUTH PARTICIPATION IN AGRICULTURAL
BASED JOB OPPORTUNITYS: THE CASE OF SODO ZURIYA WEREDA, WOLAITA
ZON, SNNPRS, ETHIOPIA**

BY: ANDUALEM SEID

ADVISOR: GEREMEW KEFIYALEW (ASS.PROFESOR)

ABSTRACT

This study was conducted in Sodo Zuriya wereda Wolaita Zone, SNNPRS; Ethiopia with the main objective of analyzing rural youth participation in agriculture based job opportunity. Specifically it was intended to examine the socio-economic and institutional factors affecting rural youth participation in ABJO and understand the attitude of rural youth and their parents towards ABJO. The study employed a cross-sectional research design and a combination of primary and secondary data sources with qualitative and quantitative nature were used in the study through questionnaire, focus group discussion, key informant interview and document reviews. A combination of simple, systematic and stratified sampling techniques were used to identify the determined sample (206, youths and their respective 206 parents) in the year 2017 to collect quantitative data in the study area. Qualitative data was also collected through focus group discussion and key informant interviews. Data analysis involved the use of descriptive statistics and inferential statistics such as chi-square and binary logistic regression. The result revealed that among the factors; access to land, age, youth participation in extension services, level of education, Profitability/investment return of agriculture based job, youth and parents attitude towards agriculture based job opportunity, family size of the youth's parents and access to credit were most important factors to influence rural youth participation in agriculture based job opportunity. Except the level of education that has negative influence on rural youth participation in agriculture based job opportunity others have positive influence on rural youth Participation ABJO. Agriculture based job opportunity and participation of rural youth in it are two pillars for the sustainable transformation of agricultural sector and the economy as whole in developing countries like Ethiopia; i.e., the active labor and knowledge of youth can serve as the lubricant for transformation of agriculture sector and the employing potential of agriculture would serve as the stepping ladder for rural youth to fulfill their livelihood. However rural youth faces challenges in access land, extension service, low investment return of ABJO, low access of credit and low quality of education. Finally it is recommended that improving the accessibility of land for youth and placing youth according to the resource at hand, addressing rural youth involvement in extension service, and improve the basic knowledge and understanding of youth by introducing agri-business training in education system, broadening the sources of credit in rural area, increasing the amount of credit for youth at the level of their investment, revising the repayment duration and interest rate in accordance with their investment, and introducing interest free credit for youth, changing the attitude of youth and their parents towards agricultural based job opportunity by improving the image of agriculture through increased productivity and profit from agricultural activity by strengthening the policy in practice and incentives, are most important tools to attract rural youth to agriculture based job opportunity.

Keywords: Rural Youth, attitude, institutions, Participation, agriculture based job opportunity, Sodo Zuriya Woreda.

FACTORS AFFECTING THE PROFITABILITY OF FOOD PROCESSING MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISE: THE CASE OF WOLAITA ZONE

BY: DERESE BALCHA

ADVISOR: FARAZ AHMAD (Ph.D)

ABSTRACT

The ultimate goals of any economic activity are making profit, it was to increase the return of equity and promote growth of food processing manufacturing enterprise. The study was conducted at Wolaita Zone in Southern Nation Nationalities Regional State. The main objectives describe the factors affecting the profitability of food processing manufacturing industrial enterprise in the study area. In order to attain this objective the study made use of cross-sectional survey data of food processing manufacturing enterprise. The data was collected from 115 sample respondents' food processing manufacturing enterprise. Multi-stagesampling technique was employed to select enterprises by using Yamane (1967) formula with 5 per cent precision and 95 percent confident level. Data were collected using interview schedule through face-to-face interview. The analysis of descriptive summary result reveals that 60% of food processing manufacturing industrial enterprise were profitable and the rest 40% were non profitable. The result of the logistic regression model revealed that out of 8 variables included in the model, 4 explanatory variables were found to be significant at 1%, 5% and 10% level. Accordingly, employment, raw material supply accesses to finance were found to have positive association with profitability of food processing manufacturing enterprise and statistically significant. Meanwhile technology was found out to have strong negative association with the profitability of food processing manufacturing enterprise and statistically significant up to less than 5% level of significance.

Keywords: Binary Logit, Food processing enterprise, Profitability, Wolaita

**ANALYSIS OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS AFFECTING BANANA
PRODUCTION IN LOWLANDS OF UBA DEBRETSEHAY WOREDA,
GAMOGOFA ZONE, SNNPRS**

BY: DESALEGN DAGNE

ADVISOR: FARAZ AHMAD (PhD)

ABSTRACT

In support of stimulating growth, economic development, food security and alleviating poverty, the analysis of factors affecting banana plays an important role in an ongoing or future banana development plan. In spite of the policy options provided by the Ethiopian government, there is very little empirical evidence on the factors affecting production of fruit to design appropriate policies for its improvement of its fruit production in the study area. Therefore this study was aimed at investigating the factors influencing production of banana for Uba DebreTsehay Woreda, Gamo Gofa zone of SNNPRS with the specific objectives of identifying and analyzing the factors influencing production of banana in the study area. In order to attain these objectives the study made use of primary and secondary data. The data were generated by individual interview schedules and focus group discussions using pre-tested semi-structured questionnaires and checklists respectively. This was supplemented by secondary data collected from different published and unpublished sources. Descriptive and the Cobb-Dougllass production function were used to analyze the socio-economic factors affecting banana production in Uba Debretsehay woreda. The results showed that 20.77% of the household heads had never attained any formal education and 41% of them had not completed primary school. Therefore most of the household heads were illiterate. The majority of the household head were males (96.1%). Based on regression model the study has identified the main factors affecting banana yield. The regression results showed that level of education, household size and fertilizer were positively related output at 1% and 5% level of significance whilst experience in banana production and price were negatively related to output at 10% and 1% level of significance. The farmers were also faced other constraints as obtained from focus group discussion results like lack of market access, distance to market and lack of road to the main outlets. Therefore extension work should focus on encouraging farmers to use the household productive labor force efficiently, and inputs like fertilizer should be provided to increase the yield of banana. Again the findings suggest that effective market information service access has to be established to overcome the fluctuating price. Infrastructure development is also a key to support the sub-sector. In this area emphasis should be given to improve transportation system, market accessibility, offering credit and services to improve production of banana.

ANALYSIS OF LOAN REPAYMENT AND RATIONING IN MICROFINANCE CREDIT: THE CASE OF SUB BRANCH'S OF OMO MFI IN SODO TOWN, WOLAITA ZONE, SNNPR, ETHIOPIA

BY: MEREID MELESE BELACHEW

ADVISOR: FARAZ AHMAD (PhD)

ABSTRACT

Delivering productive credit to both the urban and rural poor has been a hotly pursued but problem-plagued undertaking. Providing low cost, efficient credit services and recovering a high percentage of loans granted are the ideal aims in microfinance. This is because low repayment performance and inefficient screening mechanisms that punish the lender to be non-creditworthy and divert the loan proceeds. Thorough investigation of the various aspects of loan default is of great importance for both policy makers and lending institutions. Therefore, this study was conducted with the aim of analyzing the factors that influence microfinance loan repayment, evaluating the loan rationing mechanism using primary data collected through structured questionnaire from 157 sample borrowers of both Wolaita Sodo zuria and Damota Sub Branches. The estimation results of the descriptive statistics and the probit model show that education, income, loan supervision, suitability of repayment period, late release of loan funds and livestock ownership are important and significant factors that enhance the loan repayment performance, while loan diversion, timeliness of loan issuance and loan size are found to significantly increase loan default. In addition, female borrowers were found better in terms of loan repayment. According to these findings, the institution is recommended to see into these factors with care and design a better lending strategy focusing on effective supervision, training and approval of appropriate loan size so as to minimize the loan default problem observed. Moreover, it should pay attention to expanding of its services so that more poor women join the program and benefit from it there by contributing to the improvement of the repayment performance. Regarding the loan rationing, borrowers who are older, literate, perceive late release of loan funds and earn more income were disfavored; while those who are male, apply for larger loan amounts, own livestock of higher value, perceive supervision as adequate, the repayment period as suitable, loan diverters and borrowers with alternative sources of credit were favored. There were some serious problems observed in the rationing mechanism the institution employed. These are borrowers who are good payers (like those who are literate and earn more income) were rationed more while those who contribute to the default problem (like those who are male, loan diverters, borrowers with an alternative sources of credit and who apply for larger loan amounts) were rationed less. The institution is particularly recommended to improve these problems observed in its rationing mechanism.

Keywords: *Microfinance, Loan Repayment Performance, Loan diversion, Loan rationing, Impact, Creditworthy, Default*

THE IMPACT OF AGRICULTURAL INPUTS USE ON THE PRODUCTIVITY OF MAIZE IN WOLAITA ZONE

BY: KUMA LAMBEBO BAKALO

ADVISOR: JEMAL ABAFITA (PhD)

ABSTRACT

This study was undertaken in Wolaita Zone of southern Ethiopia to assess "the impact of agricultural inputs (i.e. fertilizer, improved maize variety seed and irrigation) use on the productivity of maize". The sampling approach was multistage sampling techniques, where, in the first two stages sample districts are selected purposively depending on their potential of the specific cereal crop, maize. The analysis was made using primary data collected from selected peasant associations via structured questionnaire, and analyzed with the use of both descriptive and econometric tools of analysis. The multiple linear regression models were employed to assess the impact on the use of agricultural inputs on maize production per land size in ln form as the dependent variable. It was based on the data collected from 180 randomly selected farm households from twelve (12 kebeles) peasant associations. The main objective is to investigate the determinants and impact of agricultural inputs use on the productivity of maize in the study area. The finding shows that the highest level of education completed by household head, use of modern agricultural technology such as fertilizer, improved variety seed, irrigation and distance from main road side, sex, and age are positively and significantly determines maize productivity. While the number of livestock ownership and the number of dependent members in the household are negatively and significantly determines maize productivity in the study area. From policy perspective, measures directed at increasing access to education, supplying adequate inputs like fertilizer, expansion of off-farm activity, and access to rural road facility, create intensive rural job opportunity and economizing household family size for rural farm household could be pointed as a policy measures in the study area.

Keywords: Agricultural Inputs, Maize productivity, Smallholders, SNNPR, Wolaita Zone

FACTOR AFFECTING PARTICIPATION IN NON-FARM INCOME ON HOUSEHOLD FOOD SECURITY IN DAMOT GALE WOREDA, WOLAITA ZONE, SNNPR, ETHIOPIA

BY: AYELE BAFA

ADIVISOR: GEREMEW KEFYALEW (ASS. PROFESSOR)

ABSTRACT

This study aims at examining the determinants of participation in non-farm activities in rural area of the Woreda. Then, it investigates the effect of non-farm employment on households' food security. In addition, the study investigates whether the determinants of participation in non-farm activities vary among the male and female household members. It was designed to assess factors affecting participation in non-farm income to diversify sources of income in rural areas of Damot Gale woreda. This study was used two stage sampling technique to select sample respondents based on probability of their proportionate size., Among the districts found in Wolaita zone, Damot Gale Woreda was purposively selected and a total of 160 sample respondents were randomly selected from eight PAs, and surveyed. Key informants' and focus groups' discussions were held to support the survey data. In addition, secondary data were collected from relevant secondary sources. it is sourced from DGWADO, BOFED, Keble administrative, Development Agents. Data were analysed using qualitative methods, descriptive statistics and binary logit model. Results of the binary logistic regression model analysis showed that among the 11 explanatory variables entered into the model, seven of them, sex, family size, marital status, access to credit, distance to the nearest market ,distances to the main road and occupations to be the statistically significant factors that influence household's participation in nonfarm activities in the study area.. Regarding the effect of nonfarm employment on households' food security, the study indicates that nonfarm employment provides additional income that enables farmers to spend more on their basic needs include: food, education, closing and health care, implying a significant role involvement in nonfarm employment in maintaining household food security. Therefore, targeting the identified factors, and making rural development policy Interventions can promote the level of participation in non- farm activity to diversify the sources of income.

Keywords: non-farm employments; food security; Logit model

DETERMINANTS OF GROSS NATIONAL SAVING IN ETHIOPIA

BY: WOYESA TILAHUN

ADVISOR: FARAZ AHIMAD (PhD)

ABSTRACT

The objective of this paper was to investigate the macroeconomic determinants of gross national saving in Ethiopia using time series annual data from 1970/71-2014/15. In this study, effort has been made to identify the long run and short run determinants of national saving in Ethiopia using VECM to capture both short run and long run relationships. Estimated results revealed that Remittance and Real GDP are significant determinants of gross national saving in Ethiopia in the long run. But Consumer Price Index and Official Exchange Rate found to be statistically insignificant determinants of gross national saving in Ethiopia in the long run. However, in the short run, the explanatory variables such as Real GDP, Remittance, Consumer Price Index and Official Exchange Rate found to have statistically significant meaning in explaining gross national saving in Ethiopia. The speed of adjustment has value 0.63 with negative sign, which showed the convergence of saving model towards long run equilibrium. The overall findings of the study underlined the importance of raising the level of RGDP and Remittance in a sustainable manner, minimizing the adverse impacts of inflation rate and Official Exchange Rate creating hindrance to the national saving.

DETERMINANTS OF RURAL HOUSEHOLD FOOD SECURITY IN WOLAITA ZONE: THE CASE OF SODO ZURYA WOREDA

BY: SILAS DANIEL

ADVISOR: BADASSA WOLTEJI (PhD)

ABSTRACT

This study attempted to the determinants of rural household food security in Wolaita zone, the case of Sodo Zurya Woreda, Southern Ethiopia with the objectives of to assess rural households' food security status and to identify the determinants of rural household food security in the study area. For this study a total of 204 households were selected from five rural Keble by using systematic random sampling technique. Primary and secondary data sources were used in the study. The collected data were coded and entered by using SPSS version 20 and STATA 13. The data were analyzed using descriptive statistics and Logistic regression models. Descriptive statistics such as mean, standard deviation, percentage and frequency distribution, in addition t-test were also employed. Household food security status was measured by 7 day food consumption recall method. Econometric Analysis such as logistic regression model was applied to identify determinants of rural household food security. The survey result shows that from the total sample respondents 27 % and 73 % was food secure and insecure, respectively. The model result shows out of 11 explanatory variables, 3 variables had statistically significant relationship with household food security at less than 10% probability level. These are age of the households head, farm land size, off-farm income. Therefore, more attention should be given to increasing crop production, intensive agriculture, and promoting and expanding off-farm income generating schemes.

Keywords: Food security, Sodo Zurya.

**FACTORS INFLUENCING REPAYMENT PERFORMANCE OF
AGRICULTURAL LOAN IN BOLOSO BOMBE WOREDA, WOLAITA ZONE,
SNNPR, ETHIOPIA**

BY: ASRAT TOMAS

ADVISOR SAMUEL URKATO (PhD)

ABSTRACT

The major concern of this study was to identify factors affecting credit repayment performance by small farmers in Boloso Bombe Woreda. For the purpose of this study primary data were collected from purposively selected 5 Kebele in the Woreda in the year 2016/2017. A total of 90 households comprising 47 defaulters and 43 non-defaulters were included in the final analysis. In addition, secondary data were collected from relevant organizations and pertinent documents. Descriptive statistics were used for analyzing the data. Moreover, t-test and 2 χ -test were employed to compare defaulter and non-defaulter with respect to related variables. A binary logit / regression model was employed to examine factors influencing agricultural credit repayment performance and a total of 16 explanatory variables were included in the empirical model; out of this 4 variables had significantly affected agricultural credit repayment performance. Age, sex, number of oxen, and supervision of MFIs were highly important in influencing repayment performance of agricultural credit. Other variables like marital status, climate effect, family size, and total farm land, credit experience distance from MFIs, social ceremony and education are less important variables in influencing repayment performance of agricultural credit in the study area. Finally, the study concludes with some policy recommendations that aim to enhance repayment rate.

Keywords: *Logistic regression, Repayment rate, Strata, Defaulter, Non-Defaulter, VIF*

VALUE CHAIN ANALYSIS OF VEGETABLES FOR SMALL HOLDER IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT COOPERATIVES IN MESKAN AND SODDO WOREDAS, GURAGE ZONE, SNNPR, ETHIOPIA

BY: PETROS OYDA SABORE

ADVISOR: FARAZ AHIMAD (PhD)

ABSTRACT

This study was aimed at analyzing value chain of vegetables in Meskan and Soddo Woredas of Gurage zone, South nation, nationalities and peoples Region of Ethiopia with specific objectives of identifying vegetable value chain and examining the performance of actors in the chain; analyzing the determinants of vegetable supply to the market in the study area; and identifying marketing channels and factors affecting outlet choice decisions of farm households. The data was collected from both primary and secondary sources. The primary data for this study was collected from 143 farmers, 31 traders and 20 consumers through application of appropriate statistical procedures. The study result showed that vegetable producers are faced with lack of modern input supply and high postharvest losses. On marketing side, limited access to market, low price of product, lack of storage, lack of transport, and low quality of products. Accordingly, the value chain activities in the survey period were input supply, production, marketing and consumption. It was also found out that vegetable passes through several intermediaries with little value being added before reaching the end users. The result of the multiple regression model indicates that marketable supply of both tomato and onion were significantly affected by distance from market center, market information, allocation of land for vegetable production, and market price whereas marketable supply of tomato was significantly affected by marketing cost, while onion marketable supply was affected by woreda dummy, and also cabbage supply was affected by owning of own transportation means. The model results indicated that the probability to choose the wholesale outlet was significantly affected by access to extension service, owning transport facility, and level of education, distance from market center, and working person in house hold compared to collector outlet. Similarly, the probability of choosing retailer marketing outlet was affected by production experience of vegetable and owning transport facility compared to collector outlet. Therefore, policy aiming at increasing farmers access to market information, access to extension services, improving infrastructure, providing capacity building for development agents and primary cooperatives.

Keywords: Value chain analysis, Vegetables, Actors, Multiple regression model, Multinomial logit model.

DETERMINANTS OF HOUSEHOLD LEVEL URBAN POVERTY: THE CASE OF WOLAITA SODO TOWN

BY: FREW MOGES

ADVISOR: FARAZ AHMAD (PhD)

ABSTRACT

The study was carried out in Sodo town of Wolayta Zone in Southern Nation Nationalities and people Regional State with the main objectives to describe correlates or determinants of urban poverty in the study area. In order to attain this objective the study made use of cross-sectional household survey data collected from 240 sample households. The data collected were analyzed and discussed applying FGT measure of poverty i.e. poverty head count index, poverty gap and severity, determinant was done by using binary logit model. By Using cost of basic needs approach; the study found out that the total poverty line (food and nonfood poverty line) of the study area was about 3694.08 birr per year per adult equivalent consumption. Using this poverty line as bench mark the study indicated that 52 percent of the households were poor. The result of the logistic regression model revealed that out of 13 variables included in the model, 8 explanatory variables were found to be significant at 1%, 5% and 10% level. Accordingly, family size was found to have positive association with poverty of the household and statistically significant. while, age of household head, access to credit, household health, remittance, and access to main road, employment and education were found out to have strong negative association with the households poverty status and statistically significant up to less than 10% level of significant.

Keywords: *Binary Logit, Cost of basic need, Consumption approach, Determinants, Household, urban poverty, Wolaita Sodo Town*

FACTORS AFFECTING INCOME DIVERSIFICATION OF RURAL HOUSEHOLDS IN SODO ZURIA WOREDA, WOLAITA ZONE , SNNPR, ETHIOPIA

BY: SAMUEL ZEKARIAS

ADVISOR: SAMUEL URKATO (PhD)

ABSTRACT

Income diversification is influenced by various and yet empirically unknown factors in sodo zuria woreda. Thus, the aim of this study was to examine income diversification and identify factors affecting income diversification among rural farming households in the woreda (districts). The study drew a sample of 145 rural farm households through multistage sampling technique from six kebeles of the woreda based on agro- ecological category. Data was collected using interview schedule, focus group discussions and key informant interviews. Household demography like sex, age, education attainment of house hold, family size, and also TLU, utilization of irrigation and access to nonfarm training and vulnerability were included in survey questionnaire. Survey data were analyzed by using descriptive and econometric methods. And this study revealed that the extent and direction of affecting factors or explanatory variables by using logit regression models, And also the existing sources of income that pursued by households in the study area (sodo zuria woreda) were identified by using descriptive statistical data analyzing method. The findings of the study indicates that rural households in the study area practice diversified income sources, in that about 42% of the households combine agriculture with other activities (non/off-farm). Some farmers were pursuing non-farm and off-farm activities as the primary income sources rather than agriculture. Finally, among 14 independent explanatory variables included in logistic regression computation, 5 variables such as skill training, secondary level education, market distance, vulnerability to risk/drought, and TLU (livestock ownership) were very strongly significant, strongly significant and significant at 1%, 5% and 10% respectively. Therefore, this study concluded that agricultural sector alone cannot be relied upon as the core activity for rural households and as a means of improving livelihood, achieving food security and reducing poverty in the study area. Thus, rural development strategy should emphasis on promoting nonfarm/off farm activities in rural areas to improve overall wellbeing of the rural societies.

Keywords: Rural household, income diversification, non/off-farming, logistic regression Sodo Zuria woreda, Wolaita, Ethiopia.

Master's in Business Administration(MBA)

**PREDICTORS OF CONSUMER SATISFACTION TOWARDS
RESTAURANTS: A Study on Cafeteria at Nega International Hotel, Wolaita
Sodo**

BY: GOJOLE GODEBO LANGANA

ADVISOR: DR. SAKET RANJAN

ABSTRACT

There has been a high rate of demand for restaurants in the country during the last decade. This can be observed as the outcome of growing economy and rising business. People are more involved in industrial engagements which have created a pace for the rise for restaurant culture in the state. The market players are trying to provide the best to the consumers in order to grab a wider market and have created a competitive scenario. The study has been conducted to find the active predictors of consumers' satisfaction towards restaurants in Sodo town. The study focuses at the potential predictors of the Consumer Satisfaction towards the restaurants with a special reference to the cafeteria of Nega International Hotel located in the central part of Wolaita Sodo town. The study has been conducted through a multivariate analysis for which the data has been collected from both the primary and the secondary sources. The secondary data has been collected from the existing administrative information brochures, books, journals, reports and periodicals of the various sources. The variables have been explored from the secondary data. On the basis of the identified variables, the survey instrument will be developed to collect the primary data. The data for these variables were collected from the habitual as well as casual visitors to the cafeteria of Nega International Hotel. The study focused on eight independent variables out of which five viz., quality of food and service, hygiene factors, Variety of food, brand name of the hotel and convenience and enjoyment were found significantly influencing the customer satisfaction. The study could help the cafeteria management as well as further research toward developing strategies.

DETERMINANTS OF PROFITABILITY IN PRIVATE INSURANCE COMPANIES IN ETHIOPIA

BY: ASRAT LIRE

ADVISOR: DR. P.V. DURGA RAO

ABSTRACT

This study analyzes the determinant of profitability of private insurance company in Ethiopia over the period from 2005 to 2015 by using non probability judgment sampling design of eight private insurance companies' for the econometrics analysis of multiple regressions of fixed effect approach of panel data. The constituent of firm specific and macro variable (Underwriting risk, Reinsurance Dependence, Solvency Ratio, Premium growth, Company Size and macro factor Growth rate of GDP, Inflation and Interest Rate) analysis was made to investigate the determinants of private insurance company profitability. The fixed effect panel data model regression analysis shows that private insurers' profitability is statistically significantly affected by firm specific factor which is underwriting risk negatively, company size positively, premium growth positively, and solvency ratio negatively and reinsurance dependency has no influence on profitability and statistically insignificant. The macroeconomic variable economic growth rate has significant influence on profitability and inflation has insignificant influence on insurers' profitability whereas interest rate which is measured by time deposit weighted average was insignificant variable. The study recommended that private insurance companies should reduce the impact of underwriting risk by improving their underwriting performance through techniques like risk and product selections with geographical and different pricing strategy, private insurance company should improve underwriting in favor of economic growth of the country via identifying the potential and priority direction of the overall economic activity and growth of the country. Private insurance company should also increase their company asset.

Keywords: Profitability, determinants, private insurance, Ethiopia

**FACTORS AFFECTING THE PERFORMANCE OF WOMEN
ENTREPRENEURS IN MICRO AND SMALL ENTERPRISES: A STUDY
AT WOLAITA ZONE IN BODITI AND SODO TOWNS**

BY: MESFIN TESFAYE

ADVISOR: PROF SAKET RANJAN PRAVEER

ABSTRACT

The study has been designed to assess the challenges in terms of factors that affect the performance of women entrepreneurs in micro and small business. The study has been conducted through causal research design based on primary data with a sample of 180 women entrepreneurs engaged in 5 sectors using stratified random sampling through self-administered structured questionnaires. The study has found that all the explanatory variables identified viz., Economic, Social, Entrepreneurial, Market, Financial, and Legal and Administrative Factors have significant impact on the Performance of Woman Entrepreneurs. The study is expected to help the women entrepreneurs as well as further researches in the segment.

Keywords: Woman Entrepreneurs, Micro and Small Business, Economic Factors, Social Factors, Entrepreneurial Factors, Market Factors, Financial Factors, and Legal and Administrative Factors

DETERMINANTS OF PROCUREMENT PERFORMANCE IN WOLAITA SODO UNIVERSITY: CUSTOMERS' PERCEPTION

BY: AMSALU KENO

ADVISOR: P.K. AGGRAWAL (PhD)

ABSTRACT

The main purpose of this research was to identify the factors that determine procurement performance in Wolaita Sodo University. The study was guided by four Variables (Procurement planning, top management support, Staff Competency and Work Environment. The study employed causal research design. The target population was all procurement staff, college deans, officers and department heads in Wolaita Sodo University. These respondents are selected because they have the proximity and knowledge regarding procurement performance of Wolaita Sodo University. A Questionnaire was the main data collection instruments. The study employs both quantitative and qualitative analysis techniques. In order to find out the determinants of procurement performance a regression model was used for analysis of the objectives. According to the research finding the four variables were tested by using regression model and Pearson correlation coefficient. So the three variables staff competency, top management support and work environment had found significant in influencing procurement performance accounts 44.1% and there is also a positive relationship between procurement performance and the three independent variables in Wolaita Sodo University. These variables are staff competency, top management support and work environment.

Keywords: determinants of procurement performance, procurement planning, staff competency, management Support and work environment

DETERMINANT FACTORS FOR GROWTH OF SAVING AND CREDIT COOPERATIVE, IN MIRAB ABAYA WEREDA, GAMO GOFA ZONE, SNNPR, ETHIOPIA

BY: BERHANESELA BEZA

ADVISOR: Dr. K.M.RAO

ABSTRACT

In recent years, the growth and expansion of saving and credit cooperatives is playing its significant contribution to poverty reduction strategy of developing countries including Ethiopia in solving the financial problem of urban and rural dwellers. The main objective of the study was to investigate determinant factors for the growth of saving and credit cooperative in Mirab Abaya wereda. The determinants studied were competition from OMF, capacity building, governance, repayment policy and saving culture. This study adopted a casual research design. Using simple random sampling methods, from four purposively selected SACCOs, 165 members were selected at probability proportionate to size. As key informants 20 SACCO officials were also considered. Likert scale questionnaire was used to generate primary data from sample respondents. Secondary data were collected from financial and performance report of the selected SACCOs. Information was sorted, coded and input into the statistical package for social sciences (SPSS) version 20.0 for production of tables, descriptive statistics and inferential statistics. The results indicated that there was a positive relationship between growth and capacity building, governance, repayment policy and saving culture except competition from OMF. The study concluded that all the variables under study are statistically significant in explaining the growth of SACCOs in the study area. The study recommends that the SACCOs should; be proactive in order to have a competitive advantage, place organizational leadership to build the organization by educating and developing new leaders, apply good corporate governance practices, continuously review their repayment policy to ensure effective policies and work in increasing saving through diversifying saving product.

Keywords: SACCOs, Growth, Competition from OMF, Governance, Capacity Building, Repayment Policy, Saving Culture

PRODUCT CENTRIC FACTORS INFLUENCING PURCHASE INTENTION: A STUDY ON FURNITURE INDUSTRY IN WOLAITA SODO TOWN

TADEWOS HOMEA

ADVISOR: PROF.SAKET RANJAN PRAVEER

ABSTRACT

Now a day's competitive and changing business environment that the power of retailers and the customers' demand level is continuously growing, expanding long-term relationship with customers is vital and necessary for the success and survival of producers. The giant business players are manufacturing their products in the developed or fast developing countries like USA, China, India etc. and selling in the markets of Ethiopia. This is how a large amount of money is unable to be retained here. A great urge is to upgrade the manufacturing industry in order to make a considerable contribution to GDP. The purpose of this study is to identify and assess the impact of product centric factors on purchase intention towards furniture products with an aim to attract more and more customers. The study utilized causal research design to achieve the research objectives using primary data gathered through structured questionnaires. The target population under study was 400 furniture owners and those who intend to buy furniture in near future in Sodo town. The data collected was edited, classified coded, quantified and analyzed quantitatively. Quantitative data was analyzed by using multivariate technique analysis such as factor analysis, multiple regression analysis etc) to predict the combined effects of product centric factors on purchase intention. Product centric factors influencing purchase intention were Product quality, Product variety, Product design, Brand name, Product warranty, Product Service and Product return. All combined factors (three independent variables) shares 99.4% of the variation in customer purchase intention and 0.6% of variance were not explained by this study variable. Among the three identified factors Product quality and product brand name factors have independently significant impacts on the purchase intention while purchasing furniture products. On the other hand product range (combination of product design and product variety) factors have insignificant impact while purchasing furniture products. The result of the study is to help the manufacturers and marketers of furniture products with strategic tools. The study will prove to be a background to the further researches too.

Keywords: *Product Centric Factors, Purchase Intention and Furniture Products*

ASSESSMENT OF THE FACTORS INFLUENCING RURAL HOUSEHOLDS SAVINGS: A STUDY ON RURAL HOUSEHOLD SAVINGS IN WOLAITA SODO ZURIYA WOREDA, WOLAITA ZONE, SNNP REGIONAL STATE

**BY: AMBAW MENGISTU
ADVISOR: DR. FARAZ AHMAD**

ABSTRACT

The main objective of the study was to assess factors affecting among rural households in Sodo zuriya Woreda of Wolaita Sodo Zone, SNNP Regional State from the estimated 208,595 total households, using multistage sampling method of sample survey data generated from 384 sampled households using structured questionnaire used for face to face interview, which shows a 95% response rate. Using SPSS 20., Version descriptive frequency results of the study shows that 78.4% of the entire sample households had saving, of which 51.8% of them saves in cash, 38.5% of them save in formal financial institution during the survey time. The result of multivariable logistic regression analysis show that female are less likely to save than male, as education status increase saving practice increases, married save more than single, plot of land significantly and positively affect saving of rural households, house hold who have more plot of land save more and the results reveals that there is a highly significant negative overall effect of distance of the formal financial institution on savings. Based on these findings it is concluded that the above factors in the study area in one way or other way have some influence on the households savings practice. Based on these findings to improve the rural households' agricultural productivity through income diversification and financial institutions should provide saving services by establishing outlets & sub-branches reasonably near to the rural households' residences to promote rural households' savings, distance of the formal financial institution.

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

THE DETERMINANTS OF LOAN REPAYMENT PERFORMANCE OF VISION FUND MICROFINANCE INSTITUTION OF WOLAITA SODO BRANCH

BY: MESAY YOHANNES

ADVISOR: PROFESSOR G. SUDHAKAR

ABSTRACT

This study has been conducted with the objective of analyzing the factors that affect microfinance loan repayment performance, using primary data collected through structured questionnaire from 385 respondents. For this study purposes, causal research design was used. The primary and secondary sources of data were used to collect the needed data for this study purposes. The scope of this study focused on the beneficiaries of Vision fund Microfinance institution Sodo branch. In order to analyze the collected data, descriptive (mean and standard deviation) and inferential statistics (linear regression and ANOVA one-way) were analyzed. The findings of this study is that out of the total eight explanatory variables included in the model Loan disbursement Methodology, Supervision and Training, Collateral Presence, Business Type, Loan size and Political factor; have positive relationship with Loan repayment performance. But Economic factors and Interest rate have negative relationship with Loan repayment performance. Economic Factor, Methodology, Supervision and Training, Collateral Presences, Business Type and Political Factor have significant impact on Loan repayment performance and Interest Rate and Loan Size have insignificant impact on Loan repayment performance. Therefore, the study suggests the identified significant variables to be a spring board for further interventions by Microfinance institutions, stakeholders and policy makers so as to come with a breakthrough to significantly decrease or even avoid defaulting problems.

Keywords: *Supervision, Training, Collateral, Business Type, Loan size, Interest Rate and Loan Size.*

IMPACT OF EXTERNAL FACTORS ON PROFITABILITY: A STUDY ON COMMERCIAL BANK OF ETHIOPIA

BY: BESUFKAD KASSA
ADVISOR: DR. SAKET RANJAN PRAVEER

ABSTRACT

The objective of this study is to examine the impact of macroeconomic determinants of profitability at Commercial Bank of Ethiopia. The dependent variable, Profitability, has been measured as 'Return on Asset' (ROA) as a Proxy Variable and has been regressed by five variables viz., Interest Rate, GDP Growth Rate, Exchange Rate, Inflation Rate and Market Share. For the study, secondary data has been used which includes national economic data for the period 1981 – 2015 GC which has been collected from the records of National Bank of Ethiopia and Ministry of Finance and Economic Cooperation. Different diagnostic tests were conducted to find the significance and collinearity of the variables and significance of the model as a whole. The data gathered was available on Ratio Scale, so the study has been conducted with the help of Multiple Linear Regression. Besides, the descriptive statistics has also been drawn in order to analyse All the analysis performed using IBM SPSS 20. The impact basic characteristics of data. The estimated results show that profitability persists in three out of the five explanatory variables namely GDP Growth Rate, Exchange Rate, Inflation Rate that are found to be statistically significant at a 5%. GDP Growth Rate and Exchange Rate are positively influencing while Inflation Rate is negatively influencing ROA. Market share and Interest Rate are found to be statistically insignificant. The recommendations have been drawn considering the significant factors and policy makers have been advised to focus on the identified significant variables while strategy formulation and implementation in order to reduce the hindrance of the profitability of the banks. The study is expected to contribute to profit policy functions and a reference for further researches.

IMPACT OF FOOD PRICE INFLATION ON THE LIVELIHOOD OF URBAN HOUSEHOLD: A STUDY IN WOLAITA SODO TOWN

BY: GEDION KELTA

ADVISOR: DR. GUJJATI SUDHAKAR

ABSTRACT

The study has been conducted to assess the impact of food price inflation on the livelihood of urban households a case study of Wolaita Sodo town. To conduct the study both qualitative and quantitative research approaches were used. To carry out this study, survey techniques such as questionnaires were used and the probabilistic sampling techniques were used. The total population of Wolayta Soddo town according to population projection is 109,227 in the year 2014, and the Ethiopian average urban family size is also estimated around four for each household (CSA, 2007). Therefore, household in Wolayta Soddo town is estimated 27,307. The total sample sizes for the study were 384 based on Kothary formula with the 95% level of confidence and 5% margin of error. Primary data were used for this research. Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) version 20 was used to analyze the data obtained from primary sources. In inferential statistics the Pearson product correlation coefficient is used to ascertain whether a statistically significant relationship exists between food price inflation and purchasing power, household indebtedness, spending on children's education, sales of household assets, migration for work and workloads on household. In this study linear regression were employed. Linear regression analysis takes into account the inter-correlations among all variables involved. The main finding of this research are: basic urban household food items price is increased from time to time, price increase in hotel and restaurant dish menu, increase of food price inflation has negative impact of on the living standard of the people, practice of reducing non-food item expenditure, households develop the practice of cutting back food quantities, households are obliged to buy food item in small quantity, households are commonly borrowing short term loan, children are affected by food diet due to the increase of food price, the households are travel to another city to generate additional income, the households are travel to the country side in search of better job and the households are looking for more work on their off hours. Based on the findings the researcher recommends the following points: in the time of sharply increasing food prices the government should give due attention to rural agriculture development and reduce taxes on the food items; this helps the households in lowering their food prices so that some relief can be provided to them. Also the government should maintain food reserves at national and regional level, this type of food buffers can make market intervention possible to moderate the price volatility whenever there is a higher surge in food prices. The government should review its policies based on the situation and encourage the private sector growth may thus improve the ability of the urban households to get new jobs.

**ASSESSMENT OF THE CONTRIBUTION OF CARBON TRADING AND
FOREST RESOURCES TO RURAL MICRO ENTERPRISE
DEVELOPMENT: A Study on Humbo AFFORSTATION AND
REFORSTATION PROJECT**

**BY: MESFIN ABEBE
ADVISOR: DR. GUJJATI SUDHAKAR**

ABSTRACT

Carbon trading is a new market based approach for Global warming and climate change mitigation. Afforestation and Reforestation (A/R) is one of the mitigation projects. A/R projects provide benefits of carbon revenue and forest resources to participant Communities. Humbo A/R project is the first to involve in carbon market in the Ethiopia. However researches have failed to investigate the impacts of carbon trading and forest resources to MEs development in the study area. This study assessed the contributions of carbon trading and forest resources to the development of MEs in Abela Longena and Hobicha Bada Kebeles. The Primary data that were collected from randomly selected 157 households of the two Cooperatives through Structured questionnaires with Likert 5 scale and secondary data from cooperatives were used in the study. Data were verified, categorized and organized to be analyzed by SPSS for window version 20. Simple statistical methods such as percentages mean and averages were used to analyze data. Forest resources increased income through diversifying income sources. In turn increased income used as initial capital for MEs. Income used for consumption also increased demand for MEs. Forest resources also created new business opportunities in forest seed collection and ecotourism. Income from carbon trading invested in the provision of loan, equipment and trainings. Thus Forest resources and carbon trading have contributed to MEs development through alleviating constraints and promoting MEs.

Keywords: *Afforestation and Reforestation, Carbon trading, Climate change, Forests resources, Humbo, Micro Enterprises.*

**THE IMPACT OF MARKETING PROMOTION ON CUSTOMERS
MOTIVATION: A STUDY ON COMMERCIAL BANK OF ETHIOPIA IN
WOLAITA SODO TOWN**

**BY: MUNIRA NASIR AWEL
ADVISOR: DR. SAKET RANJAN PRAVEER**

ABSTRACT

The banking industry has been flourishing since its establishment everywhere in the world because of its direct relation with everyday human affairs but it has been observed to be developing leaps and bounds especially after the digitalisation of markets. The general phenomenon of business states that competition is a direct proportion of growth of industry. The same has been observed in banking industry too with the entry of new players. The market players develop variety of strategies to grab the potential customers. A study has been conducted to identify and examine the promotion mix factors which determine customer motivation towards Commercial Bank of Ethiopia in Wolaita Sodo Town. The study has been conducted through a multivariate analysis using primary data collected from 389 customers of Commercial Bank of Ethiopia in Wolaita Sodo Town. The sample has been taken from existing customers based on cluster sampling technique. Structured questionnaire with interval and nominal scales has been used to collect data. The data has been analysed through multivariate techniques like Factor Analysis and Multiple Regression Analysis. The findings of this research show that Personal Selling; Sales Promotion with Public Relation and Direct Mail; Trade fair; and Exhibitions have significant impact on customer motivation. The study is expected to contribute the marketing policy makers of Commercial Bank of Ethiopia as well as future researches.

Keywords: Marketing, promotion, marketing mix, advertising, sales promotion

FACTORS INFLUENCING PERFORMANCE APPRAISAL SYSTEM: A STUDY ON ETHIOPIAN CONSTRUCTION WORKS CORPORATION

BY: TEFAMICHAEL TSEGAYE

ADVISOR: DR. G.SUDHAKAR (PROF.)

ABSTRACT

Today every business from the very small one up to the leading business organization in the world is engaged in a fast race for their success because of the globalization outcomes. To measure their success organization should measure their performance according to their time schedule. To do that measuring their individual employee's performance is the first and the necessary issue in their human resource management which are their most assets, they could built into a competitive advantage for any organization. For an organization like Ethiopian Construction Works Corporation who takes their employees as its competitive advantage over their competitors from the beginning, performance appraisal system should be a very big deal for their success. Based on this fact, the casual study of this research is on the assessment of factors influencing performance appraisal system in Ethiopian Construction Works Corporation. The study focused on the relationship of performance appraisal system with five potential indentified independent factors (employee attitude, employee training, performance appraisal process, performance appraisal based reward, and performance appraisal feedback). The study area is limited to Wolaita district only. The data for the study was collected through close ended questionnaire from employees in the corporation. The questionnaire was developed based on the objective of the research. The sample size for this research is 218. Stratified random sampling and Simple random sampling techniques were employed. SPSS Statistics version 20 was used to analyze and interpret the data collected. The questionnaires were analyzed using descriptive analysis, Pearson Correlation Coefficient Analysis and Multiple Linear Regressions. The result of the study shows that all the five factors except employee attitudes, there have a positive and significant relationship with performance appraisal system. Finally the study recommended that Ethiopian Construction Works Corporation should incorporate employee's comments and suggestion during the appraisal process. The corporation should advance its reward and promotion system to accelerate employee's interest on the value of performance appraisal and improve the current harmonized coordination among subordinates with all level of management.

Keywords: Performance Management, Performance Appraisal.

ATTRIBUTE INTERACTION TO PURCHASE INTENTIONS: A STUDY ON SMARTPHONE HANDSETS IN WOLAITA SODO TOWN

BY: WUDNEH YOHANNES

ADVISOR: DR. SAKET RANJAN PRAVEER

ABSTRACT

This study aimed at analysing the attributes of purchase intention of Smartphone handsets in Wolaita Sodo town. Particularly, it focuses to find out the interaction among the various attributes of variables and determining the most effective ones. The study has been carried out through causal model using advanced multivariate techniques like Principle Component Analysis, Conjoint Analysis and Logistic regression Analysis based on the primary data collected through structured questionnaires on ranking and interval scales. The attributes consisted of the variables viz., Price, product, Brand and Size. The findings of the study indicated that there is a significant relationship between independent variables(Price, Product , Brand and Size) and dependent variables(Purchase Intention) and finds out in Price variable Birr 5000, in Product variable Look, in Brand variable Huawei and in Size variable Large attributes are the most effective attributes that influence purchase intention of smartphone handsets. The demographics Age, Income and occupation have significant associations with purchase intention. The study is expected to contribute to the marketing policy makers of smartphone handset that could be a stand for further researches.

DETERMINANTS OF CREDIT CUSTOMERS LOYALTY: A STUDY CONDUCTED ON COMMERCIAL BANK OF ETHIOPIA, WOLAITA SODO DISTRICT

BY: AMARE JIRU DENBEL

ADVISOR: DR. G.SUDHAKAR

ABSTRACT

The basic objective of this study is to study the determinants of credit customers' loyalty by taking CBE: Wolaita Sodo District into consideration. The survey population comprises credit customers of Commercial Bank of Ethiopia Wolaita Sodo District who took various type of loan, since the number of total population was small; the researcher used census method and includes the all population. Questionnaire was developed based on the literature review and tested for reliability and validity using Cronbach's alpha test. This study is based on causal research design which is more preferable to identify the extent and nature of cause-and-effect relationships between the independent variable and dependent variable. Data for this study was gathered through self-administered questionnaires delivered for credit customers personally and through CRM, then based on the data which were gained from the 180 respondents 'answers to the designed questionnaire, the analysis is done. Descriptive analysis and multiple regression model are employed in order to investigate the level, sign and magnitude of the effect and the results and the relations among the independent variables are explained. Findings from this study reveal that: the inter independent variables relationship depicts customer satisfaction, trust, perceived switching cost, accessibility and Corporate/Brand image have a positive and significant relationship with each other. From the multiple regression we understand that customer Satisfaction, Trust, Accessibility & Corporate/Brand image are the factors which significantly influence the Loyalty of the customer. Therefore the top management of the Bank should have to focus on the Satisfaction , Trust, Accessibility & Corporate/Brand image while designing marketing strategy that have direct impact on customer loyalty.

Keyword: *Satisfaction, Trust, Accessibility, Corporate, Brand image.*

THE IMPACT OF MOTIVATIONAL PACKAGES ON ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITMENT A STUDY CONDUCTED ON COMMERCIAL BANK OF ETHIOPIA IN WOLAITA SODO TOWN

BY: BIRHANETINSAYE ABEBE
ADVISOR: DR. P.K. AGRAWAL

ABSTRACT

Persistent efforts always escort the organization towards success. Employee motivation is vital to the success of organizational commitment lack of employee motivation may cause organizational problems. This research sought to investigate impact of motivational packages on organizational commitment of CBE employees of wolaita sodo town. To accomplish the goal of the study both primary and secondary data were used. The primary data was collected through structured questionnaires. A total population of 187 respondents was taken by using census Survey Method. The target population was all the employees' of commercial bank of Ethiopia in Wolaita Sodo town. IBM SPSS Statistics version 21 was used to analyze and interpret the data collected. The questionnaires were analyzed using descriptive analysis and Multiple Linear Regressions. The study mentioned six independent variables such as reward, job promotion, fringe benefit, job security, career development and work environment and the finding reflects that motivational Factors, work environment, career development and rewards have independently significant impacts on organizational commitment while motivating employee of CBE. On the other hand, job promotion, fringe benefit and job security have insignificant impact on organizational commitment. The study, therefore recommends that, the organization should design the provision of safe, suitable encouraging, treated with fairness respect work environment, opportunity to improve competencies through training as well as attending workshops and seminars, regular and fair rewarding practices should be enhanced. On the other hand this research provides constructive directions to managers to transform employee's motivation in to employee's commitment. This paper also provides future directions and suggestions for policy makers in CBE.

ASSESSING THE IMPACT OF INTRINSIC AND EXTRINSIC REWARDS ON EMPLOYEES' COMMITMENT: A STUDY CONDUCTED ON ETHIOPIAN CONSTRUCTION WORKS CORPORATION, WOLAITA SODO DISTRICT

BY: SAMUEL G/HIWOTE
ADVISOR: DR P.K. AGARWAL

ABSTRACT

Intrinsic and extrinsic rewards are an important tools that increases employee commitment in desired ways such as better functionality and further improves company performance. The purpose of this study is to assess the impact of intrinsic and extrinsic reward on employee commitment in ECWC Wolaita Sodo district. Based on this fact, the present causal study was selected with an objective to identify the impact of intrinsic and extrinsic reward on employee commitment at ECWC Wolaita Sodo district. The study focuses on the relationship of employee commitment with seven selected independent variables (achievement, empowerment and participation, fringe benefit, working environment, pay, career development, recognition,). The study area is limited to ECWC Wolaita Sodo district and it has contribution to all over Ethiopia. The data for the study has been collected from primary source through close ended questionnaire from employees of ECWC Wolaita Sodo district. The data were developed based on the objective of the study. The Sample size was 233 employees of ECWC Wolaita Sodo district. Stratified random sample technique was employed in the study and then to select from each strata, simple random sampling technique was used. SPSS Statistics version 20 was used to analyze and interpret the data collected. The questionnaires were analyzed using descriptive analysis, Pearson Correlation Coefficient Analysis and Multiple Linear Regressions. The result of the study shows that there is a positive significant relationship among empowerment and participation, working environment, pay, career development, recognition. They are positively related with employee commitment. It was also found out that from intrinsic reward achievement and from extrinsic reward fringe benefit does not have a statistically significant relationship with employee commitment. On the other hand, from extrinsic reward pay is the most important factor that influences employee commitment followed by intrinsic reward career development, recognition, empowerment and participation and extrinsic reward working environment. Generally extrinsic rewards have more impact on employee commitment than intrinsic reward. So that it is recommended that top management should give more emphasis to extrinsic reward. It is suggested that the pay structure should be revised to match the job and experience of employees with their salary order to improve employees' commitment. The least mean from the independent variable is empowerment and participation. This suggests the management of ECWC Wolaita Sodo district to improve the participation and empowerment of employees. The thesis will also suggest the management of studied organizations to give their attention to the problems of employee commitment for the overall benefits of organizations.

Keywords: Intrinsic reward, extrinsic reward, employee commitment.

THE IMPACT OF HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES ON EMPLOYEES' JOB SATISFACTION: A STUDY CONDUCTED ON ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF OF WOLAITA SODO UNIVERSITY

**BY: TESHAYE MADDA
ADVISOR: DR P.K. AGARWAL**

ABSTRACT

Researches on how to implement the human resource management practices has not been well explored in Ethiopian higher education institutions. Every individual employee wants satisfaction at job but organization is wasting its resources by focusing on wrong HR practices for employee job satisfaction. The main objective of this study was to assess the impact of human resource management practices on job satisfaction of administrative employees' of Wolaita Sodo University. For this study purposes, causal research design was used. Stratified sampling technique was used to determine the number of the respondents from the two campuses. After that systematic sampling technique was used to select respondents from each campus. The primary and secondary sources of data and also qualitative and quantitative types of data were also used in this study. In this study, a total of 360 questionnaires were prepared and distributed to the administrative staff of WSU. Both descriptive statistical analysis method (frequency, percentile, mean and standard deviation) and inferential statistics (Pearson correlation, linear regression and ANOVA one-way) were used through Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) version 20.0. The findings of this study indicated that performance appraisal practice, training practice, development practice, promotion practice, compensation practice and working condition practice have positive relationship with job satisfaction. Performance appraisal practice, training practice, development practice, and compensation practice have significant impact on the employees' job satisfaction. But promotion practice and working condition practice have no significant impact on the job satisfaction. The study will help those who are interested to conduct the same study or related topic as secondary source and the managing body of the university to identify the areas which needs improvements in HRM Department. The researcher recommended that it is better to improve the employees' development practices in order to make them satisfied, the university has to increase free educational opportunity, the university has to increase training opportunity, it is better to give equal access of development opportunity for all administrative staffs in Wolaita Sodo University, it is better to conduct employee development needs assessment before selecting them for development program, and it is better to give job related training to administrative employees in order to upgrade their skill, ability, and knowledge.

THE EFFECT OF PERCEIVED SERVICE QUALITY ON CUSTOMER LOYALTY: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF ETHIOPIAN INSURANCE CORPORATION AND NYALA INSURANCE S.C CUSTOMERS IN SODO TOWN

BY: JEBESSA BEKELE
ADVISOR: DR P.K. AGARWAL

ABSTRACT

Insurance has evolved as a process of safeguarding the interest of people from loss and uncertainty. Insurance contributes a lot to the general economic growth of the society by providing stability to the functioning of process. The insurance industries develop financial institutions and reduce uncertainties by improving financial resources. In Ethiopia, the insurance sector is undeveloped, uncompetitive and not given priority. Based on this fact, the present causal study was selected with an objective to make a comparative study of the effect of perceived service quality on customer loyalty in insurance sector by evaluating the responses of Ethiopian Insurance Corporation and Nyala insurance in Wolaita sodo town. The study focuses on the relationship between perceived service quality and customer loyalty with seven selected independent variables (Access quality, Infrastructure quality, Responsiveness, Competence, Courtesy, Problem Solving quality and Credibility). The Sample size is 380 respondents from two insurance companies. Probability Systematic Sampling was employed in the study. SPSS Statistics version 20 was used to analyze and interpret the data collected. The questionnaires were analyzed using descriptive analysis, independent sample t-test, and Multiple Linear Regressions. The result of the study shows that there is a positive significant relationship among Access quality, Infrastructure quality, Responsiveness, Competence, Courtesy, Problem Solving quality and Credibility in insurance sector. It was also found out that Infrastructure quality does not have a statistically significant relationship with customer loyalty in EIC. On the other hand, responsiveness is the most important factor that influences customer loyalty followed competence, courtesy and credibility in both insurance. Empirical results supported to the alternative hypothesis that there exists a significant relationship between perceived service quality and customer loyalty. It was concluded that in today's competitive environment and diverse era of civilization quality of service is very critical strategy which shapes the customers perception regarding the services and they take firm decisions in future achievements. So dimensions of service quality construct should to be well focused in strategizing the service quality of insurance industry to foster the retention and sustained customer loyalty. Moreover, managers should work to improve the service qualities of their respective insurances to be competitive in the market.

THE IMPACT OF TELECOM DATA AND INTERNET CONNECTIVITY CHANNELS ON THE SERVICES OF COMMERCIAL BANK OF ETHIOPIA WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO WOLAITA SODO DISTRICT

**BY: MISGANALEGETA GIRMA NIGATU
ADVISOR: DR P.K. AGARWAL**

ABSTRACT

The study aims at assessing the Impact of telecom data and internet connectivity channels on the services of Commercial Bank of Ethiopia with special reference to Wolaita Sodo district. The services of banks nowadays solely depend on the high technological systems which are mainly based on telecom services and infrastructures. Not alone the efficiency of the services, but also the varieties of this services are backbones of banking operations. Commercial Bank of Ethiopia with its vast area of coverage and scattered branches throughout the country is mainly vulnerable to the impact of telecom data and internet connectivity channels. In the telecom industry, Ethio-telecom has monopoly nature and accordingly responsible to a greater extent for the functioning of banking industry. Commercial Bank of Ethiopia is the largest spread bank in SNNPR as well as in the country. The study is conducted in order to identify the telecom factors influencing the services of CBE branches in Wolaita Sodo district. The study has been conducted through causal research design using multivariate analysis for which data are gathered through primary and secondary sources. Though there are nine general factors those affect the services of CBE branches in the district VSAT and BTS connections are not included in the analysis this is due to these channels are used only by two branches and the seven explanatory variables were analyzed and it is found that only the four have significant influence on the services of CBE VIZ. Fixed Internet Line, Fixed Data Line, 3G VPN, and Mobile Telephone for Internet. These factors are recommended to be considered for improving the performance of both organizations.

FACTORS AFFECTING CUSTOMERS PERCEIVED INTENTION TO USE INTEREST FREE BANKING: A STUDY CONDUCTED ON COMMERCIAL BANK OF ETHIOPIA WOLAITA SODO DISTRICT

BY: SISAY SAMUEL OBOLA

ADVISOR: DR. G. SUDHAKAR

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to identify the factors affecting customer's Perceived intention to use interest- free banking in Ethiopian Banking system with specific reference to Commercial Bank of Ethiopia. (Taylor and Todd, 1995b) Decomposed Theory of Planned Behaviour was used as a basis for this study. The theory suggests that the immediate determinant of intention. The variables under studied in this research were attitude toward the behaviour, subjective norm, and the perceived behaviour control variable. The sample consisted of 376 interests free banking account holder consumers located under Wolaita Sodo District area. The researcher used, stratified random sampling to select the sample from target population for the study. The data was collected from both primary and secondary sources. The collected data was analysed by using Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS). The Pearson's correlation and Multiple Linear Regression analysis were used in the hypothesis testing. The findings indicated that the intention predictive power can be used to identify the factors affecting customer's intention to use interest- free banking. Empirically, it was shown that the intention to use interest free banking facilities was influenced by attitude, subjective norm and perceived behavioural control components with attitudinal components being more influential and subjective norm has the second part and the third become perceived behavioural control. As for the demographic variables, it was surprisingly noted that there were no significant influences towards the intention to use. The implications and directions for future research using the Decomposed Theory of Planned Behaviour are discussed in this study.

Keywords: *Banking, Customer's intention, financial system, Interest free banking, Implementation*

DETERMINANTS OF PROCUREMENT PRACTICES: A STUDY CONDUCTED ON FACULTY PERCEPTION TOWARDS C-CATEGORY TEACHING MATERIALS AT WOLAITA SODO UNIVERSITY

BY: TADESSE DATA

ADVISOR: DR. SAKET RANJAN PRAVEER

ABSTRACT

The objective of the study is to identify the specific problems and the significant determinants of procurement practices towards C-Category Materials at Wolaita Sodo University to address further recommendations or solutions. It was conducted through Causal Research Design based on primary data collected from teaching faculty members of Wolaita Sodo University through self-designed structured questionnaires with 7-point Likert's scale. The data analysis had included descriptive and inferential statistics. The major finding of this study was the procurement practice of the C-category teaching materials in Wolaita Sodo University is affected by supplier management (48.40%) first and followed by ICT (24.0%), procurement policies (20.7%), inventory management (17.9%) and training & development (13.8%) last as identified in the model. The possible and constructive recommendations are the management of Wolaita Sodo University should improve on the level of using procurement policy like regulations, rules, procedures, making to participate other staffs in opening of bids, apply the principles of inventory management practices like proper storage, keeping required quality and quantity, use adequate supplier management strategies like proper customer handling, timely payment and evaluation, implement professional training & development programs and run the procurement activities with ICT based techniques like e-procurements, automations to bring better procurement practices on C-category teaching materials in the university. The expected contribution of the study is also to help the procurement policy makers of WSU for smooth and adequate functioning of the procurement. The management of Wolaita Sodo University should not design any new or different strategy to handle their opinions of the teaching staffs about the c-category teaching materials as identified by ANOVAs results.

IMPACT OF CUSTOMER RELATIONSHIP MANAGEMENT ON CUSTOMER RETENTION: A STUDY ON RESTAURANT INDUSTRY IN WOLAITA SODO TOWN

BY: TAREKEGN TEFAYE
ADVISOR: DR. SAKET RANJAN PRAVEER

ABSTRACT

Today businesses follow different marketing strategies to survive in the highly competitive world by identifying, acquiring and retaining the most economically important customers and developing ongoing and long-lasting relationship with them. Customer relationship management is to establish long-lasting relationship with the most important customer and generate increased customer satisfaction, retention and loyalty. The purpose of this research is to determine the impact of customer relationship management on customer retention in restaurant industry in Wolaita Sodo Town. This study surveys the customers of restaurants in Wolaita Sodo Town by using a structured questionnaire. A total of 385 self-administered survey questionnaires were distributed and 367 useful questionnaires were collected back. Multiple linear regression analysis was performed to analyze the data. The predicted research outcome reveals that customer relationship management (communication, trust, sales promotion and service quality) have a significant effect on customer retention. This study is focused on restaurant industry in Wolaita Sodo Town. Future research can investigate on larger geographical areas of whole Wolaita Zone to determine the factors that will affect customer retention. The data was collected by using cluster sampling technique which may represent the whole population. In addition, other variables that affect customer retention can also be included in future research. There are only several past studies that determine the relationship between customer relationship management and customer retention in food and beverage industry.

THE IMPACT OF WORK LIFE BALANCE ON EMPLOYEE JOB SATISFACTION (A STUDY CONDUCTED ON COMMERCIAL BANK OF ETHIOPIA UNDER WOLAITA SODO DISTRICT)

BY: AFIZE JEMAL

ADVISOR: DR. P.K. AGRAWAL

ABSTRACT

In today's fast changing business environment and the changing lifestyle of employees, are creating lot of stress and pressure on them. People in general are finding it difficult to manage and cope up with the demands of both personal as well as work life. This is leading higher level of job dissatisfaction and also affecting their personal life, leading to burnouts, depression among the people. This leads to reduced performance at the work place. In order to avoid these effects of unbalanced work-life, organizations and individuals have to take necessary initiatives to manage proper Work - Life Balance. Work life balance (WLB) is defined as a state of equilibrium in which the demands of both a person's job and personal life are equal. Work life balance (WLB) is an important topic of human resource management and has become a top priority for workers everywhere as employees are required to maintain balance between their personal and professional life to work efficiently. Therefore, the core purpose of this study is to analyse the impact of work life balance on employee job satisfaction in commercial bank of Ethiopia. Factors involved are job satisfaction and work life balance with respect to work to personal life interference, personal life to work interference, job overload, job autonomy and work life balance programs. The study explored the connection between work life balance (WLB) practices and job satisfaction and whether WLB practices possibly increases employee job satisfaction. Data were collected through cross-sectional survey questionnaire from 321 bank employees and the respondents were selected using simple random sampling method and were stratified on the basis of branches grade. Explanatory study design were used as many factors of work life balance are been identified and also it is causal research as impact of independent variable work life balance on dependent variable job satisfaction is been studied in this paper. The statistical tool used for the study was correlation coefficient and regression analysis for knowing the impact of one variable on to other. The findings suggest that three of work life balance dimensions i.e., work to personal life interference, personal life to work and work overload found to be inversely and significantly related with job satisfaction. And also indicate that WLB programs and job autonomy have a positive and significant relationship with job satisfaction. The results supported past literatures and revealed that relationship exists between variables of work life balance & job satisfaction. Further it revealed that job satisfaction of an employee get affected due to the imbalance between his/her work and non-work responsibilities. This research can be beneficial for the banking sector to improve their Work life balance policies and benefits programs by implementing family-friendly initiatives such as flexi-time, compressed working week, childcare support and eldercare support to attract, recruit and retain more capable candidates.

PREDICTORS OF RETENTION ATTITUDE: A STUDY CONDUCTED ON NURSING STAFF AT REFERRAL HOSPITAL, WOLAITA SODO

BY: WUBISHET KEBEDE

ADVIOIR: DR. SAKET RANJAN PRAVEER

ABSTRACT

Researches on how to promote retention attitude of nursing has not been well explored in Ethiopian hospital industry. Every individual employee wants to retain in his profession and develop, but organization is not focusing on promoting retention attitude. The main objective of this study was to identify the significant predictors of employee retentions attitude with reference to Referral Hospital, Wolaita Sodo. For this study purposes, causal research design was used. Census was used because of the finite number of population. Then after the primary sources of data were collected; and also qualitative types of data were also used in this study. In this study, a total of 37 questionnaires were prepared and distributed to the nursing staff of referral hospital, Wolaita Sodo. Both descriptive statistical analysis method (frequency, percentile, mean and standard deviation) and inferential statistics (Regression modal summary, linear regression and ANOVA one-way) were used through Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) version 20.0. The findings of this study indicated that work-life balance, working environment, participation in decision making, management/leadership and development opportunity have positive relationship with the retention attitude. Work-life balance, working environment, participation in decision making, management/leadership and development opportunity has significant impact on the retention attitude. But Compensation and Job satisfaction were removed by using stepwise leaner regression modal, due to redundancy and multi-collinearity problem. All demographic variables of this study have no significant effect on retention attitude. The study will help those who are interested to conduct the same study or related topic as secondary source and the managing body of the Hospital to identify the areas which needs improvements to retain qualified employees. The researcher recommended that it is better to improve the employees' work-life balance schedule of the hospital, in order to attract the qualified nurses. The development opportunity has to offer to the nursing staffs to develop the positive retention attitude. Its better Management/leadership practices follow participative leadership style. It is also better the referral hospital to invite the nursing staffs to participate in decision making process.

IMPACT OF EXTERNAL FACTORS ON PROFITABILITY: A STUDY ON COMMERCIAL BANK OF ETHIOPIA (CBE)

BY: BESUFKAD KASSA

ADVISOR: DR. SAKET RANJAN PRAVEER

ABSTRACT

The objective of this study is to examine the impact of macroeconomic determinants of profitability at Commercial Bank of Ethiopia. The dependent variable, Profitability, has been measured as 'Return on Asset' (ROA) as a Proxy Variable and has been regressed by five variables viz., Interest Rate, GDP Growth Rate, Exchange Rate, Inflation Rate and Market Share. For the study, secondary data has been used which includes national economic data for the period 1981 – 2015 GC which has been collected from the records of National Bank of Ethiopia and Ministry of Finance and Economic Cooperation. Different diagnostic tests were conducted to find the significance and collinearity of the variables and significance of the model as a whole. The data gathered was available on Ratio Scale, so the study has been conducted with the help of Multiple Linear Regression. Besides, the descriptive statistics has also been drawn in order to analyse all the analysis performed using IBM SPSS 20. The impact basic characteristics of data. The estimated results show that profitability persists in three out of the five explanatory variables namely GDP Growth Rate, Exchange Rate, Inflation Rate that are found to be statistically significant at α 5%. GDP Growth Rate and Exchange Rate are positively influencing while Inflation Rate is negatively influencing ROA. Market share and Interest Rate are found to be statistically insignificant. The recommendations have been drawn considering the significant factors and policy makers have been advised to focus on the identified significant variables while strategy formulation and implementation in order to reduce the hindrance of the profitability of the banks. The study is expected to contribute to profit policy functions and a reference for further researches.

ATTRIBUTE INTERACTION TO PURCHASE INTENTIONS: A STUDY ON SMARTPHONE HANDSETS IN WOLAITA SODO TOWN

BY: WUDNEH YOHANNES

ADVISOR: DR. SAKET RANJAN

ABSTRACT

This study aimed at analysing the attributes of purchase intention of Smartphone handsets in Wolaita Sodo town. Particularly, it focuses to find out the interaction among the various attributes of variables and determining the most effective ones. The study has been carried out through causal model using advanced multivariate techniques like Principle Component Analysis, Conjoint Analysis and Logistic regression Analysis based on the primary data collected through structured questionnaires on ranking and interval scales. The attributes consisted of the variables viz., Price, product, Brand and Size. The findings of the study indicated that there is a significant relationship between independent variables(Price, Product , Brand and Size) and dependent variables(Purchase Intention) and finds out in Price variable Birr 5000, in Product variable Look, in Brand variable Huawei and in Size variable Large attributes are the most effective attributes that influence purchase intention of smartphone handsets. There is also the demographics Age, Income and occupations have significant associations with purchase intention. The study is expected to contribute to the marketing policy makers of smartphone handset. It may be also a stand for further researches.

FFECT OF EMPLOYEE TURNOVER ON EXISTING EMPLOYEE PERCEIVED PERFORMANCE AND ORGANISATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS: A STUDY ON NATIONAL TOBACCO ENTERPRISE (ETHIOPIA)

BY: ALEMAYEHU MANAYE

ADVISOR: DR. G. SUDHAKAR

ABSTRACT

High staff turnover rate may jeopardize efforts to attain organizational objectives. In addition, when an organization loses a critical employee, there is negative impact on innovation, consistency in providing service to customers may be jeopardized and major delays in the delivery of services to customers may occur. National tobacco enterprise (Eth.) is faced with a high rate of staff turnover each year and this leads to poor employee performance which in turn impacts on organizational effectiveness. When an employee leaves the organization the current employees have to fill the gap until a new employee is fixed. The purpose of this research is therefore, to find out the employee turnover factors that affect the employee performance and subsequently National Tobacco Enterprise (Eth.) Share company effectiveness. This research focuses on the impact of employee turnover factors on employee performance and organizational effectiveness at National Tobacco Enterprise Ethiopia. The research design used in this study was causal. The survey method was used with questionnaire as instrument, using 5 point Likert scale with responses desired at continuous variable scale, collecting data from 385 employees of National Tobacco Enterprise taking a sample. Data analysis was done by using descriptive and inferential statistics on SPSS version 20. The conclusion of the research was that all the factors of employee turnover were having significant impact on employee performance except Conflict with Superior and all the factors were having significant impact on organizational effectiveness except Poor Opportunity for Advancement, Conflict with Superior. The recommendations extended to Top management include improving working conditions, to look into the matter of salary and other benefits, try to reduce job dissatisfaction by involving employee in decision making, capitalizing the skills and capabilities of the employees, and should create opportunities for career advancement in the organization to help staff to become more competent and to enjoy their work even better.

Keywords: *Employee, Management, Organization, Performance, Turnover*

DETERMINANTS OF CREDIT CUSTOMERS LOYALTY: A STUDY CONDUCTED ON COMMERCIAL BANK OF ETHIOPIA, WOLAITA SODO DISTRICT

BY: AMARE JIRU DENBEL

ADVISOR: DR. G. SUDHAKAR

ABSTRACT

The basic objective of this study is to study the determinants of credit customers' loyalty by taking CBE –Wolaita Sodo District into consideration. The survey population comprises credit customers of Commercial Bank of Ethiopia Wolaita Sodo District who took various type of loan, since the number of total population was small; the researcher used census method and included all the population. Questionnaire was developed based on the literature review and tested for reliability and validity using Cronbach's alpha test. This study is based on causal research design which is more preferable to identify the extent and nature of cause-and-effect relationships between the independent variable and dependent variable. Data for this study was gathered through self-administered questionnaires delivered for credit customers personally and through CRM, then based on the data which were gained from the 180 respondents' answers to the designed questionnaire, the analysis is done. Descriptive analysis and multiple regression model are employed in order to investigate the level, sign and magnitude of the effect and the results and the relations among the independent variables are explained. Findings from this study reveal that; The inter independent variables relationship depicts customer satisfaction, trust, perceived switching cost, accessibility and Corporate/Brand image have a positive and significant relationship with each other. From the multiple regression we understand that customer Satisfaction, Trust, Accessibility & Corporate/Brand image are the factors which significantly influence the Loyalty of the customer. Therefore the top management of the Bank should have to focus on the Satisfaction, Trust, Accessibility & Corporate/Brand image while designing marketing strategy that have direct impact on customer loyalty.

Keyword: *Accessibility, Brand image, Corporate, Satisfaction, Trust*

THE IMPACT OF MOTIVATIONAL PACKAGES ON ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITMENT: A STUDY CONDUCTED ON COMMERCIAL BANK OF ETHIOPIA IN WOLAITA SODO TOWN

BY: BIRHANETINSAYE ABEBE

ADVISOR: P.K. AGRAWAL

ABSTRACT

Persistent efforts always escort the organization towards success. Employee motivation is vital to the success of organizational commitment lack of employee motivation may cause organizational problems. This research sought to investigate impact of motivational packages on organizational commitment of CBE employees of wolaita sodo town. To accomplish the goal of the study both primary and secondary data were used. The primary data was collected through structured questionnaires. A total population of 187 respondents was taken by using census Survey Method. The target population was all the employees' of commercial bank of Ethiopia in Wolaita Sodo town. IBM SPSS Statistics version 21 was used to analyze and interpret the data collected. The questionnaires were analyzed using descriptive analysis and Multiple Linear Regressions. The study mentioned six independent variables such as reward, job promotion, fringe benefit, job security, career development and work environment and the finding reflects that motivational Factors, work environment, career development and rewards have independently significant impacts on organizational commitment while motivating employee of CBE. On the other hand, job promotion, fringe benefit and job security have insignificant impact on organizational commitment. The study, therefore recommends that, the organization should design the provision of safe, suitable encouraging, treated with fairness respect work environment, opportunity to improve competencies through training as well as attending workshops and seminars, regular and fair rewarding practices should be enhanced. On the other hand this research provides constructive directions to managers to transform employee's motivation in to employee's commitment. This paper also has provided future directions and suggestions for policy makers in CBE.

ASSESSING THE IMPACT OF INTRINSIC AND EXTRINSIC REWARDS ON EMPLOYEES' COMMITMENT: A STUDY CONDUCTED ON ETHIOPIAN CONSTRUCTION WORKS CORPORATION, WOLAITA SODO DISTRICT

**BY: SAMUEL G/HIWET
ADVISOR: DR P.K. AGARWAL**

ABSTRACT

Intrinsic and extrinsic rewards are an important tools that increases employee commitment in desired ways such as better functionality and further improves company performance. The purpose of this study is to assess the impact of intrinsic and extrinsic reward on employee commitment in ECWC Wolaita Sodo district. Based on this fact, the present causal study was selected with an objective to identify the impact of intrinsic and extrinsic reward on employee commitment at ECWC Wolaita Sodo district. The study focuses on the relationship of employee commitment with seven selected independent variables (achievement, empowerment and participation, fringe benefit, working environment, pay, career development, recognition,). The study area is limited to ECWC Wolaita Sodo district and it has contribution to all over Ethiopia. The data for the study has been collected from primary source through close ended questionnaire from employees of ECWC Wolaita Sodo district. The data were developed based on the objective of the study. The Sample size was 233 employees of ECWC Wolaita Sodo district. Stratified random sample technique was employed in the study and then to select from the each strata, simple random sampling technique was used. SPSS Statistics version 20 was used to analyze and interpret the data collected. The questionnaires were analyzed using descriptive analysis, Pearson Correlation Coefficient Analysis and Multiple Linear Regressions. The result of the study shows that there is a positive significant relationship among empowerment and participation, working environment, pay, career development, recognition. They are positively related with employee commitment. It was also found out that from intrinsic reward achievement and from extrinsic reward fringe benefit does not have a statistically significant relationship with employee commitment. On the other hand, from extrinsic reward pay is the most important factor that influences employee commitment followed by intrinsic reward career development, recognition, empowerment and participation and extrinsic reward working environment. Generally extrinsic rewards have more impact on employee commitment than intrinsic reward. So that it is recommended that top management should give more emphasis to extrinsic reward. It is suggested that the pay structure should be revised to match the job and experience of employees with their salary order to improve employees' commitment. The least mean from the independent variable is empowerment and participation. This suggests the management of ECWC Wolaita Sodo district to improve the participation and empowerment of employees. The thesis will also suggest the management of studied organizations to give their attention to the problems of employee commitment for the overall benefits of organizations.

Keywords: Employee commitment, extrinsic reward, intrinsic reward

IMPACT OF SERVICE QUALITY ON CUSTOMER SATISFACTION: A STUDY ON COMMERCIAL BANK OF ETHIOPIA AT MAJOR TOWNS OF WOLAITA SODO DISTRICT

BY: HABTE AEMORO
ADVISOR: DR. SAKET RANJAN

ABSTRACT

Customer satisfaction is essential for the success of service firms like banks. Thus, the issue of enhancing the level of customer satisfaction has become the prime focus of service giving firms. The purpose of this study was to know the level of customer satisfaction in the services provided by Commercial Bank of Ethiopia and it is also to identify the factors that influence customer satisfaction on the banking sector of CBE, based on theoretical literature review regarding service quality. Five dimensions in service quality such as tangibility, reliability, responsiveness, empathy, and assurance are considered as the base for the analysis of this study. The study has been conducted in three major towns of Wolaita Sodo Commercial Bank of Ethiopia District viz., Wolaita Sodo, Arba Minch and Hossana. Mainly five dimensions in service quality such as Tangibility, Reliability, Responsiveness, Empathy, and Assurance have been considered as the basis to predict the customers' satisfaction. The study has been conducted through Multivariate Analysis using Causal Model based on primary data collected through self-administered structured questionnaires. Data has been analyzed by using SPSS software (version: 20). The result of the study presented that Reliability, Assurance, Responsiveness and Tangibility have significant impact on customer satisfaction. However, Empathy has no significant impact on satisfaction. Based on the findings also the researcher recommends the bank to focus on the four mentioned dimensions which have significant impact on satisfaction.

3. College of Health and Medicine

Public Health

PREVALENCE AND DETERMINANTS OF TIMELY INITIATION OF BREASTFEEDING AMONG MOTHERS IN SODDO ZURIYA WOREDA, SNNPR, ETHIOPIA

BY: DESTA MOTA
ADVISOR: AMARE WORKU (PH.D CANDIDATE)

ABSTRACT

Background: Timely initiation of breastfeeding tops the table of life-saving interventions for the health of the newborn. Even though most mothers in Ethiopia breastfeed their babies, they do not always follow the recommendations of the "National Strategy for Infant and Young Child Feeding,"

Objective: The aim of this study was to assess prevalence & determinants of timely initiation of breastfeeding among mothers' of children less than 12 months of age in Soddo zuria woreda.

Methods: A community based cross sectional study with internal comparison was conducted July to August 2014. A total of 444 mother infant pairs were selected using simple random sampling method. Descriptive statistics, bivariate and multivariable logistic regression analyses were employed to identify factors associated with timely initiation of breastfeeding.

Result: The prevalence of timely initiation of breastfeeding was 53.4%, institutional delivery (AOR=3.0[95%CI=1.47,6.13]),advice/counseling during antenatal visit (AOR=3.52[95%CI=1.81, 6.83]) and Postnatal counseling/advice (AOR=2.96[95%CI=1.59, .5]) were found to be positively statistically associated with timely initiation of breastfeeding

(P<0.05).

Conclusion & Recommendation-: The study showed that the prevalence of timely initiation of breastfeeding was low. A range of characteristics affect the practice of timely initiation of breastfeeding. Educational programs at health institutions and in the community level aimed to correct traditional inappropriate breastfeeding practices, provision of training to health professionals to promote appropriate timely counseling during antenatal care visit & postnatal period are recommended.

TIMELY INTRODUCTION OF COMPLEMENTARY FEEDING AMONG CAREGIVERS OF CHILDREN 6- 12 MONTH SODDO TOWN

BY: TAMIRAT TAFESSE
ELAZAR TADESSE (PHD CANDIDATE)
PROFESSOR YEMANE BIRHAN (PHD)

ABSTRACT

Background: Nutritional adequacy can be maintained by meeting the key practices of complimentary feeding as recommended by WHO and related organization for infant and young child. Timely introduction of complementary feeding is provision of liquid, solid or semisolid food in addition to breast milk starting from age of six month.

Objective: To assess timely introduction of complementary feeding among caregivers of children aged 6-12 month in Soddo town.

Methods: A community based cross-sectional study was conducted in Soddo city administration,

Wolaita zone between July to August 2013. All caregivers, mostly mothers of children age 6-24 month were interviewed by trained data collectors using pretested and structured questionnaires.

Descriptive and analytic analysis was made for most variables in the study.

Result: A total of 503 mothers of children aged 6 to 12 month were included in the study. The proportion of timely introduction of complementary feeding among children 6-8 months age was 66.3 %. Two hundred eighty nine (57%) children were introduced to liquid, while they were fat the age of 6 month. ANC (AOR: 2.79; 95% CI: 1.43-5.44; $p < 0.001$). Those mothers who had received counseling about CF and assisted by health professional during delivery were more likely to introduce complementary food at the recommended age (AOR 1.92 CI: 1.08, 3.39; $P <$

0.01) and AOR 3.68, CI: 2.12, 6.39; $p < 0.001$) respectively.

Conclusion: The Proportion of children having timely introduction of complimentary feeding is lower in Soddo town. ANC visit, getting counseling and delivery assisted by health professionals positively contributes to timely introduction of complimentary feeding

INSTITUTIONAL DELIVERY SERVICE UTILIZATION AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS IN KINDO DIDAYE WOREDA, WOLAITA ZONE, SOUTHERN ETHIOPIA

BY: ABERA KUCHE

WONDIMAGEGN PAULOS (ASST. PROFESSOR)

YOHANNES MEHRETIE (ASST. PROFESSOR)

ABSTRACT

Back ground: Reduction of maternal mortality is a global priority particularly in developing countries including Ethiopia where maternal mortality ratio is one of the highest in the world. The key to reducing maternal mortality ratio and improving maternal health is increasing institutional delivery service utilization of mothers under the care of skilled birth attendants throughout pregnancy and delivery.

Objectives: To determine the prevalence of institutional delivery service utilization and associated factors among mothers who gave birth in the last two years in Kindo Didaye Woreda, Wolaita Zone, Southern Ethiopia, 2016.

Methods: A community based cross sectional study that used both quantitative and qualitative data collection method was conducted from Feb. 1 to March 1, 2016 in Kindo Didaye Woreda. Multistage sampling technique was used to select 544 mothers who gave birth in the last two year while purposive sampling was used to identify participants for qualitative study. Structured questionnaire, focus group discussion and key-informant interview topic guides were used for data collection. The data were entered in to Epidata version 3.1 and exported to SPSS version 20 for analysis. Descriptive statistics, bivariate and multivariate logistic regression analyses were done and the statistical significance was declared at p -value <0.05 . Thematic interpretation based on main categories was done for the qualitative data analysis.

Results: The study indicated that only 16.2% (95% CI: 13%-19%) of the respondents delivered their last baby in health institution. Educational status of mothers (AOR=4.08, 95% CI=1.58, 10.49) and husband (AOR=2.90, 95% CI=1.18, 7.17) with secondary and above, the decision on place of birth made by mothers and husbands(AOR=5.65, 95% CI=2.14, 14.88) or husbands only (AOR=3.99, 95% CI=1.71, 9.29) walking distance to the nearby health institution (AOR=4.72, 95% CI=2.04, 10.93) and mothers' knowledge on danger signs of pregnancy, labor and delivery (AOR=7.20, 95% CI = 3.95, 13.13) were significantly associated with institutional delivery service utilization. Moreover, cultural and traditional practices, health providers unfriendly approach, misconception of mothers were the factors that hinders the utilization.

Conclusion and recommendation: Institutional delivery service utilization was low in the study area. Therefore, increasing mothers and their husband's education, making health facilities accessible for the consumers by the Woreda government and other stakeholders, improving mothers' knowledge about danger signs of pregnancy, labor and delivery by health service providers are recommended.

Key-words: Institutional delivery, skilled birth attendance, Kindo Didaye, Wolaita Zone

FULLY IMMUNIZATION COVERAGE AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS AMONG CHILDREN AGED 12-23 MONTHS IN MAREKA DISTRICT, DAWURO ZONE, SOUTHERN NATION NATIONALITIES PEOPLES REGIONAL STATE, ETHIOPIA

By: DAMENE DAROTA AMAMO
ADVISORS: DR. KASSA DAKA (PH.D)
MR. WOLDE FACHA (MPH)

ABSTRACT

Background: Different surveys conducted over several years have shown that immunization coverage in developing countries is low. In 2014, in Ethiopia early half (50%) of children was fully vaccinated and the rest are at risk for vaccine-preventable morbidity and mortality. To address the problem effectively, up-to-date, comprehensive information on coverage and factors that are associated with child immunization at district level is needed to reduce child morbidity and mortality.

Objective: To assess fully immunization coverage and associated factors among children aged 12-23 months in Mareka district, Dawuro Zone, South Ethiopia.

Methods: A community-based cross-sectional study design with multistage, cluster sampling approach was employed. A quantitative method of data collection was used. A total of 616 study participants were recruited for the study. Data were collected using pretested structured questionnaire by interviewing index children's mothers/caregivers, collected from vaccine card, observing BCG vaccine scar through house-to-house visits and by reviewing EPI facility registration. Data entry was done by Epi Info 3.5.1 and exported to SPSS version 20. Data cleaning, coding and analysis were performed using SPSS version 20. Bivariate analysis was employed to see factors associated with full immunization coverage and multivariate analysis was performed to show factors that showed statistically significant association. Adjusted ORs with their 95% C.I.s were computed to determine significant association and p -value <0.05 was considered as statistically significant.

Results: More than three-fourth, 473 (76.8%, 95 CI: 73%, 80 %) of the children aged 12 to 23 months were fully vaccinated by card, reviewing from EPI registration plus history. In the final multivariate logistic regression model, factors significantly associated with full vaccination were mothers age [AOR=2.57, 95 % CI:(1.14,5.99)], being housewife mother [AOR=1.72; 95 % CI(1.132, 4.15)], place of delivery [AOR=1.43 ; 95 % CI(1.104,2.33)], post natal care [AOR= 1.63; 95 % CI(1.05,2.63)], mothers knowledge regarding period of immunization completion [AOR = .39; 95% CI:(.14,.67)] and static immunization serving strategy [AOR=.467; 95% CI: (.24,.91)].

Conclusions: Full vaccination coverage among children aged 12–23 months was better than national coverage (50 %) of 2014, yet still it is below governmental plan target necessary for sustained control of vaccine preventable diseases. It is very important that local intervention such as sustained health education related to the importance of immunization will be needed. Improving skilled institutional delivery and postnatal care should also get emphasis to improve children's immunization coverage. Furthermore, more focus should be given on outreach services.

Keywords: Coverage, Children, Fully immunization, Immunization

PREVALENCE AND FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH ANEMIA AMONG LACTATING MOTHERS IN DAMOT SORIE DISTRICT, WOLAITA ZONE, SNNPR, ETHIOPIA

BY: MENGISTE ORSANGO

ADVISORS: ABRAHAM ALANO (PHD)

ENDALE AMARE (PHD)

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Anemia is defined as a reduction in the hemoglobin concentration of the peripheral blood below the normal range expected for age and sex of an individual and it is a serious public health problem especially; for children and mothers. However, the prevalence of anemia among lactating mothers is not well documented yet.

Objectives: To assess prevalence of anemia and associated factors among lactating mothers in Damot sorie district, Wolaita Zone, South Ethiopia.

Methods: A community based cross sectional study was conducted from April 10/2016 to May 20/2016 in Damot Sorie district, Wolaita Zone, Southern Ethiopia. A total of 538 lactating mothers were participated and the response rate was 92.5%. The simple random sampling technique was used to select six kebeles from 17 rural kebeles. The sample size was allocated proportionally to the population size of randomly selected kebeles. The systematic sampling technique was used to select participants to obtained allocated sample size. Semi structured questionnaires were used. Hemocue haemoglobin (Hemocue HB 301 analyzer) was used to analysis hemoglobin concentration and the mother was considered anaemic for Hgb less than 12g/dl according to World Health Organization Standards. Data were coded and entered into Epi info version 3.4.5 and exported to statistical package for social science software (SPSS) 20. Descriptive statistics, such as frequency and percentage were computed. Bivariate and multivariate analysis was run. Variables with P-value < 0.25 during the bivariate logistic analysis were run in multivariate analysis to determine the presence of statistically significant association between explanatory variables and the outcome variable. OR with 95% CI was used to measure association.

Results: The mean age of respondents was $28.13 \pm 5.3SD$ years. The mean haemoglobin concentration was 12.03 ± 1.65 gm/dl. Over all anemia prevalence was 44.4% in lactating mother with 2.8% severe cases. Malaria infection history, AOR 4.31(2.02-8.95), lack of formal education, AOR 4.83(1.14-14.12), lack of ANC follow up AOR 1.99(1.29-3.09) and lack of current family planning utilization AOR 1.86(1.19-2.92) times more likely to develop anemia compared to counterparts. **Conclusion:** Anemia was severe public health problem in the study area and its prevalence was significantly associated with malaria infection history, education and health service utilization of lactating mothers. To prevent anemia in lactating mother multifaceted intervention programs should be addressed through multisectorial collaboration; health, education and agriculture.

UNDERNUTRITION AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS AMONG CHILDREN AGED 6-59 MONTHS IN WONSHO WOREDA, SIDAMA ZONE, SNNPR, ETHIOPIA

BY: RAHEL GAMECHA (B.SC)
ADVISORS: TSEGAYE DEMISSIE (PHD)
AMHA ADMASIE (PHD CANDIDATE)

ABSTRACT

Background: Child undernutrition is a major global health problem, contributing to morbidity, mortality, impaired intellectual development and suboptimal adult work capacity. Although the rate of undernutrition in Ethiopia as well as in Southern Nations Nationalities and People's Region (SNNPR) has substantially declined in the last decade, it still remains the major causes of morbidity and mortality in children under five years.

Objective: To assess the prevalence of undernutrition and associated factors among children aged 6-59 months in Wonsho Woreda, Sidama Zone SNNPR, 2016.

Methods: A community based cross-sectional study was conducted in Wonsho Woreda from April 1 to 27, 2016. A total of 595 randomly selected child-mother pairs were included in the study. Mothers were interviewed and height and weight of children were measured. World Health Organization's (WHO) Anthro software was used to convert anthropometric measurements into Z-scores. The data was entered in to Epidata version 3.1 and exported to SPSS version 20 for analysis. Bivariate and multivariable logistic regression analyses were done to identify factors

associated with child undernutrition. A statistical significance was declared at p-value less than 0.05.

Result: The prevalence of stunting, underweight and wasting in the study area were 45.7% (95% CI=41.7%-49.7%), 20.5% (95% CI=17.3%-23.8%) and 14.1% (95% CI=11.3%-16.9%), respectively. Low economic status, poor child dietary diversity score (DDS) and use of drinking water from unprotected source were 1.68(AOR=1.68; 95% CI=1.06, 2.65), 1.45(AOR=1.45; 95% CI=1.02, 2.07) and 1.79(AOR=1.79; 95%CI=1.12, 2.85) times increased risk of stunting, respectively. Whereas as, poor household DDS, large family size and diarrheal disease were 3.75(AOR=3.75; 95%CI=2.13, 6.59), 3.35(AOR=3.35; 95% CI=2.05, 5.48) and 1.67(AOR=1.67; 95%CI=1.02, 2.72) times increased odds of wasting, respectively. Moreover, male and unimmunized children were found to be higher odds of stunting and underweight at the same time.

Conclusion and recommendation: In the study area the prevalence of child undernutrition was high compared to WHO criteria. Improving household income, dietary diversity, access of clean water and immunization coverage were recommended to improve nutritional status of children in the study area

COUPLES' CURRENT MODERN CONTRACEPTIVE USE AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS IN SELTI WOREDA, SNNPR, ETHIOPIA

BY: NASIR BUSHRA

MAJOR ADVISOR: DR. ABRAHAM ALANO (PHD)

CO- ADVISOR: MENGISTU MESKELE (MPH)

ABSTRACT

Background: *Family planning programs have always been considered as the interventions of choice for slowing population growth and effective ways of improving the health of mothers and children.*

Objective: *This study aimed to assess couples' current modern contraceptive use, its associated factors and males opinion in family planning methods in Selti Woreda, Southern Ethiopia*

Method: *A community based cross-sectional study design of mixed methods that comprising quantitative and qualitative methods were conducted in February 1 to 15, 2016. Systematic sampling method was used to get a total of 411 couples from eight kebeles. A pre tested structure questionnaire for the interview was used. Collected data from the field was entered into EPI-NFO version 7.0 and exported to SPSS Version 20 for analysis. Binary and multivariable logistic regression along with 95% confidence interval was carried out to see the effect of explanatory variables with the dependent variable. The qualitative data was conducted using focus group discussion, each group comprising 10 participants. Discussion guide and tape recorder was used for the discussion. The transcribed information were entered into Open Code version 3.6 computer software, coding, sorting and thematic analysis was done.*

Result: *The current modern contraceptive prevalence was 39% and most respondents used injectables (55.9%) and implants (27.1%). Women's who have higher education were 5.22 times more likely to practice family planning methods than women's with no formal education (AOR=5.22;95%CI:1.92- 14.23). Women's husband who approved the use of family planning method were 6.12 times more likely to use family planning methods than their counterpart (AOR= 6.12;95%CI:1.98- 18.77). Moreover, couples discussion on family planning matters were 2.86 times more likely to use family planning method than couples who had no discussion (AOR=2.86;95%CI: 1.29 - 6.34). Similarly number of live children and interval between child birth were significantly associated with current modern contraceptive use.*

Conclusion: *The current prevalence of modern contraceptive use is low in the district. Husbands approval of contraceptive use and couples discussion on family planning were significantly associated with current contraceptive use. Therefore, couples discussion on family planning and involvement of husbands in decision making needs to be encouraged.*

Keywords: *Couples, Role, Contraception*

**PREVALENCE AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS OF NON EXCLUSIVE
BREAST FEEDING OF INFANTS DURING THE FIRST SIX MONTHS
IN RURAL COMMUNITY OF SORRO WOREDA, HADIYA ZONE,
SOUTH ETHIOPIA**

BY: TEGEGN TADESSE

MAJOR ADVISOR: FIREHIWOT MESFIN (PHD)

CO-ADVISOR: TEFERA CHANE (MPH)

ABSTRACT

***Aim:** To assess prevalence and factors associated with non-exclusive breast feeding among infants during the first six months in rural community of Sorro Woreda, South Ethiopia.*

***Methods:** A community based cross sectional study was employed to assess prevalence and factors associated with non-exclusive breast feeding in rural Sorro Woreda, South Ethiopia. Study population was all mothers with infants within age of 0-5 months living in the randomly selected kebeles of the rural community of Sorro Woreda. The study was conducted on 592 mothers with infants selected by using systematic sampling method. Study was conducted from Aug 12 up to 23, 2015. Both bivariate and multivariable logistic regression analysis were used to assess the association between the study variables and to control the possible confounding.*

***Results:** the prevalence of non exclusive breast feeding in infants under six months was 49.4%. Being currently unmarried [AOR (95%CI) =3.73(1.52, 9.15)], index infant's age being within 2-3 months [AOR (95%CI) =3.38(2.00,5.71)] and 4-5 months [AOR (95%CI) =9.60(5.48, 16.81)], -initiation of breast feeding one hour after delivery [AOR(95%CI)= 2.17(1.41,3.33)], no ANC visit during their last pregnancy [AOR (95%CI) =2.48(1.62, 3.80)] and no PNC visit after delivery [AOR (95%CI)=1.64(1.06,2.56)] were factors significantly associated with non exclusive breast feeding among mothers with infants of age 0-5 months.*

***Conclusion:** in this study large proportion of mothers with infants under 6 months of age were practicing non-exclusive breast feeding which is one of the major risks for infant and child morbidity and mortality. Taking measures on identified associated factors with non-exclusive breast feeding were recommended to improve the status of EBF at the study area.*

***Keywords:** prevalence, associated factors, non-exclusive breast feeding, WHO, Ethiopia*

PREVALENCE AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS OF HYPERTENSION AMONG ADULTS IN AREKA TOWN, WOLAITA ZONE, SNNPR, ETHIOPIA

BY: UFAYSA ANJULO (B.SC)

MAJOR ADVISOR: BEREKET YOHANNES (MPH, PHD CANDIDATE)

CO-ADVISOR: TEWODROS GETACHEW (MPH, PHD CANDIDATE)

ABSTRACT

Background: Hypertension is an emerging public health problem in many low- and middle-income countries including Ethiopia. However, there are limited studies done and data are scarce in these countries particularly in Ethiopia.

Objective: To assess the prevalence of hypertension and associated factors among adults in Areka town, in the Southern Ethiopia, 2016

Methods: A community based cross-sectional study was conducted in Areka town. Multi-stage sampling technique was used to select 581 adults. Information on socio-demographic data, behavioral and dietary habits, and family history of hypertension were collected using face-to-face interview. Measurements of weight, height and blood pressure were made using digital weighing scale, Stadio-meter and digital sphygmomanometer respectively. Data was entered and cleaned in Epi-Data version3.1, and exported to SPSS version 20 for analysis. Binary logistic regressions were done and odds ratios with 95% confidence intervals were calculated to identify associated factors.

Results: The overall prevalence of hypertension among the study participants was 19.1% (95% CI: 15.9-22.4). Out of these more than half (57.3%) of the cases were newly screened for hypertension. According to the multivariate logistic regression analysis; age 55 years and above with (AOR=8.90, 95% CI: 3.77-21.02), family history of hypertension (AOR= 2.57, 95% CI: 1.17-5.64), intake of high calorie fatty meat at least once per week (AOR=1.96, 95% CI: 1.05–3.65), eating vegetables less than two days per week (AOR=2.81, 95% CI: 1.24–6.37) and obese (AOR=11.59, 95% CI: 4.7-27.62) were associated factors to develop hypertension.

Conclusion: The study revealed that the prevalence was found to be high among adult populations in Areka Town, indicating hidden burden of the problem in the area. Therefore, the health systems need to develop strategies to community-based screening, health education on feeding behavior and life style modifications to maintain normal body weight are recommended.

Keywords: Hypertension, prevalence, associated factors, Areka, Ethiopia

PREVALENCE OF INTESTINAL PARASITIC INFECTION AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS AMONG FOOD HANDLERS IN WOLAITA SODO UNIVERSITY, SNNPR, ETHIOPIA

BY: WUBSHET MESKELE

ADVISOR: WONDIMAGEGN PAULOS (ASST. PROFESSOR)

AMHA ADMASIE (PHD FELLOW)

ABSTRACT

Background: *Intestinal parasitic infections (IPIs) occur throughout the world, especially in developing countries with low socio-economic status and poor living conditions. About one third of the global population is estimated to be infected by intestinal parasites, of which the majority lives in tropical and sub-tropical parts of the world.*

Objective: *To assess the prevalence of intestinal parasitic infection and associated factors among food handlers in Wolaita Sodo University, Southern Ethiopia.*

Methods: *Institutions based cross sectional study was employed in the student cafeterias of Gandaba and Ottona campuses of Wolaita Sodo University from January 10 to February 10, 2016. The study population was food handlers working in the cafeterias. The study was undertaken among 233 food handlers by using simple random sampling technique. Data were collected by using structured and pretested questionnaire and micro biological laboratory investigation. Bivariate and multivariable analyses were used to assess the association between covariate and the outcome variables.*

Result: *A total of 233 food handlers participated for stool examination of whom 55 were positive for different intestinal parasites, showing a prevalence rate of 23.6% (95% CI: 18.2–29.1%). The predominant parasite was Amoeba cyst 29 (12.4%) followed by Amoeba trophozoites 10 (4.3 %). Untrimmed finger nail status (AOR: 2.06, 95 % CI: 1.06–4.00), hand washing habit without soap before food handling (AOR: 2.68, 95 % CI: 1.25-5.73) and work experience less than one year (AOR: 0.12, 95 % CI: 0.02-0.99) were independent predictors of intestinal parasitic infection among the food handlers.*

Conclusion and recommendation: *In the present study the prevalence of intestinal parasitic infections was high. One fourth of the study participants had at least one species of intestinal parasite. Therefore, improvement of personal hygiene and sanitary facilities of the cafeteria, periodic deworming and treatment of infected individuals are recommended to reduce the parasitic infection among food handlers.*

Keywords: *Prevalence, Intestinal Parasitic Infections, food handlers, associated factors*

INSECTICIDE TREATED NETS UTILIZATION AMONG UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE CHILDREN OF MIRAB ABAYA DISTRICT, SNNPR, ETHIOPIA

BY: AMANUEL ZEMBA

MAJOR ADVISOR: WONDIMAGEGN PAULOS (ASSIST. PROF)

CO-ADVISOR: AMHA ADIMASE (PHD CANDIDATE)

ABSTRACT

Background: Malaria can be prevented using cost-effective interventions, which is achieved largely through use of insecticide-treated mosquito nets (ITNs). However, little is known about ITNs utilization and factors associated with the utilization of vulnerable groups in the study area. Specially, data about ITNs utilization of under five children and factors affecting utilization were remained un assessed in the study area.

Objectives: To assess level of under-five children ITNs utilization and associated factors among households with under-five children of Mirab Abaya District, Gamo Gofa Zone, Southern Ethiopia.

Methods: A community based cross-sectional study was conducted during August to Sept. 2016. Six study kebeles were identified by simple random sampling and sample of 619 under five years of age children were identified from 414 households selected by random sampling technique using computer generated random numbers using health post family folder. Structured, interviewer administered questionnaire was used. Data was entered to EpiInfo Version3.5 and analyzed in SPSS version20 statistical software.

Result: Among 619 under-five children assessed, ITNs utilization during the previous night prior to the survey was 27.14%. Among the determinant factors of under-five ITNs utilization, households with female household heads with AOR=74.71, 95%CI (1.96, 0.56, 284.64), age of mothers/care takers 31-44 years and ≥ 45 years with AOR=0.02, 95%CI (0.01, 0.09) and AOR=0.03, 95%CI (0.01, 0.86), households with family size of ≥ 5 members with AOR=0.02, 95% CI (0.01, 0.09), concerning relationship household heads and other care takers with AOR=0.02, 95%CI (0.01, 0.46), and AOR=0.01, 95%CI (0.01, 0.06) respectively, households with sleeping space ≤ 3 with AOR=0.007, 95%CI (0.01, 0.07), were found to be significantly associated with under five children ITNs utilization.

Conclusion: Significant proportions of under-five children were did not utilized ITNs.

Keywords: Malaria, ITNs, Utilization, Under-five Children, MirabAbaya

TREATMENT SUCCESS RATE AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS AMONG TUBERCULOSIS PATIENTS IN SODO TOWN PUBLIC HEALTH FACILITIES, SNNPR, ETHIOPIA

BY: BEGIDU YAKOB

ADVISORS: DR. FESSAHAYE ALEMSEGED (ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR)

MR.WONDIMAGEGN PAULOS (ASS. PROFESSOR)

ABSTRACT

Background: Tuberculosis (TB) is a chronic infectious disease mainly caused by *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. It is a major global health problem causes illness among millions of people each year. Thus, this study was aimed to reveal the level of treatment success rate and independent predictors of TB in public health facilities of Sodo town, Wolaita zone and to show the gaps in the study area to control the disease.

Methods: Retrospective facility based cross sectional study was done at public health facilities of Sodo town. Convenience sampling technique was employed to select TB data of 3 years. All 725 patients' data in three-year time was taken for analysis. Data was entered in to Epi info soft ware version 3.5.4, thoroughly cleaned, and analyzed in SPSS version 20. Logistic regression model was used to analyze the data.

Results: From 725 TB patients, 591(81.5%) were successfully treated, 41(5.7%) died, 43(5.9%) defaulted, 6(0.8%) failed in treatment and 44(6.1%) were transferred out. The odds of treatment success was 4.43 times higher for patients treated in 2012 when compared with that of 2015 (AOR=4.43 at 95%CI (1.11, 16.33)) While TB patients treated in 2014 had 4.11 times higher probability of succeeding treatment than the reference category (2015) with (AOR=4.11 at 95% CI (1.20, 14.12)). Pulmonary negative TB patients had 4.72 times higher odds of succeeding treatment than Extra pulmonary TB patients (AOR=4.72 at 95% CI (1.03, 21.67)). Likewise, HIV positive TB patients who started CPT were 4.8 times more likely to succeed treatment than their counter parts (AOR=4.80 at 95%CI (1.01, 22.78)). pulmonary positive TB patients at DOTs initiation with negative sputum smear result at the end of 2nd month had 31.73 times higher chance of succeeding treatment than those who were smear positive after completing two months intensive phase therapy (AOR=31.73 at 95%CI (5.9, 58.63)).

Conclusion: The overall treatment success rate of the study was 81.5% which is below WHO TSR target and less than national TSR of Ethiopia reported by WHO in 2015. Forms of TB, Year of treatment, sputum smear conversion at 2nd month and CPT initiation for TB/HIV co-infected patients were found independent predictors of TSR. So, Stakeholders should manage to shape service providers of TB with management protocols and guidelines and monitor the performances regularly based on protocols.

Keywords: Tuberculosis, Treatment success rate, Sodo town

**UNDERNUTRITION AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS AMONG HUMAN
IMMUNE DEFICIENCY VIRUS POSITIVE ADULTS UNDER
TREATMENT IN KEMBATA TEMBARO ZONE, SOUTHERN ETHIOPIA:
A FACILITY BASED CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY**

BY: HABTE GEBREMICHAEL

ADVISORS': BEREKET YOHANNES (MPH, PHD FELLOW)

YOSEPH HALALA (MSC, PHD FELLOW)

ABSTRACT

Background: *Undernutrition is among the most common clinical findings observed in patients with acquired immunodeficiency syndrome. Ethiopia is one of the countries hit hardest by malnutrition. It affects many people and contributes to a large number morbidity and mortality. Many PLWHA lack access to sufficient quantities of nutritious foods. This poses additional challenges to the success of ART. Few evidences are available that show the magnitude of undernutrition and associated factors among adult people on HAART in Ethiopia.*

Objective: *to assess the prevalence and associated factors of undernutrition among human immunodeficiency virus positive adult people on antiretroviral therapy.*

Methods: *facility based cross sectional study design was used. Study participants were selected from all public hospitals and two health centres of Kembata Tembaro Zone. Participants were selected by using simple random sampling technique after proportionate allocation for each hospital and health centre according to the number of patients already enrolled in highly active antiretroviral therapy. Ethical clearance was obtained from the ethical committee of Wolaita Sodo University; college of health sciences and medicine.*

Data were collected by interview, record review and anthropometric measurements. Training was given to data collectors and supervisors and the process was strictly followed by supervisors and principal investigator to ensure the quality. Analysis is done by using SPSS version 20. Basic descriptive summaries of patients' characteristics and outcome of interest are computed.

Bivariate logistic regression and multivariable logistic regression is performed and P-value and odds ratio along with 95% confidence interval were estimated to determine the statistical significance and strength of association respectively.

Result: *The overall prevalence of undernutrition in this study is 26.1%. Nutritional support (AOR=2.40, 95% CI 1.23, 4.69) and CD4 count (AOR=0.34, 95% CI 0.15, 0.77) are independent predictors of undernutrition on highly active antiretroviral therapy users.*

Conclusion: *The overall magnitude of undernutrition among antiretroviral therapy users in the study area was high. Presence of current nutritional support and CD4 count were found to be independent predictors of undernutrition among the study groups. Therefore due attention should be given for patients who had CD4 count less than 200/mm³ and for those who were receiving nutritional aid and support.*

Keywords: *Undernutrition, HIV/AIDS, ART,*

**MATERNAL NEAR MISS & PREDICTORS AMONG WOMEN
RECEIVING OBSTETRICAL & GYNECOLOGIC CARE AT WOLAITA
SODO UNIVERSITY TEACHING & REFERRAL HOSPITAL, SOUTHERN
ETHIOPIA: INSTITUTION BASED CROSS SECTIONAL STUDY**

**BY: WOTARO BALTA (Bsc.)
ADVISORS: FELEKE H/MICHAEL (Ass. Prof)
Mr. MENGISTU MESKELE (Assistant Prof)**

ABSTRACT

Background: Maternal near miss (MNM) or severe acute maternal morbidity is defined by the WHO in 2009 as; a woman nearly died but survived a complication that occurred during pregnancy, child birth or within 42 days of terminations of pregnancy. Maternal death is said to be the tip of iceberg meaning that most women suffering from one or more acute or/and lifelong complications while pregnant, on the process of child birth, post-partum and following unsafe abortion. Minimizing 1st & 2nd & third delay of patients' having obstetric complications improves the survival status of the victim women.

Objective: To assess the Prevalence and predictors of Maternal near miss among women receiving obstetrical & gynecologic care at Wolaita Sodo University Teaching and Referral Hospital (WSUTRH)

Methods: An Institution based cross- sectional study design was employed from April 15 to June 15 2017. The total sample size was 508 & Systematic Sampling technique was employed. Bivariate and multivariate logistic regressions were generated for analysis.

RESULT: This study reveals that the prevalence rate of MNM is 146 out of 508 (28.74%). Most MNM conditions are due to unsafe abortions. Traveling long distance ≥ 25 KM by (AOR=2.36; 95%CI: 1.27-4.39), receiving ANC service twice or more by (AOR= 2.17; 95%CI: 1.07-4.41), hadn't faced administrative problems by (AOR= 3.69; 95%CI:1.14-11.88), grandmultigravidity (AOR=0.48; 95%CI: 0.24-.99), bad obstetric history by (AOR= 2.53; 95%CI: 1.22-5.27) and who had history of previous C/S (AOR= 2.61; 95%CI:1.19-5.74) were significant predictors of Maternal Near Misses.

CONCLUSIONS: The prevalence rate of MNM in this hospital is found to be highest i.e. 28.74% as compared to countries with good socio-economic status. Unsafe abortion is the leading cause of MNM conditions at WSUTRH. Women who travelling long distance, hadn't faced administrative problems, ANC visit twice or more, previous C/S and bad obstetric history were found to be positive predictors for MNM where as Grand multi gravidity was found to be negative predictors for MNM. It is recommendable to prevent maternal delay by concerned bodies, improve quality of care and further study should be conducted in order to identify hidden MNM conditions.

Keywords : Maternal Near Misses, Danger signs , Prevalence, Predictors, Normal Cases, Disease Specific Criteri

HOUSEHOLD STORAGE OF MEDICINE AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS IN WOLAITA SODO TOWN SNNPR , ETHIOPIA CROSS SECTIONAL STUDY

BY: EPHREM THOMAS
ADVISORS: KASSA DAKA (PHD)
MEBRATU LEGESSE (ASSIST PROFESSOR)

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Medicines are sold in health facilities and people purchased and store them at home and use for them treatment and prevention of diseases. Keeping medicines at home allows irrational use and remains a key health problem in many developing countries.

Objectives: The purpose of this study is to assess household storage of medicine and associated factors.

Methods: A community-based cross-sectional study design was conducted in Wolaita Sodo Town of the Southern, Nations and Nationalities Region, Ethiopia from February to March 1, 2017 on randomly households. A pre-tested and pre-coded questionnaire was used to collect the data from the study participants. The data were entered into Epi data 3.1 and were analyzed with SPSS version 20. Bivariate and multivariate logistic regression analyses were conducted to assess factors associated with household storage of medicine. Odd ratios with 95% C.I. were used to measure the association between the independent and outcome variables. Statistical significance was determined at p-value <0.05.

Result: Data were collected from a total of 824 households with response rate of 98.8% and household stored medicine were 154(18.6%). Of those who had medicine at home (52.6%) Left leftover and (47.4) anticipated future use. Anti pain (25%), Gastro intestinal drug (23%) and antibiotics (17%) were the most stored types of drug at home. Of visited households health professional family member were 19.7%, while those who practice self medication were 15.7% and inappropriately stored medicine were 51%.

Conclusion: Medicine storage at home was high in the study area. Health professional family member, self-medication practice and leftover medicine were associated factors for household storage of medicine. Therefore, there is a need for an intervention to address household storage of medicine among residents of Sodo town, Southern Ethiopia.

Keywords: Medicine store, Left over medicine, self-medication, Health professional, Sodo Ethiopia

PREVALENCE OF SEVERE ACUTE MALNUTRITION AMONG CHILDREN DISCHARGED FROM SEVERE ACUTE MALNUTRITION USING PERCENT OF BODY WEIGHT GAIN AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS IN WOLAITA ZONE SNNPR , ETHIOPIA

BY: MEKURIA YOSEPH
MAJOR ADVISOR: ELAZAR TADESSE (PHD)
CO-ADVISOR: MENGISTU MESKELE (MPH)

ABSTRACT

Background: Acute malnutrition is considered as global problem. The main causes of acute malnutrition are inadequate intake of carbohydrates and proteins. It often affects young children and contributes to more than 60% of deaths in children in developing countries. Percent body weight gain was used as discharge criteria to follow children nutritional recovery. Updated world health organization guideline recommends not using percent body weight gain rather strongly recommends using Mid Upper Arm Circumference. This study determines prevalence of severe acute malnutrition on those children discharged using percent body weight gain and adds evidence on updated guideline of world health organization recommendation on discharge criteria.

Objective: The aim of this study is to determine prevalence of severe acute malnutrition among children discharged using percent body weight gain.

Methods: Data for this study is part of a bigger research titled effectiveness of community based management of severe acute child malnutrition conducted on Bolloso Sore, Damot Gale, and Damot Pulassa and Bolloso Bombe woredas of Wolaita Zone. Child wasting status was measured by Mid Upper Arm Circumference. Principal Component Analysis was used to classify household wealth status. Bivariate and multivariable logistic regression along with odds ratio and 95% CI were used for estimating factors associated with wasting status at the 8th week from admission.

Result: A total of 447 children discharged as cured from Outpatient Therapeutic Feeding Program were analyzed for their wasting status at the 8th week from admission. Wasting status of children was found to be very high (87.3%) using Mid Upper Arm Circumference as discharge criteria. Wasting level at admission [AOR=0.3, 95%CI (0.12-0.58)], house hold source of drinking water [AOR=1.3, 95%CI (1.1-1.6)], weight gain attained at discharge [AOR=6.3, 95%CI (2.8-13.8)], household type of toilet facility [AOR= 1.99, 95%CI(1.5-2.6)] and maternal occupational status [AOR=1.9, 95%CI (1.2-3.0)] were observed as factors associated with severe acute malnutrition.

Conclusion: Almost all children enrolled in the study were not fully recovered. Government and stake holders implementing Community Management of Acute Malnutrition activities should give due attention for children based on severity of wasting at admission and shall better to incorporate post discharge follow up as one of intervention component.

MATERNAL UNDER NUTRITION AND ITS ASSOCIATED FACTORS AMONG CURRENTLY MODERN CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD USERS AND NON-USERS WOMEN OF REPRODUCTIVE AGE GROUP AT DAMOT GALE DISTRICT, SOUTHERN ETHIOPIA

BY: MENGISTU GERIBO
ADVISORS: ELAZAR TADESSE (PHD)
MR. MENGISTU MESKELE (ASSISTANT PROFESSOR)

ABSTRACT

Back ground: Women in the reproductive age group are most vulnerable to malnutrition. Maternal and child undernutrition is the underlying cause of 3.5 million deaths each year and 11 % of the total global disease burden. Among women in sub-Saharan Africa, 10–20 % was classified as excessively thin. The aim of this study was to assess the under nutrition status of women's on reproductve age groups among modern contraceptive method users and non-users at Damot Gale district.

Methods: A community based comparative cross-sectional study was conducted from Feb 1-25/2017 in Damot Gale district Southern Ethiopia. A total of 714 women of reproductive age group who were selected by multi stage sampling method samples were allocated by proportional to size allocation and the samples were conducted in every 11 household intervals. Data was entered to Epi-Info 3.5.1 Version and exported to SPSS 20 windows version. T-test was run to see mean difference of BMI, of both modern contraceptive method users and non-users. Bivariate and multivariate logistic regression was used to determine the association between associated factors with women's under nutrition satus. Adjusted odds ratio along with 95% CI will be reported with significance level at 0.05.

Results: The mean BMI of respondents was 20.43 with SD \pm 2.242 in modern contraceptive non-users and 21.03 with SD \pm 2.355) in users. There was Statistical significant difference was noted between the two groups of mean difference 0.607 with [95 % CI: 0.269-0.945, p-value0.000] and prevalence of undernutrition was 22.7% (higher in modern contraceptive method non-users (29.1%) than users (16.2%) with [AOR= 2.04, 95% CI (1.38-3.01)]. Prevalence of under nutrition was 4.23 times higher in women fed meals 1-2 times perday than feed 3 times and above[AOR=4.23;95% CI:(1.45-12.2)]. Women's who had average monthly income with in 500-1499 birr and 1500-2999 birr were less likely to be under weight than that of average monthly income <500 birr[AOR=0.34;95% CI:(0.2-0.57)]vs[AOR=0.4;95%CI:0.062-.08]repectively.Women's currently lactating were 2.11 times more likely to be under weight than their counterparts [AOR=2.11;95% CI:1.13-3.9]. Women's who had no information on dietary diversity were 1.5 times more chance to be under weight than their counterparts [AOR=1.5; 95 % CI: 1.02-2.2].

Conclusion: Over all prevalence of underweight was 22.7% and which was high in modern contraceptive method non- users than users. Providing modern contraceptive service for those who were not using contraceptive method, integrating contraceptive services with nutrition service at health facility, promoting good maternal dietary practices and increasing meal taking frequency are recommended to address and prevent women's under nutrition.

Keywords: Body mass index, nutritional status, women, Modern contraceptive method

**BREAST SELF-EXAMINATION PRACTICE AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS
AMONG WOMEN AT BODITTI TOWN WOLAITA ZONE, SNNPR,
ETHIOPIA**

BY: ENDRIAS ELIAS

**ADVISOR: ABRAHAM ALANO (PHD, ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR)
ESKINDER WOLKA (ASSISTANT PROFESSOR)**

ABSTRACT

Background: *The rationale behind extending breast self-examination as a screening tool is the fact that breast cancer is frequently more than 90% detected by women themselves without any other symptoms. So, breast self-examination is the recommended increasing awareness of breast cancer. Moreover, BSE is a cost effective method of early detection of cancer of breast particularly in resource scarce countries.*

Objectives: *To assess breast self-examination practice and associated factors among women at Boditti town Wolaita zone, Southern Ethiopia.*

Methods: *A community based cross sectional study was conducted from May10, 2016 to June 16, 2016 among women at Boditti administrative town, Wolaita zone, Southern Ethiopia. A simple random sampling technique was used in selection of participants by using women development group list file as a frame. By using table of random number 423 participants were selected from the list based on proportion to population size. Data was collected by using a structured and pretested questionnaire and by going directly to house of the selected house hold women. Data was exported from the Epi-Data3.1 to SPSS version 20 statistical soft ware for analysis. Logistic regression analysis was fitted and odds ratios with 95% confidence intervals and p-values were computed to identify factors associated with the practice of BSE.*

Result: *A total of 423 participants were expected, but 412 participants were responded with the response rate of 97.4%. Only 18(4.4%) of participants ever practiced breast self-examination, and 15 (3.6%) reported had BSE practice regularly. Only 29(7%) of participant know breast cancer screening methods. The reason not practiced BSE predominantly 338(82%) claim they didn't had breast problem, 264 (64.1%) participants did not know how to do it, 149(36.2%) of them didn't feel comfortable doing it, 42(10.2%) doubt on effectiveness of BSE and 59 (14.3%) of them scared being diagnosed breast cancer. This study also tried to assess the relationship between BSE practice and several associated factors. Educational level and occupation of the respondents were variables that significantly associated with the AOR 3.18[2.75-7.26] and AOR 2.32[1.85-5.43] respectively. This means women who followed formal education level 3 times more likely practice BSE and women who are gov't worker 2 times more likely practice BSE.*

Conclusion: *This study revealed a low level of ever practice BSE and from that few of them regularly practice Breast self-examination. Educational level and occupation were found to have significant association with practice of BSE. Thus the concerned bodies should give attention for creation of breast cancer awareness campaigns and screening programs at all levels of the health sector to promote early detection and diagnosis in the prevention of breast cancer in women in Ethiopia.*

COMPLIANCE WITH IRON FOLATE SUPPLEMENT AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS AMONG PREGNANT WOMEN IN HALABA SPECIAL WEREDA, SNNPR, ETHIOPIA

BY: PAULOS YAEKIM GECHO
DR. TSEGAYE DEMISSE (PhD) AND CANAAN NEGASH (MSC)

ABSTRACT

Background: Iron deficiency is the most common nutritional disorder in the world, affecting approximately 25% of the world's population. In Ethiopia < 1 % took an iron supplement for the recommended period (90 days or more) during their last pregnancy.

Objective: To measure compliance to iron folate and factors associated among pregnant women in Halaba special wereda South Ethiopia, 2016.

Methodology: Institution based cross-sectional study was implemented from June 22 to August 21, 2016. The sample size determined using single population proportion was 391. Data collected by using pre-tested and structured questionnaire were entered and cleaned using Epi Info version 2002 statistical software. The statistical Package for the Social Sciences Version 20.0 was also employed for descriptive and logistics regression analysis.

Result: The prevalence of IFA supplement compliance were 31.2%. Place of residence [AOR: 0.44 CI: (0.20-0.97)], educational status of the mother [AOR: 0.35 CI: (0.15-0.83)], comprehensive knowledge of anemia [AOR: 0.23; CI: (0.10-0.50)], knowledge on iron folate tablets [AOR: 0.26; CI: (0.12-0.59)], history of anemia during pregnancy [AOR: 0.13; CI: (0.06-0.31)], and reported side effects [AOR: 0.1; CI (0.04-0.26)] were significantly associated with compliance to iron folate supplementation.

Conclusion: The compliance rate to iron folate supplements was very low among pregnant women attending ANC as place of residence, educational status of the mother, comprehensive knowledge of anemia, knowledge on iron folate tablets, history of anemia during pregnancy and reported side effects were identified as factors associated with compliance to iron folate supplementation. Promoting ANC visit, improving the education status, enhancing the Promoting ANC visit, improving the education status, enhancing the quality counseling IFA use and promoting the knowledge of women on anemia and IFA supplementation are essential strategies for improving the compliance.

**NEONATAL MORTALITY RATE AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS IN
DERASHIE DISTRICT IN SNNPR, ETHIOPIA**

BY: MEKONNEN TADELE

ADVISORS BEREKET YOHANNES (PhD FELLOW)

TEZERA MOSHAGO (MPH)

ABSTRACT

Background: *Achievements in reducing neonatal mortality in Ethiopia has been low. However this would vary across different settings but lack of evidence based information in our local district. Thus, this study was aimed to determine neonatal mortality rate and its predictors in Derashie district in Southern Ethiopia.*

Methods: *A facility based cross-sectional study was done by record review. All the registered neonate records in the years 2011 to 2013 that fulfill inclusion criteria were sampled. The total study participants were 3100. Data collected by using a pre-tested and structured questionnaire were entered and cleaned using the Epi Info statistical software. The Statistical Package for the Social Sciences version 20 was also employed for descriptive and logistic regressions analysis.*

Result: *Out of 3100 live births registered in a study setting 88 neonatal deaths were reported giving the neonatal mortality was 28 per 1000 live births. Distance from health facility (AOR= 0.34 at 95% CI: 0.21, 0.57), Antenatal care follow up (AOR=1.84 at 95%CI: 1.03, 3.28), illness during pregnancy (AOR= 4.68 at 95% CI: 2.71, 8.08), being alive after birth (AOR=0.02 at 95% CI: 0.01, 0.05) were identified as risk factor for neonatal death.*

Conclusion and recommendations: *The neonatal mortality rate in Derashie district was comparable to national figure. Distance from health facility, maternal health condition, ANC follow-up, and fetal condition were independent predictors of neonatal death. Access to health facilities and enhancing routine activities of Health Extension programme should be further strengthened.*

Keywords: *Neonatal mortality, associated factors, Derashie district*

TETANUS TOXOID VACCINATION COVERAGE AMONG PREGNANT MOTHERS IN DUGUNA FANGO WOREDA, SNNPR, ETHIOPIA

BY: GELETA DURESSA (BSC)

ADVISOR: BEREKET YOHANNES (MPH, PHD FELLOW)

CO-ADVISOR: WOLDE FACHA (MPH)

ABSTRACT

Background: Immunization with tetanus toxoid vaccine is one of the interventions to prevent neonatal tetanus infection. Low coverage of immunization and missed opportunities of vaccination negatively affect women and newborns. Ethiopia's Tetanus toxoid vaccination coverage is among the lowest in the world.

Objective: to assess Tetanus toxoid vaccination coverage among mothers who gave birth in the last one year before the date of the survey in Duguna Fango Wereda, Southern Ethiopia.

Method: A community based cross sectional study design was employed from April 9 to June 8, 2016. A multi-stage cluster sampling technique was applied to select study participants. A pre-tested questionnaire was carried out for data collection. After data entry and cleanup in Epi info version 3.5.4, analysis was done using SPSS version 20. Variables with p value < 0.25 were taken as candidates for multivariate analysis. Variables with p value < 0.05 were considered as having statistically significant association. Logistic regressions were carried out to test the association between the predictors and the outcome variable.

Result: Coverage of second tetanus toxoid vaccination of the mothers was 69.3%. About 9.7 % of the mothers completed their vaccination schedule. However, 10% of the mothers have missed the opportunity of vaccination. Attaining formal education of mothers AOR=1.3 (C.I: 1.06, 3.26), better monthly income AOR=1.43(C.I= 1.26, 4.05), ANC visit before 16 months AOR=1.8(1.66, 3.94), knowledge TT vaccination can prevent tetanus AOR=5.78(2.6, 12.12) were significant determinant factors for higher vaccination coverage.

Conclusion: this study showed majority of mothers have not attained the vaccination coverage of WHO target. Moreover, health facilities are missing to vaccinate mothers during ANC follow up. Based on these findings, it is important to offer vaccination to pregnant mothers through strengthening integration of TT vaccination with other maternal health services, health education and behaviour change communication.

ANEMIA AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS AMONG ADULT PEOPLE LIVING WITH HUMAN IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS AT WOLAITA SODO UNIVERSITY TEACHING REFERRAL HOSPITAL, SNNPR, ETHIOPIA

BY: TEMESGEN ANJULO AGERU /MPH/
ADVISORS: DR. KASSA DAKA (PHD)
MENGISTU MESKELE (ASSISTANT PROFESSOR)

ABSTRACT

Background: In Sub Saharan Africa including Ethiopia, both HIV/AIDS and anemia have considerable public health problems. The HIV infection itself and different factors are aggravating anemia. There is scarcity of information among adult HIV patients in study area. This study was aimed to assess the prevalence of anemia and associated factors among adult HIV positive patients in Wolaita Sodo University Teaching Referral Hospital.

Method: Institutional based cross-sectional study was conducted at Wolaita Sodo University Teaching Referral Hospital from October 1-December 30 2016. A 411 adult people living with human immunodeficiency virus 308 from drug user and 103 none user were included. Pre tested questionnaires were used to take data face to face. Variables with $P \leq 0.25$ in bivariate logistic were taken into multivariable logistic regression analysis used along with 95% confidence interval and odd ratio was used to examine the associations between anemia and independent variables. P value ≤ 0.05 was taken as statistically significant.

Result: Overall prevalence of anemia in this study was 36.5%. Factors associated among highly Active antiretroviral therapy user were individuals lived with HIV ≥ 10 yrs (AOR=12.39, 95% CI:- 2.07-17.4), CD4 count < 200 cells/ul (AOR=4.62, 95% CI:-1.89-11.31), infection with intestinal parasites (AOR=2.49, 95% CI:-1.07-5.81). Participants with BMI < 18.5 kg/m² were 2.65 times anemic (AOR=2.65, 95% CI:-1.05-6.71). Being male sex (AOR=3.6, 95% CI 1.10-11.8) and intestinal parasites infections (AOR=5.01, 95% CI 1.13-22.17) were predictors of anemia in pre ART care individuals.

Conclusion: Prevalence of anemia in this study is high compared to previous study in Ethiopia. Infection with intestinal parasites and being male sex were factors associated among pre ART Care. Living with HIV ≥ 10 years, low CD4 count, BMI < 18.5 kg/m² and intestinal parasites were identified as associated with HAART users. So periodic screening of anemia, routine checkup of nutritional status, CD4 count and intestinal parasite examination are essential. Therefore, comprehensive care and treatment of anemia including preventive strategies in collaboration with facilities and others responsible body should be established.

Keywords: Anemia, HIV, HAART.

Human Nutrition

UNDERNUTRITION AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS AMONG ADULT ON HIGHLY ACTIVE ANTI RETROVIRAL THERAPY IN WOLAITA SODO TEACHING AND REFERRAL HOSPITAL, SOUTHERN, NATIONS, NATIONALITIES PEOPLE'S REGION, ETHIOPIA

BY: LULA AMZA

ADVISORS: TSEGAYE DEMISSIE (PHD)

YOSEPH HALALA (MSC)

ABSTRACT

Aim of the study: To assess the magnitude of under nutrition and associated factors among adult client on Highly Active Antiretroviral Therapy in Wolaita Sodo teaching and referral Hospital, SNNPR, Ethiopia.

Methods: Institutional based cross sectional study design was used among randomly selected 519 adult patients on HAART (Highly Active Antiretroviral Therapy) at Wolaita Sodo University referral Hospital. Data were collected using a pretested structured questionnaire and weight and height measurements were taken to determine the levels of nutritional status. Data were entered on to Epi Info version 3.5.1 and exported to SPSS version 16.0 for cleaning and further analysis. Both Binary and multivariable logistic regression analyses were performed to identify the factors associated with nutritional status of people on HAART. Odds ratios along with 95%CI was estimated to measure the strength of association and p value less than 0.05 was used as a cut-off point to declare level of statistical significance.

Results: The magnitude of underweight ($BMI < 18.5 \text{ kg/m}^2$) was 26.6% 95%CI:(22.8%-30.4%). Multivariable logistic regression analysis revealed that, not having food aid [AOR=2.76, 95%CI:(1.77-4.30)] , low baseline CD4 count [AOR=2.12, 95%CI:(1.31-3.42,)] being male [AOR=1.80, 95%CI:(1.10-2.93)] and lack of formal education [AOR=2.48, 95%CI:(1.48-4.17)] were significantly associated with under nutrition.

Conclusion: The burden of underweight was high among adult on HAART lack of food aid and lack of formal education, decrease in CD4 count and male gender have influenced nutritional status of the study participants. Nutritional assessment, management and nutritional support and timely initiation of ART should be the key intervention during the course of chronic HIV care. Follow up and ART service provision monitoring are also important to improve the nutritional status of HIV/AIDS patient.

Keywords: Nutritional status BMI, HAART, Underweight.

PREVALENCE OF OVERWEIGHT AND OBESITY AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS AMONG HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS IN HAWASSA CITY, SNNPR, ETHIOPIA

BY: SINKENESH TEKALIGN BEKELE
ADVISORS: DR AFEWORK MULUGETA
DR. LEALEM ZENEBE

ABSTRACT

Background: *Overweight and obesity refer to abnormal or excessive fat accumulation in humans. It has many adverse effects on the health and well-being of the individual. The effect of overweight and obesity in adolescence predict a broad range of adverse health effects in later adulthood including hypertension, type II diabetes, insulin resistance, metabolic syndrome, menstrual irregularity, in addition to psychological disturbances such as low self-esteem and depression. Prevalence of overweight and obesity in adolescents are increasing worldwide. Data on the prevalence of overweight and obesity in Ethiopian adolescents remain scarce.*

Objectives: *To assess the prevalence of overweight and obesity and associated factors among high school students in Hawassa City, Southern Ethiopia.*

Methods: *Institution based cross-sectional study was conducted from February 23 to March 5/ 2015 among 1109 high school students aged 15 to 19 years old. The study participants were included by using stratified sampling technique. The data was collected using self-administered structured questionnaire. Data entry and cleaning were done by using Epi-info version 3.2.2. Height and weight measurements were collected using standard anthropometric techniques by trained nurses. WHO Anthro plus software was used to determine the BMI z scores. Univariate, bivariate and multivariable logistic regression analysis was done using SPSS software Version 16.0. P-values of less than 0.05 were taken as cut off point to declare that the association is statistically significant.*

Results: *The overall prevalence of overweight and obesity was 20.1%. When the data was further disaggregated, the proportion of overweight and obesity in adolescents was 18.2% and 1.9%, respectively. Learning in private school (AOR=1.80% CI: 1.316,2.486), female students (AOR=2.59,95%CI: 1.881, 3.586), age of 15 years old (AOR 2.049,95%CI: 1.041, 4.030), father's education level greater than 12 grade (AOR=3.11,95%CI: 1.077,9.014), intake of eggs every other day and two times per week (AOR 2.695,95%CI: 1.144, 6.347) and(AOR= 2.268 95%CI:1.063, 4.840) respectively, taking oil, fat or butter (AOR 2.092,95%CI: 1.113, 3.932),mother's body posture fatty (AOR 1.877,95%CI: 1.340, 2.628) and use of transportation mechanism (AOR 2.533,95%CI: 1.452, 4.418) were significant predictors of overweight/obesity in high school students from Hawassa city.*

Conclusion and Recommendation: *The prevalence of overweight and obesity was relatively high in high school adolescents from Hawassa City. Hence decreasing consumption of egg and fat, oil and butter and doing physical activity at school and at home regularly, especially in private school and female students could reduce risk of overweight and obesity is recommended.*

ADHERENCE TO RECOMMENDED FOOD INTAKE IN ADULT TYPE TWO DIABETIC MELLITUS PATIENTS IN WOLAITA ZONE

By: TESEMA TEGA

ADVISOR: DR AMARE WORKU

DR: LEALEM ZENEBE

ABSTRACT

Diabetes is a condition in which the level of hyperglycemia giving rises to risk of micro vascular damage and associated with reduced life expectancy, significant morbidity due to specific diabetes related complications, increased risk of macro vascular complications. Appropriate dietary habit and adhering with recommended food intake prevent diabetic complications and death. To increase appropriate dietary habit and adherence to recommended food intake government and nongovernmental organizations carried different modalities to improve the health of diabetic patients in both developing and developed countries. However, there is little information and data concerning dietary habit and adherence to recommended food intake among diabetic patients.

Objective: Adherence to recommended food intake among type two Diabetic mellitus patients

Methodology: An institution-based cross-sectional study was conducted from January 2015 to May, 2015 on type two diabetic mellitus patients of Woliata zone. The final sample size was 481. Data analyses were done using EPI INFO and SPSS soft ware.

Results: 81 (16.8%) respondents were adhered to diabetic diet. There was a significant association between age of 31 and above [$P=0.011$, AOR (95%CI) =2.909(1.132-5.265)], marital status of married [$P=0.002$, AOR (95% CI) = 2.528(1.395-4.581)], urban residence [$p=.028$,AOR(95%CI)=2.368 (1.092-4.817)], duration of diabetic mellitus 151-250 months [$P=0.004$,AOR(95%CI)=2.281(1.298-4.008)], and good knowledge [$P=0.048$,AOR(95%)=1.648 (1.007-5.903)]with adherence to recommended food intake in type two diabetic patients .

Conclusion: The dietary practices of diabetic patients were inappropriate and adherence to diabetic diet was suboptimal so attention should be given and require improvement. To achieve life style changes and self-care practices, patients and health providers should work together.

**IFA UTILIZATION AND FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH IFA UTILIZATION
AMONG PREGNANT WOMEN ATTENDING ANC AT GOVERNMENT
HEALTH FACILITIES AND FAMILY GUIDANCE CLINIC IN HAWASSA
CITY, SNNPR, ETHIOPIA**

By: FEKADU MERSE (B.PHARM)

MAJOR ADVISOR: DR. AMARE WORKU

CO-ADVISOR: DR. KASSA DAKA

ABSTRACT

Background: *Iron deficiency is the most common nutritional disorder in the world and most prevalent in women of reproductive age. Iron supplementation is the most common strategy currently used to control iron deficiency and iron deficiency anemia in developing countries. But it is not clear whether women actually use the supplements.*

Objectives: *To assess IFA utilization and factors associated with IFA utilization among pregnant women attending ANC at government health facilities and family guidance clinic in Hawassa city, South Ethiopia.*

Methods: *Facility based cross sectional survey was conducted in March /2015. Single and double population proportion was used to determine sample size. Consecutive sampling technique was used to select study units. Data was collected by pretested structured questionnaire by trained unemployed diploma nurses. Data was cleaned and checked for completeness and then entered in to Epi info 3.2.2 and exported to SPSS 16.o software for analysis. Predictors were found out using bivariate and multivariate logistic regressions.*

Results: *A total of 412 pregnant women who came to attend ANC at least for second time were interviewed in the seven health facilities. Our study showed that 333 (81%, 95% CI: 77.2 –84.8) pregnant women reported taking IFA supplement and high compliance was 37.7% (95%CI: 32.5-42.9). In multivariable analysis, side effect and low acceptance of supplement were significantly associated with high compliance to IFA supplementation ($P < .05$).*

Conclusion: *There was a relatively better level of high compliance towards IFA supplementation as compared to other national data. Pregnant women should be counseled regarding how to manage side effect of IFA supplement during ANC. Further research investigating acceptability of the supplements has to be done.*

Keywords: *Anemia, iron with folic acid, compliance, pregnant, Hawassa city.*

HOUSEHOLD FOOD INSECURITY AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS AMONG HOUSEHOLDS IN AREKA TOWN, SOUTHERN ETHIOPIA

BY: HABTE SAMUEL FALTAMO

MAJOR ADVISOR: GUDINA EGATA (PHD, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR)

CO ADVISOR: WONDIMAGEGN PAULOS (MPH)

ABSTRACT

Background: Food insecurity is a situation that exists when all people, at all times, do not have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life. However, little is known about urban household food insecurity status and no published researches were found in the study area. Therefore, this study was conducted with the aim of assessing household food insecurity and associated factors in Areka Town.

Objective: To assess the Prevalence of household food insecurity and associated factors.

Methods and materials: A community based cross-sectional survey design was used. All four kebeles of the town were included in sampling technique. Out of 27 Gots in the study area, 9 were selected by Simple random sampling. Then, Systematic sampling method was applied to select study participants using proportional allocation to population size. A total of 309 households were included in the study. Pretested structured questionnaire was used to interview household heads. Data were entered on to Epi Info version 3.5.3 and exported to SPSS version 20.0 for cleaning and further analysis. Binary logistic regression analysis was used to assess the association between each independent variable and the outcome variable. Multivariable analysis was used to control for all possible confounders and identify factors associated with household food insecurity using multivariable logistic regression. Level of statistical significance was declared at p -value ≤ 0.05 .

Results: The study showed that 69.6 % (95% CI = 64.1, 75.2) of households were food insecure. Household food insecurity severity status was 34.3%(95% CI = 29.4,39.8), 31.7%(95% CI = 26.1,37.0) and 3.6%(95% CI = 1.9,5.8) for Mild, Moderate and Severe categories respectively. Household wealth index (AOR = 3.13, 95% CI = 1.42, 6.91), educational status (AOR = 4.70, 95% CI = 1.82, 12.12) of household heads, household's monthly food expense (AOR = 2.70, 95% CI =1.48, 4.91) and age of household head (AOR = 2.11, 95% CI =1.12, 3.95) were factors significantly associated with household food insecurity.

Conclusion and Recommendation: The study found high prevalence of household food insecurity among households in Areka Town. The main factors associated with household food insecurity were, age of household head, educational status of household head, household's monthly food expenditure and wealth index of households. Since our study found socio-economic and demographic aspects as significant factors, integration of food security interventions at all levels by all relevant government organizations and other stakeholders is essential so as to reduce urban household food insecurity

Keywords: Food insecurity, Associated Factors, Urban, Ethiopia.

UNDER NUTRITION AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS AMONG CHILDREN AGED 6-59 MONTHS IN AREKA TOWN, WOLAITA ZONE, SNNPR, ETHIOPIA

BY: DEREJE DESALEGN

MAJOR ADVISOR: DR. GUDINA EGATA (PHD, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR)

CO-ADVISOR: YOSEPH HALALA (MPH)

ABSTRACT

Objective: To assess the prevalence of under nutrition and associated factors among children aged 6 to 59 months in Areka town, Wolaita Zone, Southern Ethiopia.

Methods and materials: A community based cross-sectional survey design was used among randomly selected 379 children and their mothers / care givers (mothers-child pair). Sociodemographic data were collected using an interviewer administered pretested structured questionnaire. Moreover, anthropometric data were collected using digital weight scale, length and height boards. Data were entered in EPI-info Version 3.5.2 and then exported to SPSS version 21.0. The World Health Organization (WHO) anthro software was used to analyze anthropometric data to determine Z-score. Both descriptive and inferential statistics were used to analyze the data. Odds ratio along with 95% CI was estimated to identify factors associated with child under nutrition using multivariable logistic regression. The level of statistical significance was declared at p -value less than 0.05.

Results: The prevalence of stunting, wasting and underweight was 33.2 % (95% CI = 30.2, 40), 7.9% (95% CI = 7, 9) and 13.5% (95% CI = 13, 14.5), respectively. In multivariable logistic regression analysis having no formal education [(AOR=5.7, 95%CI= (1.9-16.7)] was associated with stunting. Having large family size (7+) was associated with wasting [(AOR=4.9, 95%CI= (1.5-15)] and underweight [(AOR=7.9, 95%CI=2.7-17.6)]. Dietary diversity score of 4-6 [(AOR=2.6, 95% CI= (1.09-6.3)] was associated with wasting compared with the score of 7+. Mother's occupation (being unemployed) [(AOR=4.5, 95%CI= (1.8-11.2)], child's age (6-36 months) [(AOR=2.2, 95%CI= (1.08-4.8)] were also found to be factors associated with underweight.

Conclusion: The prevalence of child under nutrition among 6-59 months old was found to be high in the study area. Educational status of mothers, family size, dietary diversity score, and occupation of mother and age of the child remain key risk factors significantly associated with under nutrition. Immediate interventions targeted to community management of acute malnutrition might be appropriate to manage wasting and underweight which is an indication of acute malnutrition in the study area.

Keywords: Children, under nutrition, under five, Areka town

**APPROPRIATE COMPLEMENTARY FEEDING PRACTICE AND
ASSOCIATED FACTORS AMONG MOTHERS/CAREGIVERS IN RURAL
DAMOT-SORE WOREDA, SNNPR, ETHIOPIA**

**BY: ABATE AREJA (B.SC. IN NURSING)
MAJOR ADVISOR: DR. AMARE WORKU (MD, MPH)
CO-ADVISOR: MR. TEWODROS GETACHEWU (MPH)**

ABSTRACT

Background: Evidence indicated that only 4% of Ethiopian youngest children aged 6-23 months living with their mothers are fed appropriately. Identifying factors associated with appropriate complementary feeding practice helps to increase its coverage and expand its advantages through enhanced support.

Objective:- To assess the level of appropriate complementary feeding practice and associated factors among care-givers of children 6-23 months in rural Damot sore Woreda, Wolaita zone, Southern Ethiopia.

Methods: Community based cross sectional study design was used. Data on infant feeding practices were collected from 546 mothers/care-givers of 6-23 months children of age by trained interviewers using a pretested and structured standardized questionnaire. Data were entered using Epi-data software version 3.5.1 and analyzed by using Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) software version-20. Logistic regression model was used to identify factors associated with appropriate complementary feeding practice and level of statistical significance was made at the p-value of 0.05.

Results: The level of appropriate complementary feeding practice was 11.4%, 95% CI: (8.8%, 14.3%). Seventy four percent (95% CI 70.3%, 78%) of infants were introduced complementary feeding at six months. Minimum feeding frequency was 94.5%, 95% CI: (92.5%, 96.3%). Minimum dietary diversity was 16.5 %, 95% CI: (13.4%, 19.6%) and Minimum acceptable diet was 16.3%, 95% CI: (13.0%, 19.4%) over 24 hour prior to the survey. Antenatal care follow-up four times and more (AOR= 3.235, 95% CI: (1.096, 9.546) and birth order of 3rd or 4th (AOR=2.403, 95% CI: (1.141, 5.059) were found to have a significant association with Appropriate complementary feeding practice.

Conclusion and recommendation: The study showed the level of appropriate complementary feeding practice in the study area was low. Mother/Caregivers who had birth order 3rd or 4th and attending antenatal care visit ≥ 4 times were significantly associated with appropriate complementary feeding practice. The study urges to implement policies and strategies to improve appropriate complementary feeding Practice.

Keywords: Appropriate complementary feeding practice, Infant and Young Children Feeding Practice, Damot Sore, Wolaita zone

HOUSEHOLD FOOD INSECURITY AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS AMONG HOUSEHOLDS IN SODO TOWN, SNNPR, ETHIOPIA

BY: ABRAHAM TADESSE

MAJOR ADVISOR: DR. TSEGAYE DEMSSIE (PHD)

CO-ADVISOR: DR. BIRHANU KUMA (PHD)

ABSTRACT

The aim of the study: *To assess the level of household food insecurity and associated factors among households in Sodo town, South Ethiopia.*

Methodology: *A community based cross-sectional study was conducted in Sodo town from August 6up to 31, 2015. A total of 609 households were selected from Sodo town by using multistage cluster sampling technique. The data were collected using pretested and structured questionnaires based on interview with household heads. The questionnaires included socio- demographic, socioeconomic and household food insecurity access scale questions. Data analysis was done using SPSS version 16 software and both Bivariate and multivariable logistic regression analyses.*

Results: *From a total of 609 households included in this study, 37.6 % (95%CI =33.5%-41.5%) were food insecure. Of these 10.8% (95%CI=8.4%-13.3%) households were mildly food insecure, while 23.2% (95%CI=19.9%-26.6%) and 3.6% (95%CI=2.3%-5.1%) households were moderately and severely food insecure respectively. Factors associated with food insecurity were single household head (AOR=4.06, 95%CI=1.24-13.27), more than two dependent members in the family (AOR=3.03, 95%CI=1.38- 6.63), daily laborers of household head (AOR=16.0 95%CI =4.57-56.03) higher monthly income (AOR= 0.013, 95 %CI =0.004- 0.05) and low monthly food expenditure (AOR=10.56, 95% CI = 2.61-42.71).*

Conclusion and recommendation: *The study shows that the prevalence of food insecurity was high in the study area as compared to urban national level. Being single household head, more than two dependent members in the household, daily laborers of household head, higher monthly income and low monthly food expenditure were significantly associated with household food insecurity. Therefore, the result needs attention on stabilization of food markets, designing urban food insecurity strategies and creating job opportunity to improving food security conditions in the studied area.*

Keywords: *Associated factors, Food insecurity, HFIAS, Household head, Sodo town*

PREVALENCE AND FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH ANEMIA AMONG PREGNANT WOMEN ATTENDING ANC IN GOVERNMENTAL HEALTH INSTITUTIONS, HAWASSA CITY, SNNPR, ETHIOPIA

By: AMARE BIRHANU (BSc)

ADVISORS: DR. FIREHIWOT MESFIN (MSC, PHD)
MR. WONDIMAGEGN PAULOS (ASSISTANT PROFESSOR)

ABSTRACT

Back ground: Anemia during pregnancy is a major public health problem throughout the world, particularly the developing countries. The effect of anemia during pregnancy has been associated with major maternal and foetal complications. Even if the prevalence of anemia during pregnancy is reducing in Ethiopia, it is still of public health importance and also the associated factors are not well studied and addressed. Data on the prevalence and factors associated with anemia in Ethiopian pregnant women is remain scarce.

Objectives: To assess the prevalence and factors associated with anemia among pregnant women attending ANC in governmental health Institutions, Hawassa city, Southern Ethiopia.

Methods: Institution based cross sectional study was conducted from February 16 to April 30/ 2015. A total of 630 pregnant women who attended ANC at Hawassa city governmental health institutions were included in the study. The data was collected using interviewer administered structured questionnaire, and laboratory investigations. Bivariate and multivariable logistic regression analysis was done using SPSS software Version 16.0.

Result: The overall prevalence of anemia using a cut off level of hemoglobin <11 g/dl was 24.4% and the majority of them (85.06%) were of the mild type (hemoglobin: 10-10.9 g/dl). Variables such as age >35 years, family size >5, not taking fruit after meal, gestational age (3rd TM), multi-gravidity, history of abortion, history of malarial attack, HIV infection and have intestinal parasite have shown a statistically significant association with anemia.

Conclusion & recommendations: The overall prevalence of anemia in this study is high, it still remains public health important. Anemia during pregnancy is associated with age, family size, not taking fruit after meal, gestational age, multi-gravidity, history of abortion, history of malarial attack, HIV infection, and have intestinal parasite. Hawassa city administration health department should strengthen family planning promotion and service provision both in the health facilities and urban health extension program. And should strengthen the prevention and control of communicable diseases like malaria, HIV and intestinal parasites.

FEEDING PRACTICES OF LESS THAN SIX MONTHS OLD INFANTS FROM OFFA WOREDA, WOLAITA ZONE, SNNPR

BY: AYELE LENJA (B.SC.)

ADVISORS: TSEGAYE DEMISSIE (PHD, ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR)
BEREKET YOHANNES (MPH, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR)

ABSTRACT

Background

Recognizing the importance of appropriate infant feeding practices on child survival and development, World Health Organization (WHO) and United Nations Child Fund (UNICEF) recommend exclusive breast feeding during the first 6 months of life, and initiation of breast feeding within one hour after birth. It is also recommended that whole colostrums must be fed and the use of bottles for feeding infants must be avoided. Identifying factors associated with exclusive breast feeding practice helps to increase its coverage and magnify its advantages through improved endorsement.

Objective: *The objective of this study was to assess the status and factors associated with infant feeding practices during the first six months of life in Offa woreda, Southern Ethiopia.*

Methods: *Community based cross sectional study design was employed. Data on infant feeding practices were collected from 396 households with children less than 6 months of age by trained interviewers using a pretested and structured questionnaire adopted from EDHS 2011, WHO standard and Ethiopia linkages modules. Data was entered and analyzed using Epi Info-3.5.1 and Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) software version-16, respectively. Logistic regression model was used to identify factors influencing exclusive breast feeding.*

Results: *The prevalence of exclusive breast feeding was (78.0%), awareness of exclusive breast feeding was (85.6%), the prevalence of bottle feeding was (6.1%). About six percent of the infants were given pre-lacteal feeds (6.1%). Infants were fed cow milk (12.9%), formula (7.8%), water (8.5%), fruits and semisolids (1.5%) over 24 hour prior to the survey. Initiation of breast feeding immediately within one hour (AOR=2.2; 95% CI: 1.1-4.27), attending formal education (AOR=4; 95% CI: 2.20-7.25), awareness about benefits of exclusive breast feeding (AOR=6; 95% CI: 3.1-11.7); colostrum feeding (AOR=2.1; 95% CI: 1.11-4.27) were found to have significant associations with exclusive breast feeding.*

Conclusions: *Prevalence of exclusive breast feeding (78.0%) in study area was below the EBF prevalence of (90%) recommended by the WHO. The findings showed that the feeding practices of mothers were sub-optimal. Strategies on promoting exclusive breast feeding practice must focus on strengthening women's education and awareness creation activities.*

Keywords: *Exclusive breast feeding, prevalence, associated factors, and infant feeding practices*

DELAYED INITIATION AND NON EXCLUSIVE BREAST FEEDING AMONG INFANTS WITH IN THE FIRST SIX MONTHS IN SODO TOWN, SNNPR, ETHIOPIA

BY: DEBRITU NANE

MAJOR ADVISOR: FIREHIWOT MESFIN (PHD)

CO-ADVISOR ESKINDR WOLKA (MPH)

ABSTRACT

Back Ground: Globally, there is a declining in the trend of breast feeding. Moreover, inappropriate practice of timely initiation and exclusive breastfeeding affects negatively on child survival, growth and development. It is a major contributor to infant and young child morbidity and mortality in Ethiopia. Though, breast feeding practice influenced by a number of factors limited studies documented on it and its associated factors in study area.

Objectives: The objective of this study is to assess the proportion and factors associated with delayed initiation and non exclusive breast feeding among mothers of children under the age of 6 months.

Methods: Community based cross-sectional study was carried out from February to March 2015. A random sampling technique was used to select a sample of 423 participants. Data were collected using a structured and pre-tested questionnaire by face-to-face interview technique. Bivariate and multivariable analyses were performed using SPSS 20 for windows to check associations and control confounding.

Results: The overall proportion of delayed initiation and non-exclusive breastfeeding was, (34.3%) and (57.4%), respectively. Delayed initiation of breast feeding was more likely to be practiced by mothers not attending formal education (AOR = 9.69[95%CI: 2.80, 33.49]), with female child (AOR=1.86 [95%CI: 1.16, 2.99]) and having no information on recommendation of breast feeding (AOR=2.72[95%CI: 1.62, 4.58]). Mothers who had infants 0-6 months (AOR =0.29[95%CI: 0.14, 0.60] who had no access to mass media (AOR= 2.3 [95 %CI:1.14, 4.6]) ,who did not got postnatal care (AOR=1.77[95%CI: 1.01, 3.09]),who had female child (AOR=0.16[95%CI:1.04,2.48]), and mothers who attended primary school (AOR=1.75[95%CI: 1.05, 2.93]) were more likely to practice non exclusive breast feeding .

Conclusions: The proportion of delayed initiation and non exclusive breast feeding was high. Not attending formal education, being female Sex and having no information on recommendation of breast feeding could have an influence on delayed initiation. Besides Non-exclusive breastfeeding was more common among mothers with poor access to have radio/Tv, who did not have postnatal care, who had female child, who had 0-6 month infant and mothers who attended primary school.

Keywords: Delayed initiation, Non exclusive breast feeding, Sodo Town

MALNUTRITION AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS AMONG SCHOOL ADOLESCENTS IN WOLAITA SODO TOWN, SNNPR, ETHIOPIA

BY: DEREJE YOHANNES
MAJOR ADVISOR: GUDINA EGATA (PHD)
CO-ADVISOR: TEFERA CHANE (MPH)

ABSTRACT

Background: Adolescent is a period of rapid growth and maturation, and the extra nutrients are needed to support their growth spurt.

Objective: This study aimed to assess the prevalence of malnutrition and associated factors among school adolescents in Wolaita sodo town, Southern Ethiopia.

Methods: Institution based cross sectional study was conducted from May 18- June 10, 2015. A multistage sampling was used to select a random sample of 655 adolescents from selected schools. Data on socio-demographic information collected by using interviewer administered questionnaire, and anthropometric measurements were made by using digital Seca scale and height measuring board by trained data collectors. Data were entered in to Epidata version 3.1 software and exported to SPSS version 20. World Health Organizations (WHO) Anthroplus software was used to analyze anthropometric data. Bivariaet and multivariable analysis were done to identify factors associated with the malnutrition of adolescents. Odds ratio along with 95% CI was estimated to measure the strength of association. The level of statistical significance was declared at $p < 0.05$.

Result: The overall prevalence of thinness, stunting, overweight/obesity among school adolescents was 4.7% (95% CI; 3%, 6.4%), 5.2% (95% CI; 3.4%, 7%) and 5.0% (95%CI 3.4%, 6.7%) respectively. Being male [AOR=5.173 95%CI 2.005-13.347], learning at private school [AOR=3.563 95%CI 1.327- 9.565], mothers with no formal education [AOR= 4.287 95%CI 1.122-16.374], owning no cattle [AOR= 4.163 95%CI 1.026-16.91], living in rental house [AOR=3.959 95%CI 1.235-12.688] and illness in 2 weeks prior to survey [AOR= 2.95 95% CI 1.125- 7.735] were significantly associated with thinness. Maternal education of secondary school [AOR= 0.214 95 % CI 0.054-0.846] was significantly associated with the stunting.

Conclusion and recommendation: The study showed that there is double burden of malnutrition where undernutrition and overnutrition were found to be co-existed among school adolescents in the study area. Being male, learning at private school, born to mother with no formal education, owning no cattle, leaving in rental house were significantly associated with undernutrition among school adolescents. There needs to implement evidence based school nutrition education and health programs to improve nutritional status of adolescents.

Keywords: Malnutrition, adolescents, Wolaita sodo

**COMPLEMENTARY FEEDING PRACTICE AND ASSOCIATED
FACTORS AMONG MOTHERS HAVING CHILDREN 6-23 MONTHS
OF AGE IN RURAL COMMUNITY OF SORO WOREDA HADIYA
ZONE, SNNPR, ETHIOPIA**

BY: ELIAS EJAMO

**MAJOR ADVISOR: DR.THILAGAVATHI THANGAVEL (PHD)
CO-ADVISOR: BEREKET YOHANNES (MPH)**

ABSTRACT

***Aim:** To assess proportion and associated factors of timely initiation of complementary feeding practice among mothers having children 6-23 months of age in rural community of Soro woreda, South Ethiopia.*

***Methods:** A community based cross-sectional study was conducted among 543 mothers having children 6-23 months of age. A systematic random sampling technique was employed to select the study participants. Fourteen kebeles were selected by using simple random sampling out of 46 rural kebeles. Sample size was proportionally allocated to population size of each kebele. Pretest was done among 5% respondents in the kebeles which were not included in the study. Data were collected by using interviewer administered structured questionnaires. The collected data were coded, entered and cleaned by EPI info version 3.5.4 and data analysis was carried out by exporting coded data from EPI info into SPSS version 16. Binary and multivariable logistic regression analyses were used to analyze the data. Odds ratios along with 95% confidence interval were computed to measure the strength of association. Level of statistical significance was declared at p value less than 0.05. Frequencies distribution and numerical summary measures were used to present the data.*

***Results:** Proportion of timely initiation of complementary feeding among children 6-8 months of age was 34.3%; 95% CI :(30.31, 38.29).Maternal education mothers who had secondary and above [AOR=2.25; 95% CI: (1.17, 4.30)], postnatal care follow up [AOR=1.94; 95% CI: (1.19, 3.16)] and husband's education mothers whose husband's can read and write [AOR=2.33; 95% CI (1.06, 5.14) were found to be independent predictors of timely initiation of complementary feeding.*

***Conclusion and recommendations:** Only a little over one-third of mothers were initiated complementary feeding at the age between 6-8 months that is much lower than WHO recommendation for timely initiation of complementary feeding. Mothers who had no education and completed only primary school need more attention. All mothers must be encouraged to make postnatal care follow up.*

***Keywords:** Timely initiation, Complementary feeding, Ethiopia*

UNDER NUTRITION AND ITS EFFECT ON WOUND HEALING AND LENGTH OF HOSPITAL STAY AMONG SURGICAL PATIENTS ADMITTED TO HOSPITALS IN WOLAITA ZONE, SOUTH, ETHIOPIA

BY: LEILA HUSSEIN

MAJOR ADVISOR: DR ELAZAR TADESSE (PHD CANDIDATE)

CO-ADVISOR: MR. AKILIU DOLLA (BSC.MSC.)

ABSTRACT

The main objective of this study was to determine the prevalence of malnutrition and its association with wound healing and length of hospitalization among adult surgical patients admitted to hospitals in Wolaita zone from August 5/2015 to October 5/2015.

Methods: *An institutional based cohort study design was used. Adult surgical patients admitted to hospitals in Wolaita zone from July 1/ 2015 to July 30/2015 were included. Pretested structured questionnaire was used. Anthropometric measurements (height, weight,) the biochemical analysis (serum albumin (Alb) and total lymphocyte count (TLC)) were taken for nutritional assessment during preoperative period. Wound healing was assessed by wound healing check list at 3rd post-operative day and at discharge. Length of stay was computed from the day of surgery to surgery to discharge. Training was given for data collectors and supervisors. Data was analysed using SPSS version 16.0 program and presented in the form tables, graphs and narratives. Cox regression was used to see the effect of under nutrition on wound healing and stay in hospital.*

Result: *A total of 269 respondents were studied, over all nutritional status shows 31%, 65% and 29.3% were under nourished based on BMI, serum albumin and TLC respectively. The cumulative incidence of poor wound healing was 3 patients/day/1000 patients Over all. Higher among under nourished respondents.*

Conclusion and recommendations: *Wound healing was strongly associated with nutritional status. Therefore, improving nutritional status of patients at admissions is strongly recommended.*

**UNDER NUTRITION AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS AMONG ADULT
ON HIGHLY ACTIVE ANTI-RETROVIRAL THERAPY IN WOLAITA
SODO TEACHING AND REFERRAL HOSPITAL, SOUTHERN,
NATION'S NATIONALITIES PEOPLE'S REGION, ETHIOPIA**

BY: LULA AMZA

ADVISORS: TSEGAYE DEMISSIE (PHD)

YOSEPH HALALA (MSC)

ABSTRACT

***Aim of the study:** To assess the magnitude of under nutrition and associated factors among adult client on Highly Active Antiretroviral Therapy in Wolaita Sodo teaching and referral Hospital, SNNPR, Ethiopia.*

***Methods:** Institutional based cross sectional study design was used among randomly selected 519 adult patients on HAART (Highly Active Antiretroviral Therapy) at Wolaita Sodo University referral Hospital. Data were collected using a pretested structured questionnaire and weight and height measurements were taken to determine the levels of nutritional status. Data were entered on to Epi Info version 3.5.1 and exported to SPSS version 16.0 for cleaning and further analysis. Both Binary and multivariable logistic regression analyses were performed to identify the factors associated with nutritional status of people on HAART. Odds ratios along with 95%CI was estimated to measure the strength of association and p value less than 0.05 was used as a cut-off point to declare level of statistical significance.*

***Results:** The magnitude of underweight ($BMI < 18.5 \text{ kg/m}^2$) was 26.6% 95%CI:(22.8%-30.4%). Multivariable logistic regression analysis revealed that, not having food aid [AOR=2.76, 95%CI:(1.77-4.30)] , low baseline CD4 count [AOR=2.12, 95%CI:(1.31-3.42,)] being male [AOR=1.80, 95%CI:(1.10-2.93)] and lack of formal education [AOR=2.48, 95%CI:(1.48-4.17)] were significantly associated with under nutrition.*

***Conclusion:** The burden of underweight was high among adult on HAART lack of food aid and lack of formal education, decrease in CD4 count and male gender have influenced nutritional status of the study participants. Nutritional assessment, management and nutritional support and timely initiation of ART should be the key intervention during the course of chronic HIV care. Follow up and ART service provision monitoring are also important to improve the nutritional status of HIV/AIDS patient.*

***Keywords:** Nutritional status BMI, HAART, Underweight*

MAGNITUDE OF HOUSEHOLD FOOD INSECURITY AND ITS ASSOCIATED FACTORS IN WEST ABAYA DISTRICT, GAMO GOFFA ZONE

BY MALLA SHONE (BSC)
ADVISORS: TSEGAYE DEMISSIE (PHD)
BEREKETYOHANNES (MPH)

ABSTRACT

Background: Food security is a situation that exists when all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life". Factors such as, gender, age, marital status, land size, family size, oxen, livestock ownership, modern farm input use and income of households were presumed to influence household food security status.

Most literature reviews showed facts, extent, causal or detriment factors and depth of the food insecurity problem commonly at the global, national, regional and to some extent at district levels, which might not be similar for all Ethiopian districts. Hence, the current study will be carried out with the aim of generating area specific information to answer the question 'how much prevalent is the household's food insecurity problem and its associated factors among the households" in the study area?

Objective: The objective of this study was to assess magnitude of household food insecurity and its associated factors in West Abaya District, 2015.

Methods: Community based cross-sectional study was conducted from February to March, 2015. The study used cluster-sampling. Out of 24 kebeles in the district, nine kebeles were selected randomly, then from nine kebeles 15 gots were selected randomly. Hence a total of 779 households were included in this study. Data was collected using pre-tested structured questionnaires. Data were entered in to Epi info version 3.5.4 and exported to SPSS version 20.0 for analysis. Binary logistic and multivariable analyses were used to identify factors associated with food insecurity.

Results: 779 households were participated in this study giving a response rate of 100%.The study showed that 38.1% of HHs was food insecure. Factors associated with food insecurity were HHs headed by females (AOR = 2.1, 95% CI: 1.15, 3.74), older age (AOR =6.5, 95% CI: 3.5, 13), being without a spouse (AOR=2.6, 95 % CI: 1.53-4.3), larger family size (AOR= 2.4, 95 % CI: 1.7, 3.5) and small land ownership (AOR=1.7, 95% CI: 1.12, 3).

Conclusion: This study revealed that household food insecurity was moderate in the study area. Hence, proper attention should be given to increase food production and productivity of the farmers through improving better access and availability to improved agricultural technologies, strengthening family planning efforts and policies intervention's to empower women.

Keywords: Food insecurity, food security, household.

CHRONIC ENERGY DEFICIENCY AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS FOR LACTATING WOMEN FROM HUMBO WOREDA, WOLAITA ZONE, SNNPR, ETHIOPIA

BY: ASHEBIR SIMON
ADVISORS AFEWORK MULUGETA (PHD)
KASSA DAKA (PHD)
ABSTRACT

Background: *Lactating mothers from resource limited countries are considered as nutritionally vulnerable groups. The physiologic condition due to the nursing process subjects lactating women to additional nutritional stresses. The present study of lactating mothers from Humbo woreda explores chronic energy deficiency and associated factors for lactating mothers.*

Objective: *to assess nutritional status, dietary habits and factors associated with the nutritional status of lactating women in Humbo Woreda, Wolaita zone, SNNPR Ethiopia.*

Methods: *community based cross sectional study was carried out on a sample of lactating women. A total of 724 women were selected from ten kebeles in the woreda. The women were selected by simple random sampling from each kebele based on their unique identification number. A structured and pretested questionnaire was used for data collection. Weight and height measurements were collected following standard anthropometric techniques. The collected data were coded, and entered into Epi-INFO version 7.1.0 then cleaned and exported to SPSS version 20 windows program for further statistical analysis.*

Results: *Almost all, 720 (99.4%) of the study subjects did not avoid any food because of cultural/traditional reasons during lactation. Sixty seven percent of study participants did not take additional meals during lactation. The median dietary diversity score of study participants was 4 out of 9 food groups. The prevalence of chronic energy deficiency in the lactating women was 26.4%. Factors significantly associated with the nutritional status of the study participants as determined by BMI were gravidity of ≥ 5 were more likely to be undernourished (AOR: 2.528 95%CI (1.558, 4.103), developed illness were more likely to be undernourished (AOR:1.657 95%CI (1.005, 2.733), cattle ownership of < 3 were more likely to be undernourished (AOR: 3.917 95%CI (2.453, 6.254), birth spacing of < 2 were more likely to be undernourished (AOR:3.659 95%CI (2.345, 5.712), family size of ≥ 5 were more likely to be undernourished (AOR: 1.973 95%CI (1.168, 3.334), meal frequency of < 4 were more likely to be undernourished (AOR: 1.946 95%CI (1.253, 3.02) and rural residence more likely to be undernourished (AOR: 1.826 95%CI(1.067, 3.124).*

Conclusion: *Chronic energy deficiency was a serious problem of public health concern in lactating women from the study communities.*

Recommendation: *Sustained health and nutrition education should be provided for lactating women and the community on dietary recommendations, disease prevention and family planning. Furthermore, income generating activities should be made to assure ownership of household assets like cattle ownership to prevent economical vulnerability of mothers. Further research is needed to evaluate micronutrient intake adequacy of lactating mother.*

**TREATMENT OUTCOMES OF OUTPATIENT THERAPEUTIC
PROGRAM FOR MANAGEMENT OF SEVERE ACUTE
MALNUTRITION IN CHILDREN TREATED WITHIN WOLAITA ZONE,
SNNPR, ETHIOPIA**

BY: MULUGETA YOHANNIS KABALO

**ADVISORS: ELAZAR TADESSE (MSC, PHD CANDIDATE) AND CANAAN NEGASH
(MSC)**

ABSTRACT

Background: Roughly 13 (2%) million children in developing countries suffer from severe acute malnutrition (SAM). The existing protocol brought SAM management from facility based approach to community based, by Outpatient Therapeutic Program (OTP). But, little was known about the treatment outcomes of the program. Thus, this study was aimed to assess treatment outcomes of SAM and associated factors among children treated within OTP in Wolaita zone.

Methods: A retrospective facility based cross-sectional study was conducted in OTP records of 794 children, treated at 24 health posts retrieved from Jan. to Dec. 2014. Individual cards were selected by systematic random sampling. Sample was assigned by Population Proportion to Size (PPS) for each selected woreda and OTP sites within woreda. Data were entered, thoroughly cleaned, and analyzed in SPSS version 20.

Results: The recovery rate was revealed as 64.9% at 95% CI (61, 68). Death rate, default rate, weight gain and length of stay were 1.2%, 2.2%, 4.2 g/kg/day and 6.8 weeks respectively. Children living in <25 minutes were with 1.53 times higher odds of recovery than children reside in \geq 25 minutes (AOR=1.53 at 95 %CI (1.11, 2.12)). The likelihood of recovery was 2.6 times higher for children with kwashiorkor than with marasmus (AOR=2.62 at 95% CI (1.77, 3.89)). Likewise, children provided amoxicillin were 1.52 times more likely to recover compared to with their counterparts (AOR=1.52 at 95% CI (1.09, 2.11)).

Conclusion and recommendations: The recovery rate and weight gain were lower than sphere standard. Distance from OTP, provision of amoxicillin and type of malnutrition were factors identified as significantly associated with treatment outcome of SAM. Building capacity of OTP service providers and regular monitoring of service provision based on the management protocol were recommended.

Keywords: Outpatient Therapeutic Program, Severe Acute Malnutrition, Treatment outcome.

FATHER'S INVOLVEMENT ON CHILD COMPLEMENTARY FEEDING PRACTICE AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS IN DAMOT WOYDE WOREDA, SNNPR, ETHIOPIA

BY:AMARE ABEBE WOLKANTAO

ADVISORS: TSEGAYE DEMISSIE (PHD)

TEWODROS GETACHEW (MPH)

ABSTRACT

Background: *Infant and young child feeding is critical for child health and survival. Infants should be exclusively breastfed for the first 6 months of life and thereafter receive adequate complementary foods in addition to continued breastfeeding until 2 years of age or beyond. Parents are the primary agents enabling children to grow into healthy, responsible, and mature adults. However, little attention has been paid on the influence of fathers on child feeding practices, although fathers are very important in raising well-adjusted, happy and successful children. The current fathers perceived involvement status is not well known.*

Objectives: *To explore fathers perception and involvement on child complementary feeding practice in rural Damot Woyide Woreda.*

Methods: *mixed qualitative and quantitative study was conducted in five rural and one urban randomly selected kebeles. A total of 634 fathers with child age of 6-23 months were chosen by systematic sampling. Participants for focus group discussion and in-depth interviews were selected purposively. Data entry was carried out using Epi-data software version 1.4.4.0 and analyzed by SPSS. Logistic regression analysis was carried out to assess the relative effect of independent variables on the outcome variable. All interviews were transcribed, coded, categorized, summarized and analyzed using open-code software version 4.02.*

Result: *The level of perceived father's involvement on child complementary feeding was 50.9% with 95%CI (44.9, 53). In multivariable analysis fathers of secondary education AOR95%CI 0.516(0.295, 0.903), fathers with income of 501-750ETB AOR95%CI 2.479(1.284, 4.788) and fathers with good perception of child feeding AOR95%CI 1.754(1.247, 2.466%) were significantly associated with fathers involvement on their child feeding. On timely introduction of child complementary feeding, the majority of fathers have better awareness on the recommended complementary feeding practice.*

Conclusion and recommendation: *The study revealed that one in two fathers had good involvement in complementary feeding of their child. Income generating activities education and behavioral change communication for fathers should be encouraged to improve their involvement on child feeding and care.*

Key terms: *complementary feeding, fathers involvement, Damot Woyide*

PREVALENCE OF OVERWEIGHT/OBESITY AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS AMONG ADULTS IN WOLAITA SODO TOWN, SNNPR, ETHIOPIA

BY: AZALECH AYZA
MAJOR ADVISOR: DR. ELAZAR TADESSE (PHD)
CO-ADVISOR: MR. YOSEPH HALALA (MSC)

ABSTRACT

Background: Overweight and obesity has become a major global health challenge that affects virtually all ages and it is related to the occurrence of various chronic non-communicable diseases. Routine red meat eating and lesser habit of walking were the triggering malpractices in the study area that results in week physical activities end up on overweight/obesity.

Objective: to assess the prevalence of overweight/obesity and associated factors among adults of Sodo Town.

Method: Community based cross sectional study was conducted from January 15/2016 to February 15/2016 in Sodo Town. A total of 370 households were selected from 14,551 using a simple random sampling technique, then, lottery method was used to select an individual ≥ 25 years of age from the selected households. Data were collected using pretested and structured questionnaires that included socio- demographic, economic characteristics, dietary habit and physical activity. Anthropometric measurements (height and weight) was assessed using the WHO recommended techniques. Overweight/obesity was defined and categorized using body mass index. Data were analyzed using SPSS windows version 20 Software. Both bivariate and multivariable logistic regression analyses were done.

Results: Prevalence of overweight was 32.4% and obesity 16.2%. The combined prevalence of overweight/obesity was 48.6%. Factors associated with overweight/obesity were being female [AOR= 3.98 95% of CI (1.69-9.39)], age ≥ 55 years [AOR =5.01 95% CI (1.94-12.92)], having chronic illness [AOR= 2.85 95% CI (1.13-7.2)], using Bajaj/care for transportation [AOR= 1.93 95% of CI (1.14-3.29)], spent 3-5 hours in sitting or reclining [AOR= 3.67 95% CI (1.58-8.51)], taking one bottle of soft drink per day [AOR= 2(95% CI 1.11-3.69)], those who consumed vegetable ≥ 3 times per day [AOR= 5.7(1.64-19.74)] associated with overweight/obesity.

Conclusion: Prevalence of overweight/obesity among adult population in Sodo Town is high and of important public health concern. The unhealthy lifestyle that is characterized by sedentary life, less or no physical activity and easy access of transportation might contribute to this problem.

Keywords: Overweight, obesity, Adult, Anthropometry, Prevalence

**APPROPRIATE COMPLEMENTARY FEEDING PRACTICES AND
ASSOCIATED FACTORS AMONG MOTHERS OF 6-23 MONTHS OLD
CHILDREN AT KEDIDA GAMELA WOREDA, SNNPR, ETHIOPIA**

BY:DEREBE G/YESUS

MAJOR ADVISOR: ENDALE AMARE (PHD)

CO-ADVISOR: ESKINDER WOLKA (MPH, ASST. PROFESSOR)

ABSTRACT

Background: *Malnutrition and growth faltering affects majority of under-five children in developing countries and it frequently happened during infancy. Poor complementary feeding practice is one of the major contributors of malnutrition. Studies have shown that appropriate complementary feeding practices reduces the incidence of stunting and leads to better health and growth outcome.*

Objective: *The main objective of this study is to assess the magnitude of appropriate complementary feeding practices and associated factors among mothers of children 6-23 months of age in Kedida Gamela woreda, Kambata Tambaro Zone, Southern Ethiopia*

Methods: *A community based cross-sectional study was conducted using simple random sampling technique among 733 mothers who had children with 6-23 months of age in Southern Ethiopia. Data were entered, cleaned and analyzed by using SPSS for windows version 20. Frequency distribution, binary and multivariable logistic regressions were done. OR with 95% confidence interval was computed to measure the association between outcome and explanatory variables.*

Results: *The response rate was 100%. In this study only 21% (95% CI= 18.5, 24.3) children aged 6-23 months received appropriate complementary feeding. Maternal age 18-24 years [AOR=4.01(95%CI 1.78, 9.04)], post natal care follow up [AOR=2.14 (95%CI 1.61, 4.44)], children within age group 6-11 months [AOR=2.88(95%CI 1.68, 4.94)] and being household food secure [AOR=2.23(95%CI 1.30, 3.82)] were the factors associated with appropriate complementary feeding practice.*

Conclusion and recommendation: *One out of five mothers fed complementary foods appropriately to their children aged 6-23 months which was very low. All mothers must be encouraged to make postnatal care follow up. Income generating activity should be made to assure household food security status to prevent economical vulnerability of households.*

PERCEPTION, PRACTICE AND AVAILABILITY OF ADEQUATELY IODIZED SALT IN WOLAITA SODO TOWN, SOUTHERN ETHIOPIA: MIXED METHOD APPROACH

BY: ETAFERAHU ELIAS (DVM)

MAJOR ADVISOR: ELAZAR TADESSE (RN, MSC, PHD)

CO-ADVISOR: WONDIMAGEGN PAULOS (MSC, ASS.PROF., PHD CANDIDATE)

ABSTRACT

Background: *Despite salt iodization achievement in most countries, significant section of the world's population still does not use adequately iodized salt. In Ethiopia the proportion of households (HHs) using adequately iodized salt is very low and the determinants for inadequate use were not explored. Therefore, this study explores the perceptions, assess practices and determine availability of adequately iodized salt in Wolaita Sodo town.*

Methods: *A total, 337 women were interviewed while 4 Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were conducted. Community based cross-sectional design supplemented with qualitative approach were employed. Simple random sampling technique was used for quantitative and purposive sampling for qualitative sample selection. The data were cleaned and entered into Epi-Info version 3.5.4 and exported to Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) version 20. Both bivariate and multivariable logistic regressions were conducted while qualitative content analysis used for qualitative data. Rapid salt testing was conducted in all selected HHs to determine iodine levels.*

Results: *The proportion of HHs using adequately iodized salt were 119(35.3%) with 337(100%) iodized salt coverage. About 293(86.9%) women had good knowledge of iodized salt and IDD's but more than 203(60%) had poor practice. Based on the finding of this study, highest income of the respondent determines availability of adequately iodized salt in the household (AOR =2.33 at 95% CI (1.02-5.30)) for comparatively with highest income groups to their absolute counterparts. Moreover, most focus group discussants were unaware of the importance of iodine/iodized salt, factors causing loss of iodine and iodization status of unpacked salt. In addition, women perceive packed iodized salt as medication to treat goiter and most said they are not in need for iodized salt because they don't have goiter.*

Conclusion and Recommendations: *The availability of adequately iodized salt at HHs and knowledge status of the importance of iodine/iodized salt and factors causing iodine loss were very low in the study area. Hence, women should be sensitized about importance of iodine/iodized salt and its proper handling at household level. Special interventions should be focused on creating awareness towards reasons of early/middle salt adding.*

Keywords: Perception; Adequately iodized salt; Women, Ethiopia

ABNORMAL LIPID PROFILE AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS AMONG HUMAN IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS INFECTED ADULTS ON HIGHLY ACTIVE-ANTI RETROVIRAL TREATMENT AT WOLAITA SODO UNIVERSITY TEACHING REFERRAL HOSPITAL

BY:EFRATA GIRMA (BSC, MSC CANDIDATE)
MAJOR ADVISOR: TSEGAYE DEMISSIE(PHD)
CO-ADVISOR: CANAAN NEGASH (MSC)

ABSTRACT

Objective: *The aim of this study was to assess abnormal lipid profile and associated factors among people living with HIV/AIDS receiving highly active antiretroviral treatment at the time of the survey.*

Methods and Materials:*Institution based Cross-sectional study was conducted from 01/05/2008 to 30/05/2008 among 352 HIV positive adults on treatment at Wolaita Sodo University Teaching Referral Hospital. Data were collected by interviewer administered structured questionnaires, chart review, and anthropometric measurements. Venous blood was collected for determination of lipid profile by using clinical chemistry analyzer. Data were entered and cleaned in to Epi-info version 3.5 and analyzed using SPSS version 20. Descriptive, bivariate, and multivariable logistic regression analysis were used. Variables with P-value less than or equal to 0.25 on bivariate analysis were entered into multivariable logistic regression. Significance was declared at $P < 0.05$ in multivariable logistic regressions and considered to be an independent factor.*

Results:*The overall prevalence of abnormal lipid profile was 86.7%, of which decrement of high density lipoprotein accounts 72.8%, triglyceride 43.8%, total cholesterol 26.7% and low-density lipoprotein 25.2%. Age gather than 40 years old (AOR=2.01:95%CI,1.06-3.79) ,being female (AOR=2.82:95%CI,1.49-5.32),Urban dwellers(AOR=2.72:95%CI,1.10-6.73),Treatment duration gather than 2 years (AOR=2.41:95%CI,1.02-5.67),BMI >25 (AOR=3.15:95%CI,1.48-6.73),usual root and tuber (AOR=2.49:95%CI,1.23-5.03) and milk (AOR=2.38:95%CI,1.15-4.90) independent factor for abnormal total cholesterol. Abnormal triglyceride level has become significantly associated with Urban dwellers (AOR=2.03:95%CI, 1.04-3.96) and usual milk intake (AOR=3.02:95%CI, 1.57-5.77).Being male (AOR=1.85:95%CI, 1.06-3.24) determinant of decrease high density lipoprotein. Abnormal low density lipoprotein was significantly associated with being female (AOR=2.49:95%CI, 1.34-4.62), Treatment duration gather than 2 years (AOR=2.49:95%CI, 1.02-6.12), body mass index >25 (AOR=3.57:95%CI, 1.54-8.31), usual root and tuber (AOR=2.12:95%CI, 1.06-4.22) and milk (AOR=2.53:95%CI, 1.19-5.37).*

Conclusion and recommendation:*The magnitude of abnormal lipid profile was significantly high among people living with HIV/AIDS on HAART and thus intervention programs are needed. Therefore, lipid profiles should be screened periodically to monitor any changes and to reduce future cardiovascular complications.*

**PREVALENCE OF UNDERWEIGHT AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS
AMONG CHILDREN AGED 6-59 MONTHS IN WOLAITA SODO TOWN,
SNNPR, ETHIOPIA**

BY: DENEKE TOSHENO

ADVISORS: DR. THILAGAVATHI THANGAVEL (PHD)

CO-ADVISOR: YOHANNES MIHRETIE (MPH/RH, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR)

ABSTRACT

Background: *Under-nutrition among children is a critical problem because its effects are severe, long lasting and go beyond childhood. Assessing its magnitude and factors attributing to it is central in reducing and preventing its consequences. However, study based information is lacking and it has not been conducted in the study area yet.*

Objective: *To assess the prevalence of underweight and associated factors among children aged 6-59 months in Wolaita Sodo town, Southern Ethiopia*

Methods: *A community based cross sectional study was conducted from January 15 to February 15, 2016 in Wolaita Sodo town. A Multi-stage sampling was used to select study participants. Information on socio-economic, demographic and dietary diversity was collected by structured interviews. Child weight was measured using standardized weighing scale. Data were entered using EpiInfo software version 3.5.4, WHO Anthro and were analyzed using SPSS version 20. Bivariate and multivariate logistic regression analyses were used to determine the associations between different variables. Statistical significance was considered at significance level of 5%.*

Result: *Nearly 25% (95%CI=21.2%, 28%) of children in the study setting were underweight. Factors including child sex [AOR=1.8, 95%CI=(1.07-3.04)], child illness/diarrhea [AOR=11.1, 95%CI=(5.93-20.65)], maternal education [AOR=0.23,95%CI=(0.08-0.68)] and maternal occupation [AOR=5.27 95%CI=(1.57-17.67)] and level of maternal decision making [AOR=14.43, 95%CI=(8.03-25.9)] and household monthly income [AOR=3.91, 95%CI (1.20-12.70)] were independently significantly associated with under-nutrition (underweight).*

Conclusion and recommendation: *The prevalence of under-nutrition (underweight) among the under five children in the study area was found to be high and of important public health concern. The present study suggests factors influencing child nutritional status in the study area that include child level factors (Being male and presence of diarrheal morbidity), maternal level factors (no formal education, low level of decision making and being house wife and merchant) and low household monthly income might contribute to this problem. This suggests the need to implement community based health and nutrition programs.*

Keywords: *Underweight, prevalence, associated factors, Wolaita Sodo town*

PREVALENCE AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS OF METABOLIC SYNDROME AMONG GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEE ADULTS IN WOLAITA SODO TOWN, SNNPR, ETHIOPIA

BY: DAGIM ABERA ARAYA

Major Advisor: Dr. AMARE WORKU (MD, MPH)

Co-advisor: CANAAN NEGASH (MHN)

ABSTRACT

Background: *In Ethiopia, the prevalence of metabolic syndrome and components are increasing with a higher adult morbidity and mortality rate. As there are no intervention activities present this condition has become a major public health problem.*

Objective of the study: *To assess prevalence of metabolic syndrome and associated factors among government employee adults in wolaita sodo town, south Ethiopia.*

Methodology: *An institution based cross sectional study was conducted among 347 randomly selected government employee adults in wolaita sodo town, southern Ethiopia. Data were collected by trained team of nurses and lab technicians' based on WHO stepwise approach. The prevalence was assessed by using National Cholesterol Education Program Adult Treatment Penal III/ NCEP ATP / and International Diabetes Federation /IDF/ criteria's. Data were collected stepwise and interred and coded using Epinfo 3.5.1 and analyzed by using SPSS v.20, both bivariate and multivariable logistic regression to assess the association and to control the possible confounding factors. The results were reported by using Adjusted Odds Ratio /AOR/ and 95% CI P-value less than 0.05 were considered as statistically significant.*

RESULT: *the prevalence of METS was 34.2% using NCEP ATP definition and it was 49.2% by using IDF. HDL concentration, Triglyceride concentration and Blood Pressure were highly frequent among the components of METS. During multivariate analysis being male (AOR=2.31 95%CI;1.19-4.5), increase in aging (AOR=3.5295%CI;1.10-11.18), current alcohol drinking (AOR=3.49 95%CI;1.5-8.04), unknown amount of chat chewed (AOR=0.1 95%CI; 0.02-0.4), OK type of oil used (AOR=0.162 95%CI;0.03-0.83) and sleep duration less than five hour (AOR=0.155 95% CI; 0.026-0.906) were significant predictors of METS.*

Conclusions: *The wolaita sodo town government employee adults experience higher prevalence by comparing form other studies done in Ethiopia. One of the key steps for prevention and control of METS is that there should be worksite screening for risk factors at every level and to facilitate early detection of subjects and get to effective management of the modifiable factors/, using liquid vegetable oil for food preparation, avoiding or limiting alcohol dinking and chat chewing, having optimum regular sleep time and having regular physical exercise are expected to decrease the consequence of METS.*

Keywords: *metabolic syndrome, NCEP ATP III, IDF, Dietary, Behavioral, Anthropometry and Blood Pressure and Biochemical characteristics*

MORTALITY RATE AND PREDICTORS AMONG UNDER-FIVE CHILDREN ADMITTED WITH COMPLICATED SEVERE ACUTE MALNUTRITION IN HOSPITALS OF WOLAITA ZONE, SNNPR, ETHIOPIA

BY: AMARE ADMASU MENTA
ADVISORS: DR. ELAZAR TADESSE (BSC, MSC, PHD)
MR. TEZERA MOSHAGO (MPH)

ABSTRACT

Background: *Complicated severe acute malnutrition is the common reason for pediatric hospital admission in many poor countries, which pauses additional burden on limited resources. In hospitals, it remains poorly managed which led to mortality rate of under-five children became higher than the acceptable level as different studies revealed. However, mortality rate and predicting factors for complicated severe acute malnutrition were yet not get attention to halt its sequels.*

Objective: *This study aims at assessing mortality rate and predictors among under-five children admitted with complicated severe acute malnutrition to stabilization centers of Hospitals in Wolaita Zone.*

Method: *A retrospective cohort study comprised of 340 under-five children admitted for treatment of complicated severe acute malnutrition in two hospitals of Wolaita Zone in past 39 months. From the study period, the data were collected using the checklist, then entered and cleaned by Epi info version 3. 5. 4 and analyzed by SPSS version 20. Descriptive statistics was used to summarize child characteristics and treatment outcomes; cure rate, death rate, defaulters, and non-responders. Variables that were having P-value < 0.25 in bivariate analysis were entered into a multivariable Cox- proportional regression model to identify the predictors of mortality. Level of statistical significance was declared at p-value <0.05*

The Results: *From a total of 30 deaths occurred at SC 13, 8, and 6 deaths occur within 72 hours, 4-6 days and 7-9 days after admission respectively. The majority of death 63.3% occurred in children age <12 months and the same magnitude 10% for 13-24 and 23-36 months of age groups. Being septic at admission with their respective 95% confidence interval were 2.9(1.03, 8.40), being hypothermic 11.8(3.77, 37.02) and not giving antibiotics at admission 3.7(1.55, 8.64) were an independent predictors of death.*

Conclusion: *Preventing hypothermia, treating sepsis and providing antibiotics at admission has a major effect in saving the life of children with complicated severe acute malnutrition in the stabilization centers. Thus, special attention should be given for children with hypothermia, sepsis and provision of antibiotics for further reduction of death within the first few days of admission is far amount important.*

Keywords: *complicated severe acute malnutrition, mortality rate.*

MATERNAL FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH FULL-TERM LOW BIRTH WEIGHT IN GOVERNMENT HEALTH FACILITIES OF SODO TOWN, SNNPR, ETHIOPIA

BY: SAMSON KASTRO DAKE

ADVISORS: TSEGAYE DEMISSIE (PHD)

BEREKET YOHANNES (MPH, PHD CANDIDATE)

ABSTRACT

Background: *Globally, 16% of all babies are born low birth weight. Low birth weight is a known factor associated with neonatal morbidity and mortality. Many maternal factors affect fetal growth and thus birth weight. The magnitude of birth outcomes and maternal factors associated with it been less documented in the study area and no documented study included dietary factors contributing to low birth weight.*

Objective: *To determine the prevalence and identify maternal factors associated with full term low birth weight in government health facilities of Sodo town, South Ethiopia.*

Methods: *A facility based cross sectional study design was applied from March 7 to April 29/2016. A total of 432 mothers selected consecutively were interviewed before discharge using structured and pretested questionnaire by trained data collectors from other health institutions. The weight of the newborns was measured within an hour and for 121 neonates in was taken from records of the health facilities. There always is a record of newborn outcomes in the existing government system. The data was entered into, cleaned and analyzed using SPSS version 20. The association between the exposure variables and the outcome variable was evaluated through bivariate and multivariate logistic regression analyses.*

Results: *The magnitude of low birth weight was found to be 8.1%, and the mean and standard deviation of birth weights were 3532±565 in grams. Attending primary education and below (AOR=6.23; 95% CI=1.68, 23.1), being a house wife (AOR=5.85; 95% CI= 1.40, 24.3), urban place of residence (AOR=0.08; 95% CI= 0.01, 0.87) and consumption of fruits less than once per day (AOR 11.3; 95% CI=1.98, 64.9) were maternal factors associated with low birth weight.*

Conclusion and recommendation: *Attending primary education and below, being a house wife, urban place of residence and consumption of fruits less than once per day were maternal factors associated with low birth weight. Health facilities should provide education on consumption of fruits during pregnancy and policy makers should place more emphasis on education as it imparts knowledge and thus influences people's perceptions and dispositions.*

VITAMIN A SUPPLEMENTATION COVERAGE AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS AMONG CHILDREN 6-59 MONTHS IN RURAL KEBELES IN DAMOT SORE WOREDA, WOLAITA ZONE, SNNPR, ETHIOPIA

BY: TEKESTE DALKE

ADVISORS: ELAZAR TADESSE (PHD)
CO-ADVISOR: MR. AKLILU DOLLA (MSC)

ABSTRACT

Background: Vitamin A supplementation is one of the most cost-effective interventions for reducing childhood mortality. When children don't get enough Vitamin A, they become vulnerable to diseases like diarrhea and measles. Vitamin A deficiency affects about 190 million children, most of them from sub-Saharan Africa and South-East Asia. It is estimated that 42% of children below 5 years of age are at risk of vitamin A deficiency. Even though several studies were done on Vitamin A Supplementation, there is limited community based data on coverage and associated factors for children 6-59 months in Ethiopia and as to the knowledge of investigator there is no study in rural kebeles in Damot Sore Woreda in particular.

Objective: To assess VAS coverage and associated factors among children 6-59 months in rural kebeles of Damot Sore Woreda, Southern Ethiopia.

Method: A community based cross sectional study was conducted in rural kebeles in Damot Sore Woreda, Southern Ethiopia. Study population was caregivers/mothers with children 6-59 months selected for the study; two stage cluster sampling was used to select 634 participants. Data on socio demographic characteristics, maternal and paternal education, religion, distance of home from the health post, Vitamin A Supplementation for the index child in the last 6 months were collected using structure questionnaire. Both bivariate and multivariable logistic regressions were used to assess the association between the study variables and to control the possible confounding factors.

Results: Coverage of VAS in the last six months for children 6-59 months was 330(52.9%) at 95% CI of (49.0-56.7). Factors that significantly affect the coverage were; vaccination status AOR=3.28; 95% CI: 1.07, 3.41, $p=0.038$, measles vaccination status AOR=3.64; 95% CI: 1.26, 3.73, $p=0.014$, household income to 1000 ETB, AOR= 1.71; 95% CI: 1.53-2.09, $p=0.006$ and maternal educational status AOR=3.01; 95% CI: 2.48-4.39, $p=0.001$.

Conclusion: The coverage of vitamin A supplementation in Damot Sore Woreda was comparable with the national finding in the Ethiopian Demographic Health Survey 2011. The routine supplementation programme should be strengthened to enhance the coverage of vitamin A supplementation in the area.

Keywords: Vitamin A supplementation, children, Damot Sore Woreda.

PREVALENCE OF ANAEMIA AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS AMONG CHILDREN 6-59 MONTHS OLD IN DUGGINA FANIGO WOREDA OF WOLIATA ZONE, SNNPR, ETHIOPIA

BY: YOHANNES SAMUEL

MAJOR ADVISOR: DR. ENDALE AMARE (PHD)

CO-ADVISOR: SHIMELASH BITEW (MPH)

ABSTRACT

Background: Globally, a large number of children 6-59 months old are suffering from anemia. In Ethiopia, like other developing countries more than 40% of children under-five years are suffering from anemia. Anemia during infancy and childhood period is associated with poor health and impaired cognitive development, leading to reduced academic achievement and earnings potential in their adulthood life. However, there is limited of information showing the magnitude of anemia among young children in Ethiopia.

Objective: To assess prevalence of anemia and associated factors among children 6-59 months old in Duggina Fanigo Woreda of Wolaita Zone, South Ethiopia in 2016.

Methodology: Community based cross-sectional study was conducted from January - June 2016, on 406 children, aged 6–59 months, selected through systematic sampling method. Socio-demographic and other data on associated factors were collected using a pre-tested questionnaire. Capillary blood was taken from the fingertip of each child and hemoglobin was measured using Haemo-Cue digital photometer. All the necessary safety measures were taken during blood collection. Data analysis was made using SPSS Version 16 for Windows. Both bivariate and multivariable logistic regression analysis was used to assess the association of independent variables with outcome variable and to control the possible confounding factors.

Result: A Total of 399 children were participated in this study. The overall prevalence of anaemia was 46.36%. In multivariate logistic regression analysis, age of child (AOR=2.14(95%CI: 1.32-3.49)) household food insecurity (AOR=2.98(95%CI: 1.76-5.03)), poor dietary diversity (AOR=2.74 (95%CI: 1.44–5.31)), and stunting (AOR=2.55(95% CI: 1.56-4.17)), were the only significant independent predictors of anaemia. In conclusion, the overall prevalence of anemia among children aged 6–59 months had major public health importance in the study area. Integrated efforts need to be prioritized to improve health as well as nutritional status of children 6-59 months old through appropriate infant and young child feeding practice.

PREVALENCE OF SELECTED NON COMMUNICABLE DISEASES AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS AMONG 25-64 YEARS AGE POPULATION IN HUMBO DISTRICT, SNNPR, ETHIOPIA

BY SAMSON ABEBE

MAJOR ADVISOR: WONDIMAGEGN PAULOS (MPH, PHD CANDIDATE)

CO-ADVISOR: YOSEPH HALALA (MPH, PHD CANDIDATE)

ABSTRACT

Background: *In developing countries the burden of disease caused by NCD is increasing rapidly and will have significant social, economic, and health consequences. However, data regarding prevalence of selected non communicable diseases (diabetes and hypertension) and associated factors among adult population aged 25-64 years in Ethiopia particularly drought stricken setting are insufficient.*

Objective: *To determine the prevalence of selected non communicable diseases (diabetes and hypertension) and associated factors among adult population aged 25-64 years.*

Methods: *A community based cross-sectional study was conducted among adult population aged 25-64 years in Humbo district, Southern, Ethiopia from January to Feb, 2017. Multi stage sampling technique was used to select 587. Measurements on weight, height and blood pressure, fasting blood glucose level were executed. Data were collected and then entered into a computer using Epi Data version 3.1 and exported to SPSS version 20 for analysis. Descriptive statistics, bivariate and multivariate logistic regression analyses were done and the statistical significance was declared at p-value <0.05.*

Results: *The overall prevalence of hypertension and diabetes among the study subjects was 17.8% (95% CI: 14.7-21.1) and 5.9% (95% CI: 3.8-7.8) respectively. Multivariate logistic regression showed that; age 55-64 years with (AOR=2.88, 95% CI: (1.13, 7.32), family history of hypertension (AOR= 3.14, 95% CI: (1.60, 6.17), Alcohol use (AOR= 8.84, 95% CI: (3.00, 26.10), being obese (AOR= 2.34, 95% CI: (1.01, 5.40) were significantly associated with hypertension while age 45-54 (AOR= 4.80, (1.25, 18.32), Alcohol use (AOR=3.65, 95% CI: (1.13, 11.73), physical inactivity (AOR= 5.33,95% CI: (1.37,20.72), **Family history of Diabetes Mellitus** (AOR=6.34, 95% CI: (2.43, 16.55), obesity (AOR=3.26, 95% CI: (1.43, 7.42) were significantly associated with diabetes.*

Conclusion and recommendation: *The results showed the need for implementation of educational public policies to promote behavior changes of the population to prevent and control hypertension and diabetes.*

Keywords: *Non-communicable diseases, Hypertension, Blood pressure, Diabetes, Prevalence, Fasting blood glucose, Ethiopia*

MALNUTRITION AMONG LACTATING MOTHERS IN TEMBARO DISTRICT, SNNPR, ETHIOPIA

BY: ASMARE DOBOCH ELORE
ADVISORS: GUDINA EGATA (PHD, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR)
TEWODROS GETACHEW (MPH)

ABSTRACT

Background: Malnutrition is a serious public health problem, particularly in developing countries. However, there is limited information on factors associated with nutritional status of lactating mothers in low-income countries including Ethiopia.

Objective: To assess the prevalence of malnutrition and associated factors among lactating mothers in Tembaro district, Southern Nations Nationalities and Peoples Region, Ethiopia.

Methods and materials: A community based cross-sectional study was conducted among 541 lactating mothers selected by simple random sampling method from households with lactating mother. Data on socio-demographic characteristics, maternal characteristics, meal frequency and dietary diversity were collected using pre-tested structured questionnaires. Anthropometric measurements were taken from each mother using digital weighing scale and metallic height measuring following standardized techniques. Descriptive statistics such as frequencies, percentages and mean were used to present the study results. Bivariate and multivariable analyses were conducted to identify factors associated with nutritional status of mothers.

Result: The study showed that the prevalence of malnutrition in the study area was 25.1% (95% CI = 21.6, 29.0 %) and it is found to be high prevalence. Severe (BMI <16 kg/m²), moderate (BMI <17 to ≥16 kg/m²), and mild under nutrition (BMI <18.5 to ≥17 kg/m²) was detected in 4, 8, and 13.1 % respondents respectively. Mothers who did not attend formal education with (AOR=2.66, (95%CI=1.46-5.48)), mothers whose family size between 8-10 (AOR = 1.2, (95% CI= 1.06- 1.45)), meal frequency per day (AOR = 2.9, (95% CI = 1.17-7.38)) , mothers who have no experience in pregnancy before (AOR = 1.20, (95% CI =1.05-1.76)) , mothers whose age at first marriage 15-18 years (AOR = 1.4, (95% CI =1.11-2.23)), mothers whose Antenatal Care follow-up during pregnancy less or equal to three times (AOR= 2.01, (95%CI= 1.24-3.1)) and mothers whose score medium level dietary diversity score with (AOR = 4.2, (95% CI =3.06-5.80)) were found to be significant factors for nutritional status of lactating mothers.

Conclusion and recommendations: Malnutrition is a major public health problem in the study area. Therefore, sustained nutrition education to the lactating mothers, their families and communities is the most important intervention to improve food intake and proper dietary intake during lactation in order to enhance health and nutrition outcomes of lactating mothers and their children. Proper family planning and the way how to follow-up antenatal care should be designed by concerned body.

Keywords: Ethiopia, Lactating mothers, Malnutrition

IRON-FOLIC ACID SUPPLEMENTATION, CONSUMPTION, PROPER DOSE INTAKE & ASSOCIATED FACTORS AMONG PREGNANT WOMEN IN LOMA WOREDA, DAWURO ZONE, SNNPR, ETHIOPIA

BY: YOHANNES AZEZO

ADVISORS: ELAZAR TADESSE (RN, MSC, PHD CANDIDATE)

WONDIMAGEGN PAULOS (MSC, ASS. PROFESSOR, PHD CANDIDATE)

ABSTRACT

Background: About 56 million of pregnant women worldwide are anemic. From these 56% in developing & 18% in developed countries are anemic. Its prevalence in sub-Saharan Africa & Ethiopia was 50% & 22% respectively. Globally, iron deficiency anemia (IDA) annually contributes to over 100,000 maternal deaths.

The aim of the study: To determine the level of iron-folic acid (IFA) supplementation, consumption, proper dose intake and associated factors among pregnant women in the last two years in Loma Woreda, South Ethiopia, 2015.

Methodology: Community based cross sectional study was conducted in Loma Woreda, from 1-30, Aug 2015. Multi stage cluster sampling method was used to select primary and secondary sampling unit. Five trained data collectors interviewed a total of 536 mothers by using pretested and structured questionnaires. The cleaned data entered in to Epi-data version 3.1 & further analyzed by using SPSS version 16 and p-value <0.05 were considered as significant.

Results: A total of 536 mothers participated in this study with response rate 98.7%. The level of iron-folic acid supplementation, consumption and proper dose intake was 84.9%, 30.8% and 39.3% respectively. Among predictable variables to IFA supplementation only age category < 25yrs and ever attend ANC follow up were associated with AOR, (95%CI) 2.99(1.16-7.69 and 18.26(7.31-45.59) respectively. Concerning consumption IFA only ever tested for HIV associated with AOR (95%CI) 3.13(1.23-7.97). Regarding proper dose intake 90+ employed husband occupation were significantly associated with AOR (95% CI) 2.01(1.08-14.83).

Conclusion: The level of IFA supplementation among pregnant women in the study area was high, but consumption and proper dose intake was very low. Factors like < 25 years and ANC follow up associated with IFA supplementation, screening for HIV associated with IFA consumption and husband employment associated with proper dose intake. The results urges for strengthened actions aimed at improving IFA consumption and proper dose intake in the study area.

Keywords: Anemia, Consumption of IFA, supplementation of IFA, pregnant mothers.

UNDERNUTRITION AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS AMONG ADOLESCENT GIRLS IN DAMOT SORE WOREDA, SNNPR, ETHIOPIA

BY: DEGU DEMISSIE

MAJOR ADVISOR: DR. THILAGAVATHI THANGAVEL (PHD)

CO-ADVISOR: AMENE ABEBE (MPH, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR)

ABSTRACT

Background: Adolescents were given little health and nutrition attention. Being neglected, undernourished children do not reach their full growth and become undernourished adolescents and adults. Focusing on adolescent girls' nutrition prior to conception is one way to break the intergenerational cycle of malnutrition. However, those not attending school, from rural community and non-pregnant adolescent girls were not given due attention.

Objective: To assess the prevalence of undernutrition and associated factors among adolescent girls in Damot Sore Woreda, Wolaita Zone; Southern Ethiopia.

Methods: A community based cross-sectional study was conducted from February 10-March 8, 2017. Multistage sampling technique was used to select 729 adolescent girls. Structured and pretested interviewer administered questionnaire was used to collect information on different variables. Weight and height were measured by well-calibrated digital Seca scale and portable stadiometer by trained data collectors. Data were entered in to Epidata version 3.1 software and exported to SPSS version 20 for analysis. New 2007 Anthroplus software was used to generate nutritional indices. Descriptive statistics, bivariable and multivariable logistic regression analysis was done. Odds ratio along with 95% CI was used to measure the strength of association and statistical significance was declared at p value less than 0.05.

Results: The prevalence of stunting and thinness among adolescent girls were 29.6% (95% CI= 26.6%, 32.8%) and 19.5% (95% CI= 16.7%, 22.3%) respectively. Being in older adolescence period (AOR= 2.06, 95%CI= 1.08, 3.92), mother occupation (farmer and government employee) [(AOR= 2.38, 95%CI= 1.31, 4.33) and (AOR= 3.05, 95%CI=1.35, 6.92)], mother education (secondary and more than secondary) [(AOR= 0.53, 95%CI= 0.28, 0.98) and (AOR= 0.25, 95%CI= 0.09, 0.69)] and household wealth index (poor) (AOR= 1.94, 95%CI= 1.29, 2.92) were significantly associated with stunting. Father education (primary and secondary) [(AOR= 0.48, 95%CI= 0.31, 0.77) and (AOR= 0.45, 95%CI= 0.26, 0.78)], mother education (primary) (AOR=0.56, 95%CI= 0.37, 0.87) and meal frequency (<2/day) (AOR= 1.87, 95%CI= 1.12, 3.13) were significantly associated with thinness.

Conclusion and Recommendation: High prevalence of stunting and thinness was observed in the study area comparable to other studies conducted in Ethiopia. In older adolescence, from poor family, mother occupation and eating less meal/day were negatively associated while educating both parents was positively associated with stunting and thinness. Therefore, there is a need to initiate routine nutritional counselling and monitoring and educating parents to improve nutritional status of adolescent girls who are the future mothers to be.

Keywords: Adolescent girls, anthropometry, Damot Sore, stunting, thinness, undernutrition

**PREVALENCE OF UNDER NUTRITION AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS
AMONG ELDERLY IN SODO ZURIYA WEREDA WOLAITA ZONE,
SNNPR, ETHIOPIA**

BY: KIDIST WONDEYE

MAJOR ADVISOR: DR.TSEGAYE DEMISSE(PHD)

MR.FELEKE H/MICHAEL(MPH)

ABSTRACT

Background: *The elderly are one of the most vulnerable and high risk groups in terms of health status in any society. Nutrition is an important determinant of health in persons over the age of 60 years. Under nutrition in the elderly is often under diagnosed and neglected.*

Objective: *Determine prevalence and identify associated factors of under nutrition among elderly.*

Methodology: *A community based cross sectional study was conducted at sodo zurya wereda. Multi stage systematic sampling method was used to select 578 elderly. Data on socio demographic, dietary diversity, health status of elderly, were collected by interview using structured questionnaire. Measurements of weight, height were made using digital weighing scale, stadiometer respectively. Data was entered and cleaned in Epi-Data version 3.1, and exported to SPSS version 20 for analysis. Binary logistic regressions were done and odds ratios with 95% confidence intervals were calculated.*

Results: *The overall prevalence of under nutrition in this study was 17.1%. According to the multivariate logistic regression analysis: poor education level, (AOR = 2.09, 95% CI: 1.02-4.2) being un married currently, (AOR = 2.02, 95% CI: 1.2-3.4), decline in food intake (AOR = 2.1, 95% CI : 1.02-4.2) and negative health perception (AOR = 3.3, 95% CI: 1.5-7.8), being smoker currently daily (AOR = 4.9, 95% CI: 1.5-15.4) having monthly income less than 500 ETB (AOR = 7.5, 95% CI: 2.1-26.5) were found to be significantly associated with under nutrition.*

Conclusion: *The study revealed that prevalence in sodo zurya wereda is high. Under nutrition is therefore an important public health burden among the elderly in the study area. Therefore nutrition education for elderly's should be considered as one program in this area and also effects should be done in order to make them financially independent.*

Keywords: *elderly, under nutrition, associated factors*

RECOMMENDED INFANT FEEDING PRACTICES AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS AMONG HIV POSITIVE MOTHERS IN HEALTH FACILITIES OF NORTH EASTERN ZONES OF SNNPR

BY: TSION TSEGAYE (BSC)
ADVISORS: ENDALE AMARE (PHD)
MR. TEZERA MOSHAGO (MPH)
ABSTRACT

Background: *Mother-to-child transmission is the major route of HIV transmission in infants. About one third of children infected are believed to be vertically during breast-feeding. Infant feeding in the context of HIV is complex. As a result, HIV positive women are confused about infant feeding methods and mixed feeding continued to be widespread.*

Objective: *To assess magnitude of recommended infant feeding practice and its associated factors among HIV positive mothers in health facilities of North Eastern Zones of Southern Nation Nationalities and Peoples regional state.*

Methods: *A facility based cross-sectional study was conducted in North Eastern Zones of Southern Nation Nationalities and Peoples regional state. A total of 341 randomly selected mothers with children 6 to 24 months of age were included in the study. Mothers were selected by simple random sampling technique. A structured and pretested questionnaire was used for data collection. Data was entered and cleaned in Epi-Data 3.1 and exported to SPSS version 20 for analysis. Binary and multivariate logistic regressions were done and odds ratios with 95% confidence intervals were calculated to identify associated factors.*

Results: *This study shows about 290(85%) of mothers practiced recommended infant feeding. Significantly high number of mothers had practiced mixed feeding 51(15%). In multivariate analysis mothers attending primary school AOR=3.9(1.077-14.175), counseled and supported by health workers to choose recommended infant feeding practice AOR=4.44(1.108-17.814), which was significantly associated with recommended infant feeding practice.*

Conclusions: *In this study recommended infant feeding practice was leading proportion of feeding practice among HIV positive mothers which is recommended by WHO as well as by Ethiopian Ministry of Health. Also significantly high proportion of mothers had practiced mixed breast feeding, this is an undesirable practice in infant feeding in the first 6 months of age.*

Recommendation: *More extensive and comprehensive approach of infant feeding counseling should be put in place in order to increase recommended infant feeding practice by HIV positive mothers. Educating mothers. Counselling and supporting mothers to choose recommended infant feeding.*

Keywords: *Recommended Infants feeding practice, EBF, HIV positive mothers*

TETANUS TOXOID VACCINATION COVERAGE AMONG PREGNANT MOTHERS IN DUGUNA FANGO WOREDA, SNNPR, ETHIOPIA

BY: GELETA DURESSA (BSC)

ADVISORS: BEREKET YOHANNES (MPH, PHD FELLOW)
WOLDE FACHA (MPH)

ABSTRACT

Background: Immunization with tetanus toxoid vaccine is one of the interventions to prevent neonatal tetanus infection. Low coverage of immunization and missed opportunities of vaccination negatively affect women and newborns. Ethiopia's Tetanus toxoid vaccination coverage is among the lowest in the world.

Objective: to assess Tetanus toxoid vaccination coverage among mothers who gave birth in the last one year before the date of the survey in Duguna Fango Wereda, Southern Ethiopia.

Method: A community based cross sectional study design was employed from April 9 to June 8, 2016. A multi-stage cluster sampling technique was applied to select study participants. A pre-tested questionnaire was carried out for data collection. After data entry and cleanup in Epi info version 3.5.4, analysis was done using SPSS version 20. Variables with p value < 0.25 were taken as candidates for multivariate analysis. Variables with p value < 0.05 were considered as having statistically significant association. Logistic regressions were carried out to test the association between the predictors and the outcome variable.

Result: Coverage of second tetanus toxoid vaccination of the mothers was 69.3%. About 9.7 % of the mothers completed their vaccination schedule. However, 10% of the mothers have missed the opportunity of vaccination. Attaining formal education of mothers AOR=1.3 (C.I: 1.06, 3.26), better monthly income AOR=1.43(C.I= 1.26, 4.05), ANC visit before 16 months AOR=1.8(1.66, 3.94), knowledge TT vaccination can prevent tetanus AOR=5.78(2.6, 12.12) were significant determinant factors for higher vaccination coverage.

Conclusion: this study showed majority of mothers have not attained the vaccination coverage of WHO target. Moreover, health facilities are missing to vaccinate mothers during ANC follow up. Based on these findings, it is important to offer vaccination to pregnant mothers through strengthening integration of TT vaccination with other maternal health services, health education and behaviour change communication.

IODINE DEFICIENCY AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS AMONG 6-12 YEARS CHILDREN IN AREKA TOWN, SNNPR, ETHIOPIA

BY: WUBNESH TIZAZU

ADVISORS ESKINDER WOLKA (MPH, PHD CANDIDATE)

CHALA WEGI (MPH)

ABSTRACT

Background: *Iodine deficiency is a major worldwide problem particularly for young children. It is a threat to the social and economic development of many developing countries including Ethiopia. Therefore, the aim of this study is to assess iodine deficiency and associated factors among children aged 6-12 years, Areka town, Southern Ethiopia*

Objective: *To assess the prevalence of iodine deficiency and associated factors among children aged 6-12 years in Areka town, Southern Ethiopia, 2017*

Methods: *A community based cross-sectional study was conducted in Areka town. Simple random sampling technique was used to select 415 children. Information on socio-demographic data and dietary habits were collected using face-to-face interview by using structured questionnaire. A total of 415 Children were examined for goiter, salt samples from households were tested and Spot urine samples (5 ml) were taken from children to measure urinary iodine level. Data was entered and cleaned in Epi-Data version 3.1, and exported to SPSS version 20 for analysis. Binary logistic regressions were done and odds ratios with 95% confidence intervals were calculated to identify relationship between independent and outcome variables.*

Results: *Total of 400 children aged 6-12 years participate in study. The overall prevalence of iodine deficiency and goiter among children was 51.0% and 34.3% respectively. The median urinary iodine level was 96µg/l. According to the multivariate logistic regression analysis; being female children with [AOR = 2.01; 95 % CI: (1.16, 3.46), household monthly income < 500ETB (AOR= 4.67, 95% CI: 2.40, 9.06), Children those father unable to read and write with [AOR = 5.25; 95 % CI: (1.09, 25.31), Children eating cabbage 3-6x per week [AOR = 4.65; 95 % CI: (1.83, 11.82) and availability of not adequately iodized salt (AOR=2.62, 95% CI: 1.33, 5.16) were associated factors to develop iodine deficiency.*

Conclusion: *The study revealed that the prevalence of iodine deficiency was found to be high among school age children in Areka Town, this indicating public health problem in the study area. Therefore, health systems needs to strengths by house-to-house visits mass media in order to improve availability of adequately iodized salt for the prevention Iodine Deficiency Disorders are recommended.*

Keywords: *iodine deficiency, prevalence, associated factors, Areka, Ethiopia*

UNDERNUTRITION AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS AMONG SCHOOL AGE CHILDREN IN KINDO DIDAYE WOREDA, SNNPR, ETHIOPIA

BY: YASIN YANA

ADVISORS: ENDALE AMARE (PhD)

THILAGAVATHI THANGAVEL (PhD)

ABSTRACT

Background: *Undernutrition among school age children is becoming a major public health concern as it is the active growing phase of childhood. Children at this stage in life need more emphasis and care for proper physical and psychosocial development. This research examines nutritional status of school age children in order to suggest appropriate intervention strategies to mitigate undernutrition in the study area.*

Objective: *To determine the prevalence of undernutrition and associated factors among school age children in Kindo Didaye Woreda, Southern Ethiopia, 2017.*

Methods: *A Community based cross sectional study was conducted among school age children (7-14 years old) at Kindo Didaye Woreda from January to February, 2017. Multi stage sampling technique was used to select 644 school age children. Information on different variables was collected using pre tested questionnaire. Measurements on weight and height were made using standardized weighing scales and measuring boards, respectively. Then data was entered using Epidata software version 3.1 and was analyzed using SPSS version 20. Descriptive statistics, bivariate and multivariate logistic regression analysis were done and the statistical significance was declared at p-value <0.05.*

Result: *Among the school age children the prevalence of stunting was 29.7% [95% CI; 26.3%, 33.5%], and thinness was 16.3% [95% CI; 14.5%, 20.3%]. Secondary and above education status of mother [AOR=0.18; 95%CI (0.07, 0.44)], child age greater than ten (AOR = 2.52, 95% CI = 1.64, 3.70), meal frequency less than three per day (AOR=6.22, 95% CI= 3.80,9.50) were associated with stunting where as family size greater than six (AOR=1.99; 95%CI, 1.241, 3.432) and latrine availability (AOR=2.85; 95% CI, 1.311, 4.92) were significantly associated with thinness of school age children.*

Conclusion and recommendation: *The current study showed undernutrition was health problem among school age children in the study area and the prevalence was high comparable with other related studies conducted in Ethiopia among school age children. Therefore, increasing women's educational status, and improving latrine coverage and its usage by the Woreda government and other stakeholders and planning family size and also give emphasis when child age increase amount of meals per day should increase to optimize nutritional requirement by community is recommended.*

Key-words: *Stunting, thinness, school age, Kindo Didaye.*

4. College of Natural and Computational Science

Applied Microbiology

**ISOLATION AND ANTIMICROBIAL SUSCEPTIBILITY PATTERN OF
ESCHERICHIA COLI FROM RECTAL SWABS OF RODENTS TRAPPED
FROM HOUSEHOLD COMPOUNDS IN WOLAITA ZONE, SNNPR,
ETHIOPIA**

BY: ASFAW TORA

MAJOR ADVISOR: MR. YISHAK ABRAHAM (ASST. PROF.)

CO-ADVISOR: MR. ZEWDNEH TOMASS (ASST. PROF.)

ABSTRACT

This study was carried out to isolate Escherichia coli and test its antimicrobial susceptibility pattern from rectal swabs of rodents obtained from two local areas in Wolaita Zone, Southern Ethiopia. A total of 77 rodents were trapped and standard methods were used to isolate E. coli from all the rodent species comprising Stenocephalemys albipes 24(31.2%), Mus mohamet 18(23.4%), Arvicanthis spp 15(19.5%), Mastomys erythroleucus 12(15%), Gerbriliscus species 4(5.2%), Crocidura oliveri 3 (3%) and Acomys wilsoni 1(1.3%). Rectal swabs collected from the synanthropic rodents were cultured for E.coli by using Standard methods isolation and biochemical characterization. All the 77 (100%) rectal swabs were positive for E. coli. Disc diffusion method was used to determine the antimicrobial susceptibility pattern of the E. coli against twelve antimicrobial agents: Amoxicillin, Chloramphenicol, Ciprofloxacin, Nalidixic acid, Ampicillin, Gentamicin, Nitrofuratoin, Ceftazidime, Cloxacillin, Ceftriaxone, Tetracycline, and Amoxicillin-clavunic acid. The antibiogram revealed that 31.38% of the E. coli isolates were resistant to all drugs tested except Ciprofloxacin, Gentamicin and Chloramphenicol. Complete resistance to amoxicillin and Amoxicillin-clavunic acid was observed in the E. coli isolates. In conclusion, this study demonstrated that rodents in the household compounds may have been exposed to materials containing antimicrobial residues and that rodents carry antimicrobial resistant bacterial organisms which can pose a public health hazard. The need to introduce and sustain rodent control programme is implicated. Special emphasis also needed to be given for the rational use of drugs to avoid problems of resistance of bacterial pathogens.

Keywords: Escherichia coli, antibiotic susceptibility pattern, rodents.

**PREVALENCE OF FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA, PARTICULARLY
Escherichia coli AND ITS ANTIMICROBIAL SUSCEPTIBILITY PATTERN
IN THE DRINKING WATER OF WOLAITA SODO TOWN, SNNPR,
ETHIOPIA**

BY: RISTU LEMMA

ADVISOR: MR. YISEHAK ABRAHAM (ASSISTANT PROFESSOR)

ABSTRACT

*This study was conducted at Wolaita Sodo town to determine the prevalence of faecal coliform bacteria, particularly *Escherichia coli* and its antimicrobial susceptibility pattern. Some selected physicochemical parameters such as temperature; PH and turbidity of drinking water of the town were measured at sites of sample collection and studied due to their contribution for the prevalence of the selected isolate. A total of 78 samples were collected from the source, reservoir and pipe water. The household connections were randomly selected from three “Kifleketemas”. Laboratory analysis was conducted using the culture media, membrane lauryl sulphate broth for fecal coliforms and MacConkey agar for *E. coli* isolation. The antimicrobial susceptibility test was conducted by using Kirby Bauer disc diffusion method to twelve commonly used antibiotics in the study area. In this investigation, the overall prevalence of *E. coli* was 14.1% (n=11). The mean values of water temperature, pH and turbidity were 24.2°C, 6.37 and 1.29NTU respectively. The isolates of *E. coli* were 100% resistant to Amoxicillin-clavulanic acid, Amoxicillin, and Cloxacillin. However, all the *E. coli* isolates were 100% sensitive to Ceftazidime, Chloramphenicol, Ciprofloxacin, Gentamycin, and Streptomycin. In conclusion, the prevalence of *E. coli* indicates that there was a recent contamination of water from the fecal matter, and its antimicrobial resistance reveals that peoples and domestic animals might have indiscriminate use of the drugs without prescription. Hence, it needs an improvement on sanitation and hygienic practices, maintenance of the borehole, effective treatment of water used for drinking, protection of the springs and educating people and creating awareness by concerned bodies.*

Keywords: antimicrobial resistance, drinking water, *Escherichia coli*, fecal coliform

**ISOLATION, IDENTIFICATION AND ANTIMICROBIAL
SUSCEPTIBILITY PATTERN OF STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS FROM
RAW AND FERMENTED COW MILK IN SELECTED RURAL AREAS OF
WOLAITA ZONE, SNNPR, ETHIOPIA**

BY: HAILEMARIAM HOGAGO TEKA

**MAJOR ADVISOR: PROFESSOR K. MOORTHY
CO-ADVISORS MR. YISHAK ABRAHAM (ASSIST. PROF.)**

ABSTRACT

Background: *Staphylococcus aureus* is one of the most significant problems associated with high milk production loss in Ethiopia. *S. aureus* is still a major cause of cow mastitis. It has been known as a significant public health problem since infected animals with multi-drug resistance might serve as a potential source of human infection.

Objective: This study was carried out with the aim to determine the prevalence of *S. aureus* in raw and fermented cow milk and determine its sensitivity pattern

Methodology: A total of 160 samples were collected and examined for the presence of *S. aureus* and for its sensitivity drug pattern. Bacterial isolation and identification was made by culturing on Blood and Manitol salt agar and by doing biochemical tests such as catalase, coagulase and mannitol fermentation using standard bacteriological methods. Sensitivity pattern was performed using disk diffusion test.

Result: A total of 128 (80%) *S. aureus* isolates were isolated from 160 cow milk. The prevalence of *S. aureus* in raw and fermented milk at cow levels was found to be 76 (47.5%) and 52 (32.5%), respectively. Drug sensitivity test revealed *Staphylococcus aureus* with 53.9% resistance, 40.36% sensitivity 5.59% intermediate and 57.72% MDR from the total bacteria isolated. From The associated risk factors, previous mastitis treatment and stall floor were significantly ($P < 0.05$) associated with the prevalence of *Staphylococcus aureus* in collected milk samples.

Conclusion and Recommendations: The results of this study indicated that *Staphylococcus aureus* may present a potential public health risk by spreading multi-drug resistance isolates among animals and humans. *Staphylococcus aureus* control strategy (awareness program) should be designed and promoted in the study area and risk factors minimizing mechanism should be implemented.

Keywords: Antimicrobial susceptibility test, Fermented milk, Raw milk, Multi drug resistance, Risk factors, *Staphylococcus aureus*

ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIALLY PATHOGENIC BACTERIAL CONTAMINANTS AND TEST ANTIMICROBIAL SUSCEPTIBILITY IN PATIENT SERVICE LABORATORIES IN WOLAITA SODO TEACHING REFERRAL AND CHRISTIAN HOSPITALS, WOLAITA SODO TOWN, SNNPR ETHIOPIA

BY: ALEMAYEHU ANANA NEGARO

ADVISOR: MR. YISHAK ABRAHAM (ASSIST. PROF.)

ABSTRACT

Contamination of the patient service laboratories is a major cause of nosocomial infections. Bacterial pathogens isolated from hospital environments are also known to develop resistance to multiple antimicrobial agents. The presence of bacteria is common on inanimate surfaces and equipment. The objective of this study was to isolate and identify potentially pathogenic bacterial contaminants in patient service laboratories in Wolaita Sodo teaching referral and Christian hospitals and test the antimicrobial susceptibility pattern of the isolates. A hospital based cross sectional study was conducted from December 2016 to April 2017 in Wolaita Sodo teaching referral and Christian hospitals, which are located in the Southern part of Ethiopia. The total of 422 specimens of surfaces swabs and air samples were collected using sterile cotton tipped swabs moistened with normal saline and open plate technique respectively. The study was also supplemented by observation and information gathered from HCWs in the hospitals. Susceptibility testing was performed on isolates based on the agar disc diffusion technique developed by Kirby Baur. Infection prevention from potentially pathogenic bacteria contaminants, in patient service laboratories, practices such as proper practice of waste disposal or waste management, hand hygiene, use of personal protective equipment such as eye wear, head cover, foot cover, glove and gown, environmental cleaning, sterilization and reprocessing of reusable instruments and devices were focused for observational assessment. In general, Gram negative rods isolated from different sample sources were highly resistant to most of the antibiotics tested. The most predominant isolate gram positive bacteria were Staphylococcus aureus. S. aureus the gram positive cocci demonstrated high level of resistance to nalidixic acid and cephalotin each 68(88.3%). None of the S. aureus strains were resistance to vancomycin. Gram positive bacteria in the genus staphylococci were found contaminating most dry surfaces. Whereas, gram negative rods especially in the family of Enterobacteriaceae were most frequently isolated on moisten objects such as sink. Coagulase positive Staphylococci, particularly S. aureus 77(68.75%) were the most frequently isolated from all the samples collected from the patient service laboratories. This study is expected to provide important information to better understand the importance of personal hygiene. Thus the result of this study will contribute to patients' health by making awareness about the bad effects of poor personal hygiene and reduce the risk associated with poor hygiene practices.

Keywords: Biosafety, Contaminants, Infection, Nosocomial, Pathogens

BACTERIOLOGICAL QUALITY PROFILE AND ASSOCIATED HANDLING PRACTICES OF FRESH FRUIT JUICES IN WOLAITA SODO TOWN, SNNPR, ETHIOPIA

HIZKIEL HONJA ANEBO
MAJOR ADVISOR: PROFESSOR K. MOORTHY
CO-ADVISOR: MR. YISHAK ABRAHAM (ASSISTANT PROFESSOR)

ABSTRACT

Background: *Fresh fruit juices are essential components of human diet, and there is a considerable evidence of health and nutritional benefits associated with their consumption. They are highly perishable, and affected by different bacterial contaminates from raw materials, equipment and food handlers from production up to consumption, resulting in food-borne illness.*

Objective: *The aim of the study was to assess bacteriological quality of locally prepared fresh fruit juices and to determine hygiene conditions of the juices.*

Method: *A cross sectional study was conducted from November 2016 to April 2017 in Wolaita Sodo town. A total of 365 fresh fruit juice samples were collected from 10 cafeteria and 2 road side stalls. The samples were appropriately diluted and inoculated on appropriate media to determine the total viable count, total coliform count and total staphylococcal count. Isolated bacterial strains were identified as per the standard procedure. Finally all the pathogenic isolates were tested for their susceptibility patterns by Kirby-Bauer disc diffusion method on Mueller-Hinton Agar medium.*

Results: *A total of 141 (38.6%) bacterial isolates were isolated from 365 juice samples. Among the isolated 10 different genera, E.coli, Salmonella spp., Shigella spp. and S. aureus were predominant ones. Antimicrobial susceptibility test revealed 60% E.coli, 80% Shigella spp, 50% Salmonella spp and 68.2% S. aureus were sensitive for tetracycline.*

Conclusion and recommendations: *The occurrence of potentially pathogenic bacteria had contaminated fruits and fresh fruit juices might be 1) while harvesting the fruits 2) while transportation of fruits from field to juice shops or open market 3) unhygienic handling process while making fresh juices and 4) may be due to contaminated water or equipments or vessels. The study recommends that regulatory activities such as, regular supervision and training about harvesting fruit, safe processing, handling practices of fruit juices hygiene of venders should be strengthened to ensure basic food sanitation practices to improve the quality of fresh fruit juices. The responsibility to safeguard fruits and fruit juices from contamination should be shared by everyone involved from the grower to the consumer.*

Keywords: *Fresh fruit juices, contamination, bacterial quality, antimicrobial susceptibility.*

**PREVALENCE OF LISTERIA MONOCYTOGENES IN RETAIL MEAT
(FROZEN) AND DAIRY PRODUCTS IN WOLAITA SODO TOWN,
SNNPR, ETHIOPIA**

BY: TIZAZU LUKAS

**MAJOR ADVISOR: PROFESSOR K. MOORTHY
CO-ADVISOR YISHAK ABRAHAM (ASSISTANT PROFESSOR)**

ABSTRACT

Listeria monocytogenes is a ubiquitous food borne pathogen that is known to cause the disease listeriosis in humans and animals. The disease is acquired through food and environmental contamination as well as zoonoses. In the world, this disease is becoming an emerging bacterial disease, with low incidence but high fatality rate. The objective of this study was to determine the prevalence of *Listeria monocytogenes* and antibiotic susceptibility patterns of *L. monocytogenes* isolated from raw meat milk and milk products (curdled-milk and cheese). A total of 384 samples were collected from Wolaita Sodo town according to standard procedures using *Listeria* enrichment broth, Modified Fraser broth, Polymyxin Acriflavine Lithium Chloride Ceftazidime Aesculine Mannitol (PALCAM) and Oxford Agar (OXA) media. Confirmatory tests were carried out using hydrogen peroxide, rhamnose, xylose, mannitol, blood agar and Christie, Atkins, Munch and Peterson (CAMP) tests. From a total of 384 samples 96 raw meat 96 milk 96 cheese and 96 yogurt samples tested, 16 (4%) were positive for *Listeria monocytogenes*. Out of these the prevalence rate of *L. monocytogenes* was found to be 5 (5%), 4 (4%), 4 (4%) and 3 (3%) of meat, milk, cheese and yogurt samples, respectively, were positive for *L. monocytogenes* in the selected study site. The antibiotic sensitivity profile of *L. monocytogenes* for 10 antibiotic drugs was also assessed using the standard disk diffusion method. Of the total isolates tested, were found to be resistant to cloxacillin and nalidixic acid, while it is susceptible to vancomycin, gentamicin and amoxicillin. But were intermediate to ciprofloxacin, tetracycline, co-trimoxazole, amoxycylave and ceplatine. This study confirms *L. monocytogenes* as a contaminant of meat and milk products, therefore, proper hygienic measures should be taken in conception and processing of meat and milk.

Keywords: *Listeria monocytogenes*, milk and meat products, prevalence, contamination, Antimicrobial susceptibility test

THE EFFECT OF SOCIO DEMOGRAPHIC, 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, SNNPR, ETHIOPIA
BY: KIYAYE TADELE
ADVISOR: PROFESSOR K.MOORTHY AND
CO-ADVISOR 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 sociodemographic 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

**ISOLATION, IDENTIFICATION AND ANTIMICROBIAL
SUSCEPTIBILITY PATTERN OF SALMONELLA SPP. FROM CHICKEN
EGGS IN WOLAITA SODO TOWN, SNNPR, ETHIOPIA**

**BY: SIMON GEBREMEDHIN TEKA
ADVISOR YISHAK ABRIHAM (ASST. PROF.)**

ABSTRACT

Salmonellosis is one of the major food-borne diseases in both developing and developed countries. Consuming raw or undercooked food especially of poultry exposes humans to it. The objective of this study was to isolate and identify Salmonella spp. from chicken table (cooked) and raw eggs in Wolaita Sodo town and test the antimicrobial susceptibility pattern of the isolates. A total of 200 eggs samples were collected, from which 100 were table (cooked) eggs collected from selected restaurants and 100 were raw eggs collected from open market. A sterile cotton swab was used for sampling the surface of eggs. The egg content sample were collected from the same shell eggs samples were used. Buffered peptone water and Rappaport Vassiliadis broth were used to enrich the samples. A total of thirty nine (19.5%) samples were positive for Salmonella spp. from which 15 (7.5%) were yield of commercial eggs shell, 13(6.5%) were that of eggs contents and 11(5.5%) were of table eggs. There was no significant difference ($p=0.000$) between the prevalence of Salmonella spp. in sample site and sample type. Twelve antibiotics commonly used in Wolaita Sodo University teaching referral hospital were selected and tested against the Salmonella spp. isolates. The isolates were sensitive to Gentamicin (82.05%), Cephalotin (79.49%), and Ciproflaxcline (71.79%) and resistant to Tetracyclin (46.15%). Therefore, to minimize the contamination by pathogen; they should be properly handled, transported, cooked and kept appropriately. In general, public health measures such as improving personal and food hygiene and health education are recommended.

Keywords: egg, Salmonella spp., Wolaita Sodo

ISOLATION, IDENTIFICATION AND ANTIMICROBIAL SUSCEPTIBILITY PATTERN OF *Staphylococcus aureus* FROM RAW AND FERMENTED COW MILK IN SELECTED RURAL AREAS OF WOLAITA ZONE, SNNPR, ETHIOPIA

BY: HAILEMARIAM HOGAGO TEKA

ADVISORS PROFESSOR K. MOORTHY
ASSIST. PROF. YISHAK ABRAHAM

ABSTRACT

Background: *Staphylococcus aureus* is one of the most significant problems associated with high milk production loss in Ethiopia. *S. aureus* is still a major cause of cow mastitis. It has been known as a significant public health problem since infected animals with multi-drug resistance might serve as a potential source of human infection.

Objective: This study was carried out with the aim to determine the prevalence of *S. aureus* in raw and fermented cow milk and determine its sensitivity pattern

Methodology: A total of 160 samples were collected and examined for the presence of *S. aureus* and for its sensitivity drug pattern. Bacterial isolation and identification was made by culturing on Blood and Manitol salt agar and by doing biochemical tests such as catalase, coagulase and mannitol fermentation using standard bacteriological methods. Sensitivity pattern was performed using disk diffusion test.

Result: A total of 128 (80%) *S. aureus* isolates were isolated from 160 cow milk. The prevalence of *S. aureus* in raw and fermented milk at cow levels was found to be 76 (47.5%) and 52 (32.5%), respectively.

Drug sensitivity test revealed *Staphylococcus aureus* with 53.9% resistance, 40.36% sensitivity 5.59% intermediate and 57.72% MDR from the total bacteria isolated.

From The associated risk factors, previous mastitis treatment and stall floor were significantly ($P < 0.05$) associated with the prevalence of *Staphylococcus aureus* in collected milk samples.

Conclusion and Recommendations: The results of this study indicated that *Staphylococcus aureus* may present a potential public health risk by spreading multi-drug resistance isolates among animals and humans. *Staphylococcus aureus* control strategy (awareness program) should be designed and promoted in the study area and risk factors minimizing mechanism should be implemented.

Keywords: Antimicrobial susceptibility test, Fermented milk, Raw milk, Multi drug resistance, Risk factors, *Staphylococcus aureus*

PREVALENCE OF FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA, PARTICULARLY ESCHERICHIA COLI AND ITS ANTIMICROBIAL SUSCEPTIBILITY PATTERN IN THE DRINKING WATER OF WOLAITA SODO TOWN, SNNPR, ETHIOPIA

**BY: RISTU LEMMA
ADVISOR: MR. YISEHAK ABRAHAM**

ABSTRACT

This study was conducted at Wolaita Sodo town to determine the prevalence of faecal coliform bacteria, particularly Escherichia coli and its antimicrobial susceptibility pattern. Some selected physicochemical parameters such as temperature, PH and turbidity of drinking water of the town were measured at sites of sample collection and studied due to their contribution for the prevalence of the selected isolate. A total of 78 samples were collected from the source, reservoir and pipe water. The household connections were randomly selected from three “Kifleketemas”. Laboratory analysis was conducted using the culture media, membrane lauryl sulphate broth for fecal coliforms and MacConkey agar for E.coli isolation. The antimicrobial susceptibility test was conducted by using Kirby Bauer disc diffusion method to twelve commonly used antibiotics in the study area. In this investigation, the overall prevalence of E. coli was 14.1% (n=11). The mean values of water temperature, pH and turbidity were 24.2°C, 6.37 and 1.29NTU respectively. The isolates of E. coli were 100% resistant to Amoxicillin-clavulanic acid, Amoxicillin, and Cloxacillin. However, all the E. coli isolates were 100% sensitive to Ceftazidime, Chloramphenicol, Ciprofloxacin, Gentamycin, and Streptomycin. In conclusion, the prevalence of E. coli indicates that there was a recent contamination of water from the fecal matter, and its antimicrobial resistance reveals that peoples and domestic animals might have indiscriminate use of the drugs without prescription. Hence, it needs an improvement on sanitation and hygienic practices, maintenance of the borehole, effective treatment of water used for drinking, protection of the springs and educating people and creating awareness by concerned bodies.

Keywords: antimicrobial resistance, drinking water, Escherichia coli, fecal colifo

**ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIALLY PATHOGENIC BACTERIAL
CONTAMINANTS AND TEST ANTIMICROBIAL SUSCEPTABILITY
IN PATIENT SERVICE LABORATORIES IN WOLAITA SODO
TEACHING REFERRAL AND CHRISTIAN HOSPITALS, WOLAITA
SODO TOWN, SNNPR, ETHIOPIA**

**BY: ALEMAYEHU ANANA NEGARO
ADVISOR: YISHAK ABRAHAM (ASSIST.PROF.)**

ABSTRACT

Contamination of the patient service laboratories is a major cause of nosocomial infections. Bacterial pathogens isolated from hospital environments are also known to develop resistance to multiple antimicrobial agents. The presence of bacteria is common on inanimate surfaces and equipment. The objective of this study was to isolate and identify potentially pathogenic bacterial contaminants in patient service laboratories in Wolaita sodo teaching referral and Christian hospitals and test the antimicrobial susceptibility pattern of the isolates. A hospital based cross sectional study was conducted from December 2016 to April 2017 in Wolaita Sodo teaching referral and Christian hospitals, which are located in the Southern part of Ethiopia. The total of 422 specimens of surfaces swabs and air samples were collected using sterile cotton tipped swabs moistened with normal saline and open plate technique respectively. The study was also supplemented by observation and information gathered from HCWs in the hospitals. Susceptibility testing was performed on isolates based on the agar disc diffusion technique developed by Kirby Baur. Infection prevention from potentially pathogenic bacteria contaminants, in patient service laboratories, practices such as proper practice of waste disposal or waste management, hand hygiene, use of personal protective equipment such as eye wear, head cover, foot cover, glove and gown, environmental cleaning, sterilization and reprocessing of reusable instruments and devices were focused for observational assessment. In general, Gram negative rods isolated from different sample sources were highly resistant to most of the antibiotics tested. The most predominant isolate gram positive bacteria were Staphylococcus aureus. S. aureus the gram positive cocci demonstrated high level of resistance to nalidixic acid and cephalotin each 68(88.3%). None of the S. aureus strains were resistance to vancomycin. Gram positive bacteria in the genus staphylococci were found contaminating most dry surfaces. Whereas, gram negative rods especially in the family of Enterobacteriaceae were most frequently isolated on moisten objects such as sink. Coagulase positive Staphylococci, particularly S. aureus 77(68.75%) were the most frequently isolated from all the samples collected from the patient service laboratories. This study is expected to provide important information to better understand the importance of personal hygiene. Thus the result of this study will contribute to patients' health by making awareness about the bad effects of poor personal hygiene and reduce the risk associated with poor hygiene practices.

Keywords: Biosafety, Contaminants, Infection, Nosocomial, Pathogens

BACTERIOLOGICAL QUALITY PROFILE AND ASSOCIATED HANDLING PRACTICES OF FRESH FRUIT JUICES IN WOLAITA SODO TOWN, SNNPR, ETHIOPIA

BY: HIZKIEL HONJA ANEBO
ADVISORS: PROFESSOR K. MOORTHY
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR MR. YISHAK ABRAHAM

ABSTRACT

Background: *Fresh fruit juices are essential components of human diet, and there is a considerable evidence of health and nutritional benefits associated with their consumption. They are highly perishable, and affected by different bacterial contaminants from raw materials, equipments, and food handlers from production up to consumption, resulting in food-borne illness.*

Objective: *The aim of the study was to assess bacteriological quality of locally prepared fresh fruit juices and to determine hygiene conditions of the juices.*

Method: *A cross sectional study was conducted from November 2016 to April 2017 in Wolaita Sodo town. A total of 365 fresh fruit juice samples were collected from 10 cafeteria and 2 road side stalls. The samples were appropriately diluted and inoculated on appropriate media to determine the total viable count, total coliform count and total staphylococcal count. Isolated bacterial strains were identified as per the standard procedure. Finally all the pathogenic isolates were tested for their susceptibility patterns by Kirby-Bauer disc diffusion method on Mueller-Hinton Agar medium.*

Results: *A total of 141(38.6%) bacterial isolates were isolated from 365 juice samples. Among the isolated 10 different genera, E.coli, Salmonella spp., Shigella spp. and S. aureus were predominant ones.*

Antimicrobial susceptibility test revealed 60% E.coli, 80% Shigella spp, 50% Salmonella spp and 68.2% S. aureus were sensitive for tetracycline.

Conclusion and recommendations: *The occurrence of potentially pathogenic bacteria had contaminated fruits and fresh fruit juices might be 1) while harvesting the fruits 2) while transportation of fruits from field to juice shops or open market 3) unhygienic handling process while making fresh juices and 4) may be due to contaminated water or equipments or vessels. The study recommends that regulatory activities such as, regular supervision and training about harvesting fruit, safe processing, handling practices of fruit juices hygiene of vendors should be strengthened to ensure basic food sanitation practices to improve the quality of fresh fruit juices. The responsibility to safeguard fruits and fruit juices from contamination should be shared by everyone involved from the grower to the consumer.*

Keywords: Fresh fruit juices, contamination, bacterial quality, antimicrobial susceptibility.

**PREVALENCE OF *Listeria monocytogenes* IN RETAIL MEAT (FROZEN)
AND DAIRY PRODUCTS IN WOLAITA SODO TOWN, SNNPR,
ETHIOPIA**

Major advisor: **Professor K. Moorthy** and Co-advisor **Yishak Abraham (Assistant Professor)**

ABSTRACT

Listeria monocytogenes is a ubiquitous food borne pathogen that is known to cause the disease listeriosis in humans and animals. The disease is acquired through food and environmental contamination as well as zoonoses. In the world, this disease is becoming an emerging bacterial disease, with low incidence but high fatality rate. The objective of this study was to determine the prevalence of *Listeria monocytogenes* and antibiotic susceptibility patterns of *L. monocytogenes* isolated from raw meat milk and milk products (curdled-milk and cheese). A total of 384 samples were collected from Wolaita Sodo town according to standard procedures using *Listeria* enrichment broth, Modified Fraser broth, Polymyxin Acriflavine Lithium Chloride Ceftazidime Aesculine Mannitol (PALCAM) and Oxford Agar (OXA) media. Confirmatory tests were carried out using hydrogen peroxide, rhamnose, xylose, mannitol, blood agar and Christie, Atkins, Munch and Peterson (CAMP) tests. From a total of 384 samples 96 raw meat 96 milk 96 cheese and 96 yogurt samples tested, 16 (4%) were positive for *Listeria monocytogenes*. Out of these the prevalence rate of *L. monocytogenes* was found to be 5 (5%), 4 (4%), 4 (4%) and 3 (3%) of meat, milk, cheese and yogurt samples, respectively, were positive for *L. monocytogenes* in the selected study site. The antibiotic sensitivity profile of *L. monocytogenes* for 10 antibiotic drugs was also assessed using the standard disk diffusion method. Of the total isolates tested, were found to be resistant to cloxacillin and nalidixic acid, while it is susceptible to vancomycin, gentamicin and amoxicillin. But were intermediate to ciprofloxacin, tetracycline, cotrimoxazole, amoxycylave and ceplatine. This study confirms *L. monocytogenes* as a contaminant of meat and milk products, therefore, proper hygienic measures should be taken in conception and processing of meat and milk.

Keywords: *Listeria monocytogenes*, milk and meat products, Prevalence, contamination, Antimicrobial susceptibility test

**ISOLATION, IDENTIFICATION AND ANTIMICROBIAL
SUSCEPTIBILITY PATTERN OF *SALMONELLA* SPP. FROM
CHICKEN EGGS IN WOLAITA SODO TOWN, SNNPR, ETHIOPIA**

BY: SIMON GEBREMEDHIN TEKA, B.SC

ADVISOR: YISHAK ABRIHAM (ASST.PROF.)

ABSTRACT

Salmonellosis is one of the major food-borne diseases in both developing and developed countries. Consuming raw or undercooked food especially of poultry exposes humans to it. The objective of this study was to isolate and identify Salmonella spp. from chicken table (cooked) and raw eggs in Wolaita Sodo town and test the antimicrobial susceptibility pattern of the isolates. A total of 200 eggs samples were collected, from which 100 were table (cooked) eggs collected from selected restaurants and 100 were raw eggs collected from open market. A sterile cotton swab was used for sampling the surface of eggs. The egg content sample were collected from the same shell eggs samples were used. Buffered peptone water and Rappaport Vassiliadis broth were used to enrich the samples. A total of thirty nine (19.5%) samples were positive for Salmonella spp. from which 15 (7.5%) were yield of commercial eggs shell, 13(6.5%) were that of eggs contents and 11(5.5%) were of table eggs. There was no significant difference ($p=0.000$) between the prevalence of Salmonella spp. in sample site and sample type. Twelve antibiotics commonly used in Wolaita Sodo University teaching referral hospital were selected and tested against the Salmonella spp. isolates. The isolates were sensitive to Gentamicin (82.05%), Cephalotin (79.49%), and Ciproflaxcline (71.79%) and resistant to Tetracyclin (46.15%).Therefore, to minimize the contamination by pathogen; they should be properly handled, transported, cooked and kept appropriately. In general, public health measures such as improving personal and food hygiene and health education are recommended.

Keywords: egg, *Salmonella* spp., Wolaita Sodo

DETERMINATION OF *Staphylococcus aureus* ISOLATES AND THEIR ANTIMICROBIAL SUSCEPTIBILITY PATTERN FROM TOILET DOOR HANDLES OF HOSPITALS AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN SODO TOWN, SNNPR, ETHIOPIA

BY: MELESE TEFERA (B.SC)

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 β -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: MULUKEN ADMASSU (B.SC)

ADVISOR: YISHAK ABRAHAM (ASSIST. 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.*

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 from four food items were collected. One gram of the sample from each food item was added to 9 ml deionized water and mixed well by Vortex mixer, and serial dilution up to 10^{-6} was done. 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 growths on the remaining 7.96% (7/88) samples were non significant. Based on gram staining and biochemical tests, *E.coli*, *S.aureus*, *Salmonella spp.*, *Shigella spp.*, *Proteus spp.*, and *P.aeruginosa* were isolated and identified from the food samples.*

CONCLUSION: *This study confirmed considerable rate of contamination in road-side served foods by pathogens that are 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 important.*

KEYWORDS: Colony count, Microbiological quality, Food sample

**DETERMINING NASAL CARRIAGE RATE OF *Staphylococcus aureus*
AND TESTING ITS DRUG SUSCEPTIBILITY PATTERN AMONG
SCHOOL CHILDREN AND HOSPITAL PERSONNEL IN WOLAITA
SODO TOWN, SNNPR, ETHIOPIA**

BY: SOCIAL AYELE (B.SC)

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*

Zoology

**PREVALENCE OF GIARDIA AND CRYPTOSPORIDIUM SPECIES
INFECTION AMONG CHILDREN AND CALVES IN HUMBO
DISTRICT, WOLAITA ZONE, SNNPR, ETHIOPIA**

BY: MEKDIM DAGNE

ADVISOR: BEREKET ALEMAYEHU (ASSISTANT PROFESSOR)

ABSTRACT

Contact with animals and their manure is a known risk factor for cryptosporidiosis and giardiasis. The frequency, duration, and extent of contact depend upon the type of husbandry system. The present study was conducted in Wolaita Zone Humbo District to assess the prevalence of Giardia and Cryptosporidium species in children and calves from January to March 2017. A cross sectional study was employed to collect fecal samples from 384 calves and 384 children. Fresh fecal specimen was collected from each calf and child in sterilized stool container. From the calves, specimens were taken directly from the rectum immediately after defecation using disposable gloves. All fecal samples were preserved by 10% formalin and transported to Wolaita Sodo University Teaching and Referral Hospital Laboratory. Fecal samples were microscopically examined for cysts of Giardia using stool concentration technique, and oocysts of Cryptosporidium using Modified Ziehl-Neelsen staining technique. Statistical analysis was performed using SPSS software version 20. Chi square test was used to verify possible association between Giardia and Cryptosporidium infections, and exposure to different factors. Out of 384 children examined, 92 (23.9%) and 29 (7.6%) were found positive for Giardia and Cryptosporidium infections, respectively. From the total 384 calves examined, 40 (10.4%) were positive for Giardia and 39 (10.2%) were positive for Cryptosporidium infections. Differences in prevalence of giardiasis and cryptosporidiosis among children were not statistically significant between males and females. The difference in prevalence of giardiasis among children was statistically significant between the age groups ($P= 0.021$). Infection by Giardia spp among children was significantly associated with contact behaviors of children to cattle and their manure. Further study is needed to determine the molecular epidemiology of Giardia and Cryptosporidium infection in the study area.

Keywords: Cryptosporidium; Giardia; Zoonoses; Humbo; Wolaita Zone

**HUMAN-ANUBIS BABOON (*PAPIO ANUBIS*) CONFLICT IN MAZE
NATIONAL PARK, SNNPR, ETHIOPIA**

BY:TAMRAT GATARO GADANA

ADVISOR: WONDIMAGEGNEHU TEKALIGN (PH.D)

ABSTRACT

The purpose of the study was to assess the Human-Anubis baboon conflict in Maze National Park, southern Ethiopia. Data was collected during October, 2016 up to April, 2017 by means of face-to-face questionnaire interview. Data was analyzed using descriptive statistics and responses were compared using various statistical methods such as Correlation, Chi-square test and one-way ANOVA. Logistic regression model was used to analyze the attitude of respondents towards Anubis baboon and to determine the factors that cause crop loss. The analysis indicated that 65.2% of the respondents had negative attitude towards Anubis baboon. There was significant negative correlation ($r = -0.739$, $P < 0.05$) between crops damaged and attitude towards Anubis baboon. There was also significant difference between attitude towards Anubis baboon and villages ($F=47.543$, $P < 0.05$). About 35.7% of the respondents responded serious loss of maize. Farmers utilized various methods to protect their farms. 60.8% of respondents reported direct watching or guarding was the effective method to prevent crop loss. 42.2% of respondents expect the government to displace the Anubis baboon from an area of farm land to other area. There was positive correlation ($r = 0.203$, $P < 0.05$) between farmers expectation and public attitude. In general, there was strong conflict between Anubis baboon and the surrounding people in some parts of the study area. Therefore, to minimize the existing problems, local residents and the Park authorities should work together to identify alternative crops that might not attract Anubis baboon.

Keywords: Anubis baboon, Attitude, Conflict, Crop damage, Maze National Park

**POPULATION STATUS OF SWAYNE’S HARTEBEEST (*Alcelaphus
Buselaphus Swaynei* Pallas, 1766) AND MAJOR THREATS IN MAZE
NATIONAL PARK, SNNPR, ETHIOPIA**

BY: DEMEKE BAZA

ADVISOR: ABERAHAM MEGAZE (PHD)

ABSTRACT

*The study carried on population status of Swayne’s hartebeest and major threats in Maze National Park. Swayne’s hartebeest (*Alcelaphus buselaphus swaynei* Pallas, 1766) is an endangered endemic antelope found in Ethiopia. An ecological investigation on the population status, structure and habitat association of the Swayne's hartebeest and threats in Maze National Park, Ethiopia was carried out during 2016–2017. The study area was stratified into four habitat types, such as, grasslands, woodlands, montane forests and Riverine habitat. Total counts were carried out in an area of 202 km². The estimated Swayne's hartebeest population was 965 individuals, with the mean population density of 4.78/ km². Males comprised 46.76%, while females 49.14% and 4.1% were unidentified sex (M: F=1.00: 1.10). Age structure was dominated by adults, which constituted 69.94% of the total population. Sub adults comprised 18.18%, young 11.88%. The population trend indicates the significant increase in the number of Swayne’s hartebeest population. Larger herds of up to 29 individuals were observed during the wet season and smaller herds of a minimum of two or less individuals were seen during the dry season. Swayne's hartebeest were observed more in the grassland with scattered tree habitat during the wet and 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. Swayne's hartebeest 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 47.01% time spent feeding. The main threat of the Swayne's hartebeest in the study area was poaching, wildfire, livestock grazing, illegal farming and expanding human settlements. Proper conservation measures incorporating all stakeholders have to be implemented to solve the problems and safeguard the Swayne's hartebeest in the Park.*

Keywords: Attitudes, natural resource use, Swayne’s hartebeest, threats

HUMAN-WILDLIFE CONFLICT IN HUMBO COMMUNITY MANAGED FOREST AREA, HUMBO DISTRICT, SNNPR ETHIOPIA

BY: SAMUEL OYDA

MAJOR ADVISOR: WONDIMAGEGNEHU TEKALIGN (PHD)

CO-ADVISOR: ABERAHM MEGAZE (PHD)

ABSTRACT

*Human–wildlife conflict is widely known situation where people and wildlife share common resource. The study was conducted during October 2016-April 2017. The aim of this research was to examine the human–wildlife conflict in Humbo Community Managed Forest area. Simple random sampling technique was used to select villages and respondents from the three adjacent kebeles’ of the study area. Data was collected through questionnaire, focus group discussion and direct field observation. The collected data incorporated the socio-demographic information of the respondents, the types, causes and impacts of human–wildlife conflict; the local community issues and the responsible wild animals for the crop damages and livestock depredation, and the attitudes of the local community towards wild animals and mitigation measures for the losses. Majority of the respondents (76.3 %) identified that crop damage was the most common type of human–wildlife conflict in the study area by which the local community was seriously suffered, that ultimately may lead to food insecurity. The major animals that are responsible in crop damage were anubis baboon (*Papio anubis*), warthog (*Phacochoerus aethiopicus*), bush pig (*Potamochoerus larvatus*), vervet monkey (*Cercopithecus aethiops*) and porcupine (*Hystrix cristata*), respectively. Respondents identified the problematic wild animals in the predation of livestock include Leopard (*Panthera pardus*), Jackal (*Canis adustus*), hyena (*Crocuta crocuta*), Serval (*Leptailurus serval*) and Anubis baboon (*Papio anubis*). The tendency of human attack by wild animals was mainly not common. The result of this study suggested that majority of the local farmers who were living in the nearby villages affected by human–wildlife conflict such as crop damage and livestock depredation which might lead to develop negative impacts up on the conservation of forest. So, to alleviate the existing problem sustainably, very urgent conservation management measures are needed by the collaboration of all concerned stakeholders.*

Keywords: Community, Conservation, Forest, Human–Wildlife Conflict, Mitigation Measures

THE PREVALENCE OF OVINE FASCIOSIS AND ASSOCIATED RISK FACTORS IN SHASHOGO DISTRICT OF HADIYA ZONE, SNNPR, ETHIOPIA

BY: TILAHUN TALORE

MAJOR ADVISOR: MR. BEREKET ALEMAYEHU (ASSISTANT PROFESSOR)

CO-ADVISOR: DR. EYOB ESHETU (ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR)

ABSTRACT

*Livestock is the back bone of agricultural sector in terms of its economic benefits and food source all over the world. Ethiopia has the largest livestock inventories in Africa, with livestock ownership currently contributing to the livelihoods of an estimated 80% of the rural population. Within this sector ovine production contributes for human consumption and income sources. The aim of this study was to determine the prevalence of ovine fasciolosis and its associated risk factors in the study area. As to the design of the study, a cross sectional study was carried out from January to May, 2017. A total of 422 ovine were selected randomly and fecal sample were collected directly from the rectum of all ovine. After performing a fecal sedimentation technique, an overall prevalence of fasciolosis due to *F. hepatica* and *F. gigantica* was found to be 46.9%. Among the three age categories of ovine, the prevalence of fasciolosis was highest in age >2 years and lowest in age <1 year respectively. The prevalence of ovine fasciolosis was significantly affected by age and body conditions of the ovine ($p < 0.05$). However, there was no statistical difference observed in prevalence of fasciolosis over sex and physiological conditions of the ovine ($p > 0.05$). This study found a high prevalence of ovine fasciolosis in the study area. Therefore, the role of host factors such as sex, age, body condition and physiological condition, and conducive environment for the development of intermediate host snails should be clearly recognized by all stakeholders in order to understand the effects on the disease occurrences as well as in control and prevention of ovine fasciolosis.*

Keywords: Coprological examination, Ovine fasciolosis, Ovine, Risk factors.

PREVALENCE OF *GIARDIA* AND *Cryptosporidium* Species INFECTION AMONG CHILDREN AND CALVES IN HUMBO DISTRICT, WOLAITA ZONE, SNNPR, ETHIOPIA

BY: MEKDIM DAGNE

MAJOR ADVISOR: BEREKET ALEMAYEHU (ASSISTANT PROFESSOR)

ABSTRACT

Contact with animals and their manure is a known risk factor for cryptosporidiosis and giardiasis. The frequency, duration, and extent of contact depend upon the type of husbandry system. The present study was conducted in Wolaita Zone Humbo District to assess the prevalence of Giardia and Cryptosporidium species in children and calves from January to March 2017. A cross sectional study was employed to collect fecal samples from 384 calves and 384 children. Fresh fecal specimen was collected from each calf and child in sterilized stool container. From the calves, specimens were taken directly from the rectum immediately after defecation using disposable gloves. All fecal samples were preserved by 10% formalin and transported to Wolaita Sodo University Teaching and Referral Hospital Laboratory. Fecal samples were microscopically examined for cysts of Giardia using stool concentration technique, and oocysts of Cryptosporidium using Modified Ziehl-Neelsen staining technique. Statistical analysis was performed using SPSS software version 20. Chi square test was used to verify possible association between Giardia and Cryptosporidium infections, and exposure to different factors. Out of 384 children examined, 92 (23.9%) and 29 (7.6%) were found positive for Giardia and Cryptosporidium infections, respectively. From the total 384 calves examined, 40 (10.4%) were positive for Giardia and 39 (10.2%) were positive for Cryptosporidium infections. Differences in prevalence of giardiasis and cryptosporidiosis among children were not statistically significant between males and females. The difference in prevalence of giardiasis among children was statistically significant between the age groups ($P= 0.021$). Infection by Giardia spp among children was significantly associated with contact behaviors of children to cattle and their manure. Further study is needed to determine the molecular epidemiology of Giardia and Cryptosporidium infection in the study area. Keywords: - Cryptosporidium; Giardia; Zoonoses; Humbo; Wolaita Zone

HUMAN-ANUBIS BABOON (*Papio anubis*) CONFLICT IN MAZE NATIONAL PARK, SNNPR, ETHIOPIA

BY: TAMRAT GATARO GADANA

ADVISOR: WONDIMAGEGNEHU TEKALIGN (PH.D)

ABSTRACT

The purpose of the study was to assess the Human-Anubis baboon conflict in Maze National Park, southern Ethiopia. Data was collected during October, 2016 up to April, 2017 by means of face-to-face questionnaire interview. Data was analyzed using descriptive statistics and responses were compared using various statistical methods such as Correlation, Chi-square test and one-way ANOVA. Logistic regression model was used to analyze the attitude of respondents towards Anubis baboon and to determine the factors that cause crop loss. The analysis indicated that 65.2% of the respondents had negative attitude towards Anubis baboon. There was significant negative correlation ($r = -0.739$, $P < 0.05$) between crops damaged and attitude towards Anubis baboon. There was also significant difference between attitude towards Anubis baboon and villages ($F=47.543$, $P < 0.05$). About 35.7% of the respondents responded serious loss of maize. Farmers utilized various methods to protect their farms. 60.8% of respondents reported direct watching or guarding was the effective method to prevent crop loss. 42.2% of respondents expect the government to displace the Anubis baboon from an area of farm land to other area. There was positive correlation ($r = 0.203$, $P < 0.05$) between farmers expectation and public attitude. In general, there was strong conflict between Anubis baboon and the surrounding people in some parts of the study area. Therefore, to minimize the existing problems, local residents and the Park authorities should work together to identify alternative crops that might not attract Anubis baboon.

Keywords: *Anubis baboon, Attitude, Conflict, Crop damage, Maze National Park*

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Swaynei Pallas, 1766) AND MAJOR THREATS IN MAZE NATIONAL
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BY: DEMEKE BAZA
ADVISOR: ABERAHAM MEGAZE (PhD)

ABSTRACT

*The study carried on population status of Swayne's hartebeest and major threats in Maze National Park. Swayne's hartebeest (*Alcelaphus buselaphus swaynei* Pallas, 1766) is an endangered endemic antelope found in Ethiopia. An ecological investigation on the population status, structure and habitat association of the Swayne's hartebeest and threats in Maze National Park, Ethiopia was carried out during 2016–2017. The study area was stratified into four habitat types, such as, grasslands, woodlands, montane forests and Riverine habitat. Total counts were carried out in an area of 202 km². The estimated Swayne's hartebeest population was 965 individuals, with the mean population density of 4.78/ km². Males comprised 46.76%, while females 49.14% and 4.1% were unidentified sex (M: F=1.00: 1.10). Age structure was dominated by adults, which constituted 69.94% of the total population. Sub adults comprised 18.18%, young 11.88%. The population trend indicates the significant increase in the number of Swayne's hartebeest population. Larger herds of up to 29 individuals were observed during the wet season and smaller herds of a minimum of two or less individuals were seen during the dry season. Swayne's hartebeest were observed more in the grassland with scattered tree habitat during the wet and 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. Swayne's hartebeest 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 47.01% time spent feeding. The main threat of the Swayne's hartebeest in the study area was poaching, wildfire, livestock grazing, illegal farming and expanding human settlements. Proper conservation measures incorporating all stakeholders have to be implemented to solve the problems and safeguard the Swayne's hartebeest in the Park.*

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BY: SAMUEL OYDA

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BY: TILAHUN TALORE

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Keywords: Coprological examination, Ovine fasciolosis, Ovine, Risk factors.

Football Coaching

**TRAINING AND CONTRIBUTION OF YOUTH FOOTBALL PROJECTS TO
PRODUCE NEW SUCCESSOR PLAYERS IN WOLAITA DICHA SPORT CLUB,
SNNPR, ETHIOPIA**

BY: CHERNET DAWIT EKASO

ADVISOR: DR. MILKIYA BASSA

ABSTRACT

The major objective of this study was to evaluate the training and contribution of youth football projects to generate new successor players in the case of Wolaita Dicha sport clubs. To do so, samples of 53 individuals were selected from the existing 133 population of the study in which 45 football players, seven (7) coaches and one (1) individual from top administrative bodies were included. Simple random sampling method was employed by the researcher to select the players from three divisions that means under fifteen, under seventeen and under twenty age levels. Whereas purposive sampling technique was used by the researcher to select coaches and top Dicha administrative bodies. Besides, questionnaires, interview and observation were used as data gathering tools. The data collected through questionnaire was organized in the form of tables and figures. The organized data was presented and analysed quantitatively by the methods of descriptive statistics such as frequency, percentage and majority vote. In addition to this the researcher also used Kruskal-Wallis test and Mann-Whitney U test in order to know whether a statistically significant difference is there or not in between Dicha youth football project players. The result of the study found that Dicha under seventeen football players progress compared to past years are higher than from both under fifteen and under twenty clubs, Dicha under fifteen project players have less knowledge about the duration of warming up and cooling down exercises when compared to under seventeen and under twenty project players, the technical and tactical support given by main Dicha coaching staff to youth Dicha coaching staff was very less, The training field where Dicha under fifteen football projects clubs doing their activity was not suitable for performing their daily session activities, materials are not equally distributed between Dicha youth football projects. These findings will be useful to all responsible bodies which are working in youth football projects.

Keywords: training, youth football projects

**ASSESSING THE IMPACTS OF TRAINING METHODS ON THE
PERFORMANCE OF WOLAITA DICHA MALE FOOTBALL TEAM IN
SNNPR, ETHIOPIA**

**BY: DELELEGN DECHASA DINSA
ADVISOR: DR. K. SUNIL KUMAR**

ABSTRACT

The purpose of the study was to assessing the impacts of training methods on the performance of Wolaita Dicha male football team. The aim of this work is to provide an overview of the principles of training that can be used to prepare players for the physical demands of football. Information relating to per iodization is supported by an outline of the strategies used to deliver the acute training stress in a football environment. Training is a systematic educational process and to train football properly a coach must observe certain guideline and understand and the principle of training to conduct sound training programs. Properly done training, leads to impressive changes that are associated with improved performance in football. The implications of these results are discussed in terms of football performance as the impacts of training methods. In this research questions are asked regarding a variety of coaching and athletic experiences such as the structure of training, years of experience coaching at these levels, and engagement in coaching development activities. Wolaita Dicha football team players, coach and manager are selected to participate in this research, it help the researcher to collect reliable data. Data was collected through questionnaire interview and observation check list. The design of the study was both qualitative and quantitative method was used. The data collected were organized, analyzed, and interpreted using simple percentage in the tables.

Keywords: Scientific training method, per iodization, training material and equipment, principle of training, player's relationships

**PROBLEMS ON PERSPECTIVE DEVELOPMENT OF FOOTBALL
COACHING: WITH SPECIFIC REFERENCE TO HADIYA FOOTBALL
CLUBS**

BY: TEGEGNTADESSESORAMO

ADVISOR: DR. DANESH CHINOY

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to assess the problems on perspective development of football coaching: with specific reference to Hadiya Football Clubs. Data was collected through questionnaire, interview and observation checklist. The sampling technique employed on this paper was purposive sampling techniques and simple random sampling techniques. Purposive sampling techniques were employed to select coaches, Hosana town sport commission officers and Hadiya zone sport federation workers. Whereas simple random sampling technique was employed to select players from Hadiya Hosana football club and Lemo football club. The total population of the study was 81. These were 60 players, 8 coaches, 6 Hosana town sport commission officers, and 7 Hadiya zone sport federation workers. in order to determine the size of the sample the researcher used Yamane (1967) sample size determination formula $n = \frac{N}{1+Ne^2}$ The data collected through questionnaire were analyzed through frequency and percentile methods whereas the data gathered through interview and observation were analyzed and interpreted in the form of simple sentences by generalizing the idea of the respondents. Major findings of the study were: there is inadequate facilities and equipment and training areas, sport wear, nutrition. Training system is not up to date and scientific, there is no properly designed selection criterion of players to join the Hadiya Football Clubs, majority of the respondents stated their view that, quality and knowledge of coaches is very low, there is lack of scientific method of training, scarcity of budget. On the bases of the findings of the study recommendations were drawn. Football federation should upgrade the knowledge and skill of coaches for better implementation, high emphasis and designing new strategies to equip the football club with sufficient resource, to mobilize the society of Hadiya zone, to support the overall constraints ,youth football project program where organized in town and to promoted training method up-date and scientific.

Keywords: coaching, football training, talent identification, recruitment, per iodization

TRAINING AND CONTRIBUTION OF YOUTH FOOTBALL PROJECTS TO PRODUCE NEW SUCCESSOR PLAYERS IN WOLAITA DICHA SPORT CLUB, SNNPR, ETHIOPIA

BY: CHERNET DAWIT EKASO

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BY: DELELEGN DECHASA DINSA
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Keywords: *scientific training method, per iodization, training material and equipment, principle of training, player's relationships,*

PROBLEMS ON PERSPECTIVE DEVELOPMENT OF FOOTBALL COACHING: WITH SPECIFIC REFERENCE TO HADIYA FOOTBALL CLUBS

BY: TEGEGNTADESSESORAMO
ADVISOR: DR. DANESHCHINYOY

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to assess the problems on perspective development of football coaching: with specific reference to Hadiya Foot ball Clubs. Data was collected through questionnaire, interview and observation checklist. The sampling technique employed on this paper was purposive sampling techniques and simple random sampling techniques. Purposive sampling techniques were employed to select coaches, Hosana town sport commission officers and Hadiya zone sport federation workers. Whereas simple random sampling technique was employed to select players from Hadiya Hosana football club and Lemo football club. The total population of the study was 81. These were 60 players, 8 coaches, 6 Hosana town sport commission officers, and 7 Hadiya zone sport federation workers. in order to determine the size of the sample the researcher used Yamane (1967) sample size determination formula $n = \frac{N}{1+Ne^2}$ The data collected through questionnaire were analyzed through frequency and percentile methods whereas the data gathered through interview and observation were analyzed and interpreted in the form of simple sentences by generalizing the idea of the respondents. Major findings of the study were: there is inadequate facilities and equipment and training areas, sport wear, nutrition. Training system is not up to date and scientific, there is no properly designed selection criterion of players to join the Hadiya Foot ball Clubs, majority of the respondents stated their view that, quality and knowledge of coaches is very low, there is lack of scientific method of training, scarcity of budget. On the bases of the findings of the study recommendations were drawn. Football federation should upgrade the knowledge and skill of coaches for better implementation, high emphasis and designing new strategies to equip the football club with sufficient resource, to mobilize the society of Hadiya zone, to support the overall constraints ,youth football project program where organized in town and to promoted training method up-date and scientific.

Keywords: coaching, football training, talent identification, recruitment, per iodizatio

Physics

Determination of caffeine content of small and big size coffee beans using ultraviolet-visible Spectrometer of Wolaita Zone, SNNPR, 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 Bolso 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, SNNPR, 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 (120⁰c-150⁰c) 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 (120⁰c150⁰c) . 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 a persons with obesity, with blood presser have adviceable 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, SNNPR,
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.

5. College of Social Science and Humanities

MA in Teaching English as Foreign Language (TEFL)

EFFECTS OF TEACHER CORRECTIVE FEEDBACK ON EFL STUDENTS WRITING PERFORMANCE

BY: WOLDEMARIAM LISANU

ADVISOR: ANTENEH TSEGAYE

ABSTRACT

This experimental study investigated the effect of teacher written error CF on EFL students writing performance. For types feedback (IF, DF, IDECC and NE) were employed in this study. One hundred thirty two WolaitaSodo University freshman students of Management department were drawn from 3500 first year students using convenience sampling technique and randomly technique based on level of proficiency. Each group produced two narrative essays cF was provided in two segments for the first essay and students made two revisions based on the feedback. The mean numbers of errors were compared among each writing stage and between groups. The results of data analysis showed that the mean number of errors in all three treatment groups decreased in each writing stage. All three treatment groups outperformed the no-feedback control group. There was no significant difference in the mean number of errors among three treatment groups in the first and second revisions. However the IDECC group out performed all other groups in RDI and E2 .The results grammatical errors on their essays. All three treatment groups also gained in writing quality scores in the new essay indicating that there was an effect of teacher corrective feedback on writing quality. Therefore the researcher based on these findings recommended writing teachers to be aware of significant learning value of error correction on students writing performance and be able to apply in any setting.

AN EXPLORATION INTO THE USE OF AUDIOVISUAL MATERIALS IN ENGLISH SPEAKING CLASSROOM : FOCUS ON GRADES 7 AND 8 AT ABBA PASCAL GIRLS SCHOOL

BY: AMANUEL YONAS WODEBO
ADVISOR: MESHESHA MAKE (ASS. PROFESSOR)

ABSTRACT

*The purpose of this study was to explore the use of audiovisual materials in English speaking classroom of APGS. The population of this study included students and their EFL teachers. In this study 88 students were taken as a sample using purposive sampling from the total population of 260 students where as two English teachers were directly taken as the participants. For a better understanding of the students a mixed research approach was employed questionnaire, interview and classroom 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 following finding was obtained from the analysis of data. These are audiovisual materials are available at Abba Pascal Girls School to teach/Learn EFL speaking skill the EFL teachers of the targeted school rarely use audiovisual materials to teach speaking skill besides, the target school have positive perception towards the use of audiovisual materials to teach/learn speaking skill. Management problem influences negatively the use of audiovisual materials to teach speaking skill at Abba Pascal Girls School. The fear of technology irregularities of power and inability of teachers to maneuver the gadget halt the usage of audiovisual materials of the targeted school Environment of the classroom, the reflection of the sunrays through the windows, shyness of the learners and voice of the teacher still have negative impact on the usage of audiovisual materials to teach/learn speaking skill at APGS. In addition, the sunrays that reflects through the windows creates barrier on teaching/ learning process of speaking skill using audiovisual materials. At the end, conclusion and recommendations were drawn based on the above findings: The management bodies of APGS should encourage EFL teachers use audiovisual materials and full file necessary audiovisual materials for future use. The teachers correct term should not be tentative for a year. It should be prolonged. **Elides the** , the school should give training for EFL teachers on how to maneuver audiovisual material in teaching speaking skill on how to maneuver audiovisual materials in teaching speaking skill. On the other hand school should have power generator as optional source whenever irregularities of electricity occurs EFL teachers on how to maneuver audiovisual materials in teaching speaking skill. On the other hand not demoralize their students whenever they practice speaking skill to minimize the students introversion. Finally the windows of the classroom should be painted with non-transparent point to arrest sunrays away from the students.*

Keywords: audiovisual materials EFL speaking skill fear of technology irregularities of electricity

AN EXPLORATION OF MOTHER TONGUE INTERFERENCE IN THE LEARNING OF ENGLISH SPEAKING SKILL: THE CASE OF WOLAYITALIQA AND WOLAYITASODDO PREPARATORY SCHOOLS

BY: AYNALEM DANA

ADVISOR: WONDIMU TEGEGNE (PhD)

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to explore the interference of mother tongue in the learning of English skill. For this purpose, two preparatory school in Wolayita Sodo were selected. To collect necessary data, 64 students and 4 teachers were selected as participants of the study. The instruments used to collect data were questionnaire, interview, classroom observation and test. To analyze the collected data qualitative and quantitative data analysis methods were employed. That is data collected through interview; observation and test were analyzed qualitatively and quantitative data analysis methods were employed. That is data collected through interview, observation and test were analyzed qualitatively described and discussed. However, data collected through close ended item of questionnaire were analyzed using number and percentage. From the analysis of data different findings were obtained. The study reveals that most of Wolayita Language native speakers have mother tongue interference while learning English speaking skill. Thus they pronounce some sounds wrongly. For instance they exchange 'F' for 'P' and 'V' for 'B'. Because the sound 'F' doesn't exist at the beginning and end of any word in Wolayita Language but in some cases it happens in the middle of some words. The sound 'V' never exists in Wolayita Language. So that some Wolayita Language native speaker people (Student) face difficulty while pronouncing 'F' and 'V'. As questionnaire data shows, majority of respondents reported that speaking is the skill which exposes them for the interference. In addition most respondents reported that the students were neither interested nor motivated to practice the skill. Based on the findings conclusions are drawn and recommendations are forwarded to minimize the interference of Wolayita mother Language in learning of English speaking skill.

**THE PRACTICE AND CHALLENGES OF COOPERATIVE
LANGUAGE LEARNING TO TEACH PARAGRAPH WRITING:
FOCUS ON GRADE 12 STUDENTS OF AREKA PREPARATORY
SCHOOL**

BY: BEKELECH FRENCH

ADVISOR: MESHESHA MAKE (ASS. PROFESSOR)

ABSTRACT

This study aimed on investigate the practice and challenges of comparative language learning in paragraph writing: To attain this objective eight EFL teachers and 148 grade 12 students of Areka preparatory school were selected as participants of the study, Besides questionnaire classroom observation interview and focus group discussion were used to collect data from the selected participants of the study. The data that collected through close ended items of the quantitatively and qualitatively, That is data collected through close ended items of the questionnaire was interpreted using number and percentage besides the data that collected via open ended items of the questionnaire interview and focus group discussion were described and discussed from the analysis of the data different finding were obtained. The study revealed that most EFL teachers do not implement CLL effectively and efficiently to promote students writing ability .Besides, all teachers and students are agreed that CLL has various opportunities for both teachers and student. Moreover, the respondents reported different challenges of CLL such as shortage of the given time, disengagement of some students in the activity, students' lack of target language ability, teachers' lack of comprehensive knowledge of CLL techniques and noisy of classroom during team work. Based on the findings, conclusions are made and recommendations are forwarded the teachers' use of CLL.

**ASSESSMENT OF STUDENTS PRACTICES AND CHALLENGES OF SPEAKING
ENGLISH IN CLASSROOM FOCUS ON GACHENO PREPARATORY SCHOOL
GRADE 11**

BY: DAWIT GODEBO BOSHA

ADVISOR: KAMIL A.S. PROF.

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to explore students practice and challenges of speaking English inside classroom for the purpose Gacheno preparatory school; was selected and descriptive research design was used to collect necessary data 60 students and 4 teachers were randomly selected as the participants of the study. The instruments used to collect data were questionnaire interview and classroom observation. To analyze the collected data qualitative and quantitative method of data analysis was employed. That is data collected through closed items of the questionnaire were coded and filled into SPSS for different statistical analysis such as frequency and percentage applied data while response obtained from open-ended items of interview and observation were described and discussed. From the analysis of data different finding when. The findings reveal that majority of students have the no opportunity to practice speaking English inside classroom and the speaking activities which are of necessity in improving the skills of speaking English are not being performed by the very majority of students inside the classroom in addition students faced with challenges while they were practicing speaking English Especially fear of other students mother tongue interference and grammar challenges have great effect on practicing speaking English. As the result students were encountered with speaking problem inside classroom based on the findings conclusions are drawn and recommendation is forwarded to improve the practice and challenges of speaking English inside classroom.

**TEACHERS PERCEPTION AND PRACTICE OF TEACHING
SOCIOLINGUISTIC ASPECTS IN THE EFL SPEAKING CLASS ROOM
THE CASE OF AREKA PREPARATORY SCHOOL**

BY: DESALEGN YOUPO

ADVISOR: WONDIMUTE GEGNE (PhD)

ABSTRACT

The main purpose of the study was to explore teachers' perception and practice of teaching socio-linguistic aspects in the EFL speaking classroom for the purpose Areka preparatory school was selected. For this particular study descriptive research design was employed and convenience sampling technique was used to select the participants of the study. To collect the necessary data 9 preparatory class English language teachers were selected as the participants of the study and instruments used to collect data were semi-structured interview, focus group discussion and non-participant classroom observation. To analyze the collected data qualitative data analysis method was employed that is data collected through semi-structured interview, focus group discussion and non-participant classroom observation were described and discussed from the analysis of data different findings were obtained. The study reveals that all the participants agreed with the importance of teaching sociolinguistic aspects in the EFL speaking classroom is important. However the majority of the English language teachers perceived that it is impossible as well as infeasible to teach sociolinguistic aspects in the speaking classroom. As a result, the majority of the EFL teachers do not practice teaching sociolinguistic aspects during the speaking class. As the result of the study shows, the teachers of English language themselves have missed understanding about the concept sociolinguistic competence. That is they think it is not worthwhile to speak about sociolinguistic competence. That is they think it is not worthwhile to speak about sociolinguistic competence in the speaking lesson. The respondents reported that they face different factors that hinder them from practicing teaching of sociolinguistic aspects in the speaking classrooms. Based on the findings conclusions were drawn and based on the conclusions recommendations were forwarded to improve EFL teachers' perception and their teaching methodology.

Keywords: *sociolinguistics competence, sociolinguistic aspects, socio cultural context*

TEACHERS AND STUDENTS PERCEPTION ABOUT COOPERATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING IN THE SECONDARY SCHOOL ENGLISH AS FOREIGN LANGUAGE WRITING CLASSROOM: THE CASE OF BODITI AND SODO COMPREHENSIVE SECONDARY AND PREPARATORY SCHOOL

BY: MESFIN DANA BALLA

ADVISOR: Dr. TAGESSE ABO

ABSTRACT

This research aimed at investigating the perception of teachers and students about cooperative language learning in the secondary school EFL writing classroom. As ample of three English Language teachers and 160 students from three sections of grade 11 student at Boditi and sodocompressive Secondary and Preparatory schools participated in the study. The intact group students were taken for the early treatment Data were collected through questionnaire interview and classroom observations>The data were analyzed through quantitatively and qualitatively. The data obtained through observation check list were tallied tabulated and converted into percentages and the data gathered through interview and questionnaire was transcribed in to words. The results of this study showed that there was generally. Factorable perception of teachers and students towards CLL as in instructional learning approach. Both sets of EFL learners and teachers perceived the approach as effective as it engendered a risk-free environment that promoted language learning particularly EFL writing .It was concluded that CLL has much potential in the secondary EFL classroom provided that its use as a pedagogical approach is based on principles of adequate training for learners and teachers finally. It is recommended that cooperative language learning can be used in the secondary school EFL writing classroom.

Keywords: cooperative Language Learning English as a foreign Language

**AN EXPLORATION IN TO ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHERS
PERCEPTION AND PRACTICE OF FEEDBACK PROVISION ON
STUDENTS WRITING FOCUS ON MUDULKA HIGH SCHOOL**

BY: TESHANESH TELLORE

ADVISOR: WONDIMU TEGEGNE (PhD)

ABSTRACT

The major purpose of this study was to explore English Language Teachers perception practice of feedback provision on students writing activities. To achieve this purpose, 88 grade 10 students and 4 English Language teachers of Mudula secondary school were selected as participants of the study. Besides questionnaire interview classroom observation and document analysis were used to collect data from the selected participants of the study. The collected data was analyzed qualitatively and quantitatively. That is the data collect through open ended questions of the questionnaire and interview were described and discussed. Besides, data collected via close ended items of the questionnaire, data from classroom observation and relevant documents were interpreted using number and percentage from the analysis of the data different findings were obtained. The study revealed that English language teachers have positive perception on the importance of providing feedback on students writing activities results of the study also divulged that teachers practice on the provision of feedback on their students writing activities is good besides perception of students on the relevance of feedback they receive on their writing skill was found to be positive. Furthermore, the data showed that teachers used different types of feedback such as Aral feedback divorce written feedback coded feedback and included feedback according to the nature of errors. Moreover the respondents reported different barriers such as students lack of motivation time repaired to provided feedback size of the text size of the class and number of students in one class. Based on the findings of data analysis conclusions are made and recommendation is forwarded.

**THE PRACTICES, OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES OF
CONTINUOUS ASSESSMENT IN EFL CLASSROOMS: FOCUS ON
GRADE 11 STUDENTS THEIR ENGLISH TEACHERS OF TERCHA
PREPARATORY SCHOOL**

BY: TEFAYE ADARE

ADVISOR: MESHESHA MAKE (ASS. PROFESSOR)

ABSTRACT

This study explores the practices opportunities and challenges of continuous assessment in EFL classroom. For this purpose Tercha preparatory school was selected to collect the necessarily data six EFL teachers and one hundred grade 11 students were selected as the participants of the study and the instruments used to collect data were non-participant classroom observation semi-structured interview and questionnaire. To analyze the collected data qualitative and quantitative data analysis method was employed. That is data collected through semi-structured interview non-participant classroom observation and questionnaire were described, analyzed and discussed from teachers at terc ha preparatory school despite their awareness of the central place assessment takes in the teaching process, do not implement it as it should be. It was found out that they merely cook up scores from randomly provided achievement tests in the name of continuous assessment. The respondents reported that face different challenges that hinder them from practicing continuous assessment in EFL classroom based on the finding summary and conclusions draws and recommendation are forwarded to improve the practice of continues assessment of EFL classrooms.

**STRATEGIES AND CHALLENGES OF TEACHING VOCABULARY
THROUGH THE COMMUNICATIVE LANGUAGE TEACHING
APPROACH FOCUS ON HOBICHABADDA SECONDARY SCHOOL**

BY: TEFAYE BUCHA BOSHA

ADVISOR: AMAN BA

ABSTRACT

The main purpose of the study was to explore the strategies and challenges of teaching vocabulary through the communicative language teaching approach in Hobicha Baddo secondary school specifically, The study focused on identifying the perception of teachers on the importance of vocabulary for communication assess how teachers use CLT approach to reach vocabulary describe the strategies that teachers use while teaching vocabulary skill via the communicative language teaching approach and find out the factors that hamper the teaching of vocabulary through the communicative language teaching approach . Descriptive research design was employed for the current study: Eight English Language teachers of grade ten were selected as participants of the study convenience sampling method was used to select participants of the classroom observation. The semi-Structured interview focus group discussion data were lapped and transcribed into textual form. The classroom observation data was noted and counting responses in analyze data. The qualitative data were analyzed using description of on hand data and the quantitative data were analyzed using numbers. Different findings were obtained from the importance data were analyzed using numbers, Different findings were obtained from the analysis of data. The revenged that the majority of the teachers wrongly perceive the importance of vocabulary for communication purpose .In addition the majority of the English Language teachers did not use the communicative language teaching approach to teach vocabulary lessons .Almost all teachers did not employ strategies of teaching vocabulary as expected from them .Teacher students and facility related factors were identified factors that affect teaching vocabulary via the communicative language teaching approach. Finally the recommendation was made to overcome identified challenges. The study revealed that the majority of the teachers do not use the communicating teachers in the areas of the communicative language teaching approach is paramount.

**PRACTICES AND CHALLENGES OF IMPLEMENTING COMMUNICATIVE
LANGUAGE TEACHING APPROACH IN TEACHING WRITING IN THE EFL
CLASSROOM: THE CASE OF KARAWO PREPARATORY SCHOOL IN DAWURO
ZONE**

BY: WONDIMU BIYADGLIGN

ADVISOR: MESHESHA MAKE (ASS. PROFESSOR)

ABSTRACT

The study attempted to assess the current implementation of CLT approach in teaching EFL writing skill at Karawo preparatory school in Dawuro Zone, SNN. The main purpose of this study was to, identify practices and challenges of implementing CLT in teaching EFL writing skills. The study also explored whether EFL teachers implement CLT in teaching writing identify the gap between the principles of CLT and the actual teaching practice of teachers describe the major challenges of implementing CLT in teaching EFL writing skills, a descriptive research design was applied using teachers and students as a source of data Data were gathered through questionnaires observation and interview and analyzed using both quantitative and qualitative methods. The result of data analysis indicated that the use of CLT in EFL writing classroom is not common Group pair works or other activities related to CLT in EFL writing classroom is not common group pair works or others activities related to CLT in EFL writing classroom is not common . Group pair works of their activities related to CLT were not always practiced. The study related that they practiced traditional grammar based method of teaching EFL. The use of mother tongue. Both the teachers and students were noticed to be prevailing. They do not apply even some principles of CLT in teaching EFL but they dominate the classroom without giving chance to their students to take part in communicative activities. The results also show that the participants do not have a clear cut idea regarding principles and concepts of CLT and are not clear about what they do in the classroom. They have positive beliefs about CLT but their implementation of the approach has been challenged by several factors which were related with teachers , students, the school environment and social related constraint. The study also provides practical recommendations for teachers, Educators and policy makers to further improve implementation of CLT in teaching EFL writing and other language areas to ensure the success in implementing of this approach at Karawo preparatory School.

**ASSESSING FACTORS THAT AFFECT THE IMPLEMENTATION OF CLT IN
TEACHINGS SPEAKING FOCUS ON GRADE 11 OF WOLAITA SODDO TOWN
PREPARATORY SCHOOLS**

BY: YONAS YOHANNES

ADVISER: JAMIL ESHAİK (PhD)

ABSTRACT

Communicative language teaching began in Britain in the 1960s to teach English as a second or foreign Language contest .It central theoretical concept is communicative competence that emphasizes the our language skills to develop through interaction. This study was designed to assess factors implementation of CLT in teaching speaking in Wolaita Sodo preparatory schools. It focused on the learners opportunity to practice speaking for communication thus mastering languages structures. In Ethiopia English is language and learned as foreign language contest. The learners are expected to improve not only linguistic competence but also their communicative competence .So learning is not only mastering of structure vocabulary and pronunciation that but also and the most important is ability of speaking language learners who learn English intensively, the students should be able to interact orally : However most of the students in Wolaita Sodo town do not speak English effectively during communication. The aim of this study is to prove that classroom activities maximize opportunities for learners to speak English in a communicative way for meaning full activities in real world. The research used mixed research design and data were analyzed by using both quantitative and qualitative method. There are totally 1799 students in three schools and 450 were used for sample size and the questionnaire was distributed, there 30 sections but 9 of them were observed and all teachers were interviewees. The finding shows that speaking skills is not focused in classroom teaching learning process and it is recommended the teacher and concerned bodies should pay attention to speaking skill through implementation of CLT.

**THE IMPLEMENTATION AND CHALLENGES OF STUDENTS CENTERED
METHOD IN SPEAKING LESSON IN EFL CONTEXT: FOCUS ON GRADE 11 AND
12 AT GUNENO PREPARATORY SCHOOLS**

BY: ZERHIUN LEMBEBO DADA

ADVISOR: WONDIMU TELEGNE (PhD)

ABSTRACT

The main purpose of this study was to assess the implementation and challenges of students central method in teaching speaking lesson at Gununo preparatory school. To achieve this objective, the researcher collected qualitative and quantitative data from English Language teachers and sample students through questionnaire interview and classroom observation. The sample size of the study was 110 students who were selected by the simple random sampling technique which is lottery method. The data collected through questionnaire were analyzed and interpreted in numbers whereas the data collected by interview and classroom observation were expressed by words. The data analysis revealed that teachers and students have positive attitude to student centered method but the teachers do not practically. Used the SCM and its techniques in the classroom and shortage of textbooks large classroom size and students how participation as well as disorganized sitting arrangement of students affect the implementation of SCM therefore missing awareness of students about SCM and organizing the class in proper manner adequate provision of textbooks well as raising students motivation and English Language teachers interest were recommended as solution.

**THE PRACTICE AND CHALLENGES OF TEACHING ENGLISH LANGUAGE
SKILLS VIA INTEGRATIVE APPROACH FOCUS ON AREKA PREPARATORY
SCHOOL**

BY: AMARECH ALAYE

ADVISOR: WONDIMU TEGEGNE (PhD)

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study at examine the practices and challenges of teaching English Language skills via integrative Language teaching approach I the actual classroom situation. For this purpose Areka preparatory school was selected as a research setting. Descriptive research design was employed for the current study, Besides systematic random sampling was used to select sample of students. To collect the necessary data for the study semi-structured interview for sex teacher's questionnaire for one hindered seventy students classroom observation and document analysis were employed. To analysis the collected data qualitative and quantitative methods of data analysis were employed. That is data collected through questionnaires were analyzed employing statistical tools such as frequency and percentage using SPSS version 20 while responses obtained from interview was described and discussed. In addition data obtained via document analysis and classroom observation were tailed and converted to numbers and analyzed to valued and substantial the data obtained from interview and questionnaire. From the analysis of data different finding were obtained. The study revealed that bother teachers and students have adequate awareness towards teaching Language skills interpretively. Besides English Language teachers have an awareness of their responsibilities in the integrative language teaching approach and what their students are expected to do. Similar students also know their policy and the roles of their teachers in integrative language teaching approach. The findings of the study indicate that all teachers and a great majority of students have positive attitude towards the importance of this approach. However the implementation of integrative language teaching approach in the actual classroom situation was not as expected and their students were not interested to engage in different class room activities the process of integrative language class. The study conversely indicates that there is a clear mismatch between what teachers as well as learners perceive about integrative language teaching approach and what they actually practices in the actual classes .Farther more the study revealed a number of a problems related to the teachers the students and the school that are directly or indirectly hindering the practice of integrative language skills teaching approach in the realistic classroom context .Based on the finding inclusions are drawn and recommendations are forwarded to improve the implementation of integrative language skills teaching approach.

Keywords: *practice, challenges, language, skills and ILTA*

**AN EXPLORATION INTO ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHERS AND STUDENTS
PERCEPTION AND PRACTICE OF MOTIVATION IN SPEAKING LESSON:
SODDO PREPARATORY SCHOOL IN FOCUS.**

BY: AYALEW ZERIHUN

ADVISOR: WONDIMU TEGEGNE (PhD)

ABSTRACT

The main purpose of the study was to explore English language teachers and students' perception and practice of motivation in speaking lesson. For the purpose Sodo preparatory school was selected as a research setting. For this particular study descriptive research design was employed. The researcher used simple random sampling technique to select the sample of the study for students but for teachers the researcher did not used sampling technique. Because all 15 teachers were selected due to their less number. To obtain the necessary data Sodo preparatory school English language teachers and their students were selected as the participant of the study in addition, semi-structural interview questionnaire and classroom observation were used to gather data. To analyze the collected data qualitative and quantitative method of data analysis were employed. The data collected through open-ended questionnaire semi-structured interview were employed. The data collected through open-ended questionnaires semi-structural interview and classroom observation were described and discussed, but the data gathered via close-ended part of the questionnaires were analyzed by using SPSS .Then different statistical analysis such as number and percentag4e were employed. From the analysis of data different finding were obtained. The study revealed that motivation in speaking lessons is important. However the majority of English Language teachers at Sodo preparatory school of not practice motivation strategies during speaking lessons. On the other hand English Language teachers believed that there is the relationship between motivation and the development of spiking skill. The study also showed that the teachers of English Language are agreed about the importance and use of motivation strategies to improve students spiking skill. But they do not practice motivation strategies during spiking lesson. The respondents reported there are different problems that hinder them using of motivation in the speaking lesson to enhances students spiking skill. Finally based on the finding of the study recommendation were given.

**INVESTIGATING THE PRACTICE OF ENGLISH TEACHERS ORAL
CORRECTIVE FEEDBACK ON STUDENTS SPEAKING PERFORMANCE FOCUS
ON GRADE 10 SOME SELECTED HIGH SCHOOLS BOLOSO SORE WORED**

BY: AYELE LOHA

ADVISOR: MESHESHA MAKE (ASS. PROFESSOR)

ABSTRACT

The general objective of this study was to investigate the practice of English Teachers oral corrective feedback on students speaking performance. The specific objectives of the study included investigating the perception of English Teachers on providing oral corrective feedback assessing how teachers provide oral corrective feedback, sorting out types of oral corrective feedback, and identifying the challenges that teachers face while providing oral corrective feedback during students speaking performance. The study was conducted at some selected of school of Boloso woreda (Achura, GaraGodo, Hembacho, WayiboWoga and GurumoKoisha). Purposive sampling technique was implied for selecting schools as there are only five secondary schools at Boloso Sore Worda. By employing convenient sampling technique twenty English Language teachers of grade 10 were selected. Because these teachers were available and willing to genuinely provide information needed for the stud., The teachers used convenience sampling technique. All of the participant teachers filled out and returned the survey questionnaire. Based on the gained agreements from the participants the same sampling techniques were applied and interview conducted four sampled teachers and classroom observations made in four section two times each section. The singes indicated that the majority of English teachers have high level of understanding about the importance of oral corrective feedback on students speaking performance, unitized explicit with delayed ways of providing oral corrective feedback. The results also indicated that majority of the teachers used single types of oral corrective feedback techniques. Moreover, challenges that teachers face while providing oral corrective feedback were identified challenges of vocabulary choice pronunciation, and organization of students ideas in speaking. As a result, it is recommended that teachers of English should use barite types of oral corrective feedback. To do this they need to make there due efforts so as in deal with identified challenges.

**TEACHERS BELIEVES AND PRACTICES OF USING VISUAL SUPPORTS TO
TEACH VOCABULARY: FOCUS ON GRADES 7 AND 8 OF WOSHI GALE
SECONDARY CYCLE PRIMARY SCHOOLS**

BY: SIMIRET TESHOME

ADVISOR: MESHESHA MAKE (ASS. PROFESSOR)

ABSTRACT

This study was attempted to assess EFL teachers beliefs and practice of using visual supports to teach vocabulary. The specific objectives of the study are to assess the available visual supports in the targeted school, explore the perception of EFL teachers towards using visual supports to teach vocabulary identify the frequency to which EFL teachers use visual supports to teach vocabulary and assess factors that impede the utilization of visual supports to teach vocabulary. The study was conducted in Wash Gale secondary cycle primary school. The researcher employed the descriptive research design English Language teachers and their grade 7 and 8 students were participants. Three EFL purposively sampled teachers and randomly selected 100 students were source of information. The data gathering tools used were interview, questionnaire, and document analysis and classroom observations. The result of the study indicated that EFL teachers of Washio Gale secondary cycle primary school believe on the importance of using visual supports to teach vocabulary. However they do not practice it in their vocabulary teaching sessions because of lack of competence to use visual supports to teach vocabulary, shortage of some modern visual materials and lack of awareness show to use visual supports to teach vocabulary. The findings also indicated the visual supports are available in the targeted school to teach vocabulary such as pictures locally made models some real objects drawings graphs and charts, Based on these findings the research recommends that MoE should plant to upgrade teachers professional issues through continuous trainings curriculum designers should select suitable and relevant visual materials and incorporate them in curriculum considering the age level background need and interest of the learners and EFL teachers should know the purpose of incorporating visual supports in to English Language vocabulary teaching class room.

**AN ASSESSMENT OF THE TEACHING OF ENGLISH GRAMMAR THROUGH
COMMUNICATIVE LANGUAGE TEACHING: THE CASE OF HUMBO TEBELA
HIGH SCHOOL**

BY: ABENEZER DAWIT TOSHE

ADVISOR: PROF. OUSMANE BA (PhD)

ABSTRACT

The study assessed the teaching of English Grammar through Communicative Language focusing on HumboTebela High School. The specific objectives were to assess the awareness of teachers on the role of grammar to develop the communicative ability of students, to identify the strategies used by EFL teachers to teach grammar and investigate the difficulties and challenges that EFL teachers face in the classroom. CLT is the recent methodology applied to teach English language. The study is collected qualitatively by using interview and observation at the teaching practices in the classroom. The study reveals that the awareness of teachers in CLT requires more to do. In addition to that, problems and difficulties that teachers face in the classroom are identified. Insufficient speaking skill, lack of target culture knowledge and lack of motivation and traditional grammar teaching were among the pertinent difficulties. Finally the recommendation was made to overcome the challenges and difficulties teachers faced in the classroom.

**TEACHING STRATEGIES OF READING COMPREHENSION USED EFL
CLASSROOM AND STUDENTS' READING COMPREHENSION
PERFORMANCE**

BY: AYELE HADARO

ADVISOR: PROF. JAMIL AHMED

ABSTRACT

This study was conducted at Gulgula Secondary School in Wolaita Zone which is found in Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples' Regional State of Ethiopia. The research was employed descriptive design. Teachers and students took turns leading discussions regarding of texts using these strategies: predicting, questioning, clarifying, re-reading, loud reading and the like. The prime goal of this study was to describe the "Teaching strategies of reading comprehension used EFL classroom and teachers' perception on students' reading comprehension performance". So as to carry out this research project, eighty- four students were chosen using simple random sampling technique (lottery method). The three research tools, interview, observations and reading comprehension test were used as instruments of data collection. Both quantitative and qualitative approaches have been used to examine the effectiveness of teaching strategies of reading comprehension in terms of teachers' perception. The analysis of students' responses was made using SPSS software system, frequency and percentage. Students' final performance scores were evaluated. In order to obtain teachers' feedback, an interview and observation were conducted with five teachers in relation to the effects of these strategies on reading comprehension. In general, the results from the observation, the interview and reading exam/test/ indicated that these strategies, in particular loud reading and re-reading strategies were employed to comprehend the text and had positive effect on EFL students reading comprehension. These reading comprehension strategies should be paramount to increase comprehension skill. At the end of the research paper, summary, conclusions, and recommendations for further studies are put forward.

**ASSESSMENT OF STUDENTS' PRACTICES AND CHALLENGES
OF SPEAKING ENGLISH IN CLASSROOM: FOCUS ON GACHENO
PREPARATORY SCHOOL**

BY: DAWIT GODEBO BOSHA

ADVISOR: PROF. JAMIL AHMED

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to explore students' practice and challenges of speaking English inside classroom. For this purpose, Gacheno preparatory school was selected and descriptive research design was used. To collect necessary data, 60 students and 4 teachers were randomly selected as the participants of the study. The instruments used to collect data were questionnaire, interview and classroom observation. To analyze the collected data qualitative and quantitative method of data analysis was employed. That is, data collected through closed ended items of the questionnaire were coded and filled into SPSS for different statistical analysis such as frequency and percentage applied data while responses obtained from open-ended items of interview and observation were described and discussed. From the analysis of data, different findings were obtained. The findings reveal that majority of students have no opportunity to practice speaking English inside classroom and the speaking activities which are of necessity in improving the skills of speaking English are not being performed by the very majority of student inside the classroom. In addition, students faced with challenges while they were practicing speaking English. Especially, fear of other students, mother tongue interference and grammar challenges have great effect on practicing speaking English. As the result, students were encountered with speaking problem inside classroom. Based on the findings, conclusions are drawn and recommendation is forwarded to improve the practice and challenges of speaking English inside classroom.

**A STUDY ON GRADE 11 STUDENTS' READING CULTURE IN THE
CASE OF WOLAYITA LIKA AND WOLAYITA SODDO
PREPARATORY SCHOOL**

BY: MAGERA SHONGAMA

ADVISOR: WONDIMU TELEGNE (PhD)

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to explore students' reading culture and problems associated with it. Two schools namely Wolayita Soddo Preparatory School and Wolayita Lika public School were selected as a research setting. Grade 11 students and English Language teachers of two schools were selected as the participants of the study. Questionnaire, interview and systematic observation were used to gather qualitative and quantitative data. From the analysis of data, it was found that majority of Grade 11 students had awareness of reading culture benefits. Besides, it was disclosed that the school environments are conducive to develop reading culture. The reading materials in English are not readily available in the schools. Finally, it was recommended that teachers, school directors and other stakeholders should consider to available adequate reading materials written in English in schools. Besides, schools should establish reading culture club and make students involved in the club to develop reading culture of students.

**AN EXPLORATION IN TO ENGLISH AS FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHERS'
AND STUDENTS' PERCEPTIONS AND PRACTICES OF STRATEGIC
COMPETENCE IN THE COMMUNICATIVE ENGLISH LESSONS: WOLAITA
SODO UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND
LITERATURE IN FOCUS
BY: MULUKEN GEBRE LANKA
ADVISOR: WONDIMU TEGEGNE (PhD)**

ABSTRACT

The main purpose of this study was to explore English language teachers' and students' practice of strategic competence in Communicative English Lessons. Specifically, the study intended to explore English language teachers' and students' perception on the importance of practicing strategic competence in communicative English lessons, identifying whether English language teachers teach Strategic Competence and students use or not, and revealing the problems faced by English language teachers and students while teaching and using strategic competence. Descriptive research design was employed to achieve the objectives of this study. Besides, English language teachers and students were the participants of the study. Purposive sampling technique's was used to select 8(eight) English language teachers and 106(one hundred six) students as samples of this research project. Then, data were obtained via semi-structured interview, questionnaire and non-participant classroom observation. The semi-structured interview data was taped and the non-participant classroom observation was video recorded. Then, the two data were transcribed into textual data. The textual data were read for the relevance and relatedness to the objectives of the study. Next, the textual data which were relevant to the research objectives were selected and analyzed. In addition, the data collected from the open ended questions of questionnaire were jotted down and then categorized into related themes. The thematic areas were qualitatively discussed and described. The quantitative data gathered from the close ended questions of questionnaire were coded and filled into SPSS. Then, different statistical analysis such as frequency and percentage were applied to the SPSS data. From the data analysis different findings were obtained. The study divulged that the participants have positive perception on the importance of strategic competence though they don't practice strategic competence in their communicative English lessons. And finally the problems are revealed that English language teachers do not know how to teach strategic competence in communicative English lessons and communicative courses are given to the students in block course form and the students' psychological background (shyness). Finally, the recommendations were given based on the findings of the study.

**THE PRACTICE AND PROBLEMS OF TEACHING AND LEARNING READING
COMPREHENSION: THE CASE OF TEBELA SECONDARY SCHOOL**

BY: SISAY SIKLE ANTE

ADVISOR: WONDIMU TEGEGNE (PhD)

ABSTRACT

The main purpose of this study is to investigate the practice and problems of teaching and learning of reading comprehension. The specific objectives of the study are intended to identify the strategy used by the teacher as to teach reading comprehension, to explore how students practice the reading comprehension skill, to describe the challenges faced by the teacher while teaching reading comprehension and to identify the factors that impede the reading comprehension of the students. The study was conducted at HumboTebela High school .the participants of the study were grade 10 students and English language teachers of aforementioned schools .Sixty students and eight English teachers were selected randomly as the sources of data. To collect the information from the participants three data collection instruments class room observation, interview and questionnaire were used. The result indicated that the majority of EFL teachers did not use proper strategies of teaching reading comprehension what expected from them .In addition, most of the students and teachers did not practice reading comprehension during the time of reading lesson. Moreover, the factors that hampers teachers and students while teaching and learning reading comprehension. Were identified .Finally, the recommendation was made to overcome these identified challenge as while teaching reading comprehension.

**ASSESSING FACTORS THAT AFFECT THE IMPLEMENTATION OF CLT IN
TEACHING SPEAKING SKILL AT PREPARATORY SCHOOLS OF WOLAITA
SODO TOWN**

BY: YONAS YOHANNES

ABSTRACT

Communicative language teaching began in Britain in the 1960s to teach English as a second or foreign language context. Its central theoretical concept is communicative competence that emphasizes the four language skills to develop through interaction. This study was designed to assess factors affect implementation of CLT in teaching speaking in WolaitaSodo preparatory schools.It focused on the learners' opportunity to practice speaking for communication than mastering language structures. In Ethiopia English is taught and learned as foreign language context. The learners are expected to improve not only their linguistic competence but also their communicative competence. So learning English is not only mastering of structure, vocabulary and pronunciation, but also and the most important is ability of speaking. Language learners who learn English intensively; the students should be able to interact orally, however, most of the students in WolaitaSodo town do not speak English effectively during communication. The aim of this study is to prove that classroom activities maximize opportunities for learners to speak English in a communicative way for meaningful activities in real world. The research used mixed research design and data was analyzed by using both quantitative and qualitative methods. There are totally 1799 students in three schools and 450 were used for sample size and the questionnaire was distributed, there were 30 sections but 9 of them were observed and all teachers were interviewed. The finding shows that speaking skills is not focused in classroom teaching learning process and it is recommended the teachers and concerned bodies should pay attention to speaking skill through implementation of CLT.

ENGLISH TEACHERS' ATTITUDE AND PRACTICE OF TEACHING SPEAKING SKILLS VIA COMMUNICATIVE LANGUAGE TEACHING: THE CASE OF TWO SELECTED SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN TARCHA TOWN ADMINISTRATION

BY: AMARECH MAMO SEDIDO

ADVISOR: ABRAHAM KEBEDE (ASS. PROFESSOR)

ABSTRACT

The main purpose of this study was to investigate English language teachers' attitude and practice of teaching speaking skill through communicative language teaching. Descriptive research design was used. The data were collected through questionnaire; observation and interview. Thus, quantitative and qualitative search methods were employed to analyze the data. Maremiya and Tercha Secondary Schools were chosen as research settings. The whole /Twenty-five teachers of English language from two selected secondary schools were chosen without any sampling technique because of their manageable number. And twenty one items of questionnaire was distributed. Moreover, eight English language teachers from both schools were selected through simple random sampling and observed for about three times each and a total of twenty four observations were made. The overall findings of this study showed that more than half (63.43 %) of teachers under the study had positive attitude towards teaching speaking skill via CLT. However, the study on the other hand revealed that there was a clear gap between what teachers perceive about teaching speaking skill through CLT and what they actually practice in EFL classrooms. Therefore, based on the findings, the researcher recommends that teachers of English language need to play due roles in creating opportunities for teaching speaking skills through offering the lessons systematically and meaningfully. English teachers also should not hesitate to practice teaching speaking through CLT in their career despite the problems they face in the class room.

**CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES OF IMPLEMENTING COOPERATIVE
LEARNING IN ENGLISH SPEAKING CLASSROOM: HEMBECHO ST. MICHAEL
PREPARATORY SCHOOL IN FOCUS**

BY: BADORE DOLLA

ADVISOR: SOLOMON MEKONNEN(PhD)

ABSTRACT

The main objective of this study was to investigate the major challenges and opportunities of implementing cooperative learning in English speaking classroom and how these challenges are handled by the students and the English language teachers with reference to grades 11 and 12 at Hembecho St. Michael Preparatory school. To this end, three tools: questionnaire, interview and actual classroom observations were utilized to gather data from 246 participants. From this, 242 were students and 4 were English teachers of grades 11&12. That is, 242 students were from the above mentioned grade levels who were selected by using systematic random sampling technique. From seven English language teachers, four teachers were selected by using available sampling technique. For students' interview, from 242 participants, six students were selected by the English department head based on their level of academic achievement. These selected six students and 4 teachers were interviewed and gave their responses to the researcher. Four group lessons presented by the four teachers were observed twice and video recorded at last in an effort to search for evidence on how students and teachers manage the challenges of cooperative learning and conduct the activities in stages. The findings of the study indicate position/rank variation among students mainly academic position, their English language in adequacy (poor level), low task quality (activities in the instructional materials) non-participation and domination as major challenges in implementing cooperative learning in English speaking classroom at the preparatory level and English teachers are less sensitive to them. From the results, it was also pointed out that most English teachers do not conduct the cooperative learning activities in stages to its principles. Simply putting students in their groups by seats, English teachers give topics and request them to discuss without providing content knowledge of the task activity and other resources. In addition to this, English teachers inefficiently monitor performance progress and at the end disregard giving principled feedback in whole-class context. Consequently, the group discussions were dominated by a few active group members. As a result, students' interest to cooperative learning and their learning outcomes were low. Thus, efforts should be made to have competent, motivated professional teachers who can better implement cooperative learning in English speaking classroom at the preparatory level through special training.

**ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHERS' AWARENESS, ATTITUDES AND
PRACTICES TOWARDS TEACHING READING COMPREHENSION
STRATEGIES: THE CASE OF GRADE NINE AT EDO DUGUNA AND DENDO
DUGUNA SECONDARY SCHOOLS**

BY: BEREKET MEGARO

ADVISOR: ABRAHAM KEBEDE (ASS. PROFESSOR)

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research was to investigate English language teachers' awareness, attitudes and practices towards teaching reading comprehension strategies at Edo Duguna and Dendo Duguna High Schools. Descriptive research design was employed. The 21 English language teachers who taught English in grade 9 were selected purposefully as subjects of the study. To put this into effect, both quantitative and qualitative approaches were employed. Questionnaire, classroom observations and document analyses for teachers were used to collect data. Then, the collected data were analyzed using quantitative and qualitative methods of data analyses. The study revealed that the majority of EFL teachers had no enough awareness and did not practice properly the reading comprehension strategies in the classroom. Moreover, the findings of the study indicated that teachers hardly engaged their students in reading comprehension strategies practice except a few strategies. In addition, the results of this research show that there were very few strategies favored by teachers. Thus, it is recommended that English language teachers should give special attention to teaching reading comprehension strategies.

**TEACHERS' ATTITUDES AND PRACTICES OF TEACHING LISTENING SKILL
VIA COMMUNICATIVE LANGUAGE TEACHING: TENTH GRADERS AT
BEDESSA SECONDARY AND PREPARATORY SCHOOL IN FOCUS**

BY: DANIEL GINJO

ADVISOR: WONDEWOSEN TEFAMICHAEL (PhD)

ABSTRACT

In this study, an attempt was made to assess the attitudes of grade 10 English teachers towards teaching listening skill through CLT at Bedessa Secondary and Preparatory School. The main purpose of this study was to find out what kind of attitudes English teachers had towards teaching listening skill and how they practiced teaching listening skill via CLT. 11 English teachers and 245 students out of 629 students were randomly taken to fill the questionnaire; moreover, four sections were selected using simple random sampling for observations and four English teachers and five students were interviewed. Simple percentage was employed to analyze data which had been collected through questionnaire and descriptive method was employed for interview and observation data. Findings indicated that English teachers had positive attitude on importance of listening skill but they did not practice teaching listening skill through keeping listening skill phases such as pre-listening, while-listening and post-listening. Based on the findings, the exclusion of listening skill in national examination, damn of teachers that taught listening skill, bad feelings of the students in learning listening skill and students' disinterest in learning listening skill changed teachers' attitudes to negative towards teaching listening skill. National Examination and Measurement Agency should consider that the listening skill is as part of language contents and stalk holder bodies should give advice to students in order to change the attitudes of the English teachers towards teaching listening skill.

ENGLISH TEACHERS' PERCEPTION AND PRACTICES OF TASK-BASED LANGUAGE TEACHING: SELECTED PRIMARY SCHOOLS OF BOLOSO SORE WOREDA IN FOCUS

BY: DEBEBE DARCHO LOTA

ADVISOR: DINKU GEBEYEHU (PhD)

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to explore English teachers' perception and practices of task-based language teaching. The study was conducted in selected primary schools of Boloso Sore Woreda. The study employed the descriptive research design. Data for this study were collected through questionnaire, interview and observation from a total of 31 teachers. The data were analyzed quantitatively and qualitatively. The findings of the study showed that the teachers' perceptions towards tasks and task-based language teaching method (TBLTM) was negative. As a result, the teachers preferred to use traditional approaches in the classroom. Such an approach denied the students opportunities of self directed practice during the task performance. This implies that English teachers of Boloso Sore Woreda primary schools were not in line with the implementation of task-based language teaching because their implementation lacks collaborative and interactional nature of language teaching. To this end, administrative bodies in Boloso Sore Woreda educational office should provide trainings that encourage teachers to use TBLT in better way and practice it in the class room effectively are recommended.

**EXPLORING VOCABULARY LEARNING AND TEACHING STRATEGIES USED
BY GRADE 11 AND 12 STUDENTS AND ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHERS
HEMBECHO ST. MICHAEL PREPARATORY SCHOOL IN FOCUS**

BY: DENEKE ONCHIRE

ADVISOR: DINKU GEBEYEHU (PhD)

ABSTRACT

This study was conducted to explore vocabulary teaching and learning strategies used by teachers and students at Hembecho St. Michael preparatory school. This school was selected from the five high schools using purposive sampling technique. The subjects of this study were all English teachers in research setting and 154 students who were selected using systematic random sampling technique among the population. The objectives of this study were identifying vocabulary learning strategies used by students, discovering vocabulary teaching strategies used English teachers and uncovering the promoted and reduced vocabulary learning strategies by teachers' vocabulary teaching. To gather data from participants, questionnaire, interview and observation were used. The instruments reliability and validity were checked via pilot study. The data gathered via the aforementioned instruments were analyzed quantitatively and qualitatively. After the analyses, strategies like asking students to locate time, helping them to place the new words in their similarity and dissimilarity were found as used by teachers but the others strategies like contextualized vocabulary teaching, teaching words through reading, motivating learners to think themselves as successful learners, using dictionaries (English- Amharic and English-English dictionaries) etc. were found hardly (insufficiently) applied by teachers to teach vocabulary. Regarding the vocabulary learning strategies, strategies like words' association, English-English dictionary, writing again and again, acronyms and abbreviations were used by students; however, some of the important strategies weren't used as required level. As far as the promoted and reduced vocabulary learning strategies, are concerned, the followings were found. Activities like, asking students to locate time so as to learn new words, placing the new words in their similarity and dissimilarity and writing them again and again were found as the promoted vocabulary learning strategies by teachers' vocabulary teaching whereas most of the strategies suggested by the scholars were reduced. Based on the findings, it was concluded that the vocabulary teaching and learning strategies at Hembecho St. Michael Preparatory School is "underprivileged" Thus, the following recommendation were forwarded. Teachers should sometimes allow their students to use mother tongue to explain new words. They should create enabling environment to motivate their students to learn new words. The students should use the new words in their daily conversation, follow language media to learn the new words, practice the meaning of new words in their physical actions and they shouldn't be reluctant to learn new words.

**ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHERS' AND STUDENTS' ATTITUDE TOWARDS
GROUP WORK ACTIVITIES IN SPEAKING CLASSROOM: THE CASE OF
SHOLLA KODO SECONDARY SCHOOL IN SODO ZURIA WOREDA, WOLAITA
ZONE**

BY: FIKRE TADESSE

ADVISOR: ABRAHAM KEBEDE (ASS. PROFESSOR)

ABSTRACT

This study was intended to investigate English language teachers' and students' attitude towards group work activities in speaking classroom at Sholla Kodo Secondary School, particularly in grade ten. To achieve the objectives of the study, descriptive research design was employed. The participants of the study were 196 students; who were selected through simple random sampling (lottery method) from grade ten and purposively five English language teachers. This is because; teachers were small in number and manageable. The data were collected through three instruments such as questionnaire, interview and classroom observation. The instruments were piloted and the improvements were made on the Items the instruments. The data collected through close-ended Items of the questionnaire were analyzed by using descriptive statistics such as frequency and percentage, but those gathered through open ended questions, semi-structured interview and classroom observations were analyzed qualitatively. The analysis of data shows that majority of the English language teachers and students have negative attitude towards group work activities in speaking classroom. This was because of different factors: lack of interest and motivation, unpunctuality of students to do group work activities in speaking classroom, students' poor participation in group work activities, and the dependence of low achiever students on high achievers and interference of mother tongue when doing group work activities. Therefore, the appropriate training should be given for English language teachers by the government in the area of group work activities and they should try to motivate and encourage students to have positive attitude towards group work activities in speaking classroom.

**ASSESSING TEACHERS' AND STUDENTS' ATTITUDES TOWARDS
PRONUNCIATION TEACHING AND LEARNING STRATEGIES AND
THEIR IMPLEMENTATION GRADE 10 STUDENTS AT HALALE
SECONDARY AND PREPARATORY SCHOOL IN FOCUS**

BY: FITSUM ALEMAYEHU

ADVISOR: SOLOMON MEKONNEN (PhD)

ABSTRACT

The main objective of this study was assessing teachers' and students' attitudes towards pronunciation teaching and learning strategies and their implementation in Halale Secondary and Preparatory School focusing on grade ten. To this end, descriptive research design was used and four tools: questionnaire, interview, actual classroom observations and textbook analysis were utilized to gather data from 243 participants. From this, 240 were students and 3 were English language teachers of grade 10. That is, 240 students were from the above mentioned grade level who were selected by using simple random sampling technique. Three teachers were selected by using available sampling technique. For students' interview, from 240 participants, six students were selected randomly. These selected six students and 3 teachers were interviewed and gave their responses to the researcher. In order to observe the classrooms, the researcher selected another person from the school. He is an English language teacher and he has the same educational status with the researcher. The researcher and the selected person observed 2 sections of each teacher and they used the check-list to investigate how teachers conduct the activities based on the objectives of the study. Each of 6 sections which were selected from grade 10 was assessed to check what pronunciation teaching strategies were used. The two people observed teachers and students repeatedly for 2 times in each selected classes. Evaluation of grade ten textbook was made to see the components of pronunciation given priority, the aims of pronunciation lessons, the procedures the material (textbook) uses to present pronunciation points and the coverage it has. The results of the study revealed that the majority of the teachers did not focus on supra-segmental aspects of pronunciation teaching and the textbook does not give emphasis to pronunciation teaching but both teachers and students have positive attitude towards pronunciation teaching and learning. This shows that the approach of the textbook is structural or bottom up and far less communicative to help students and teachers have limited knowledge of the communicative approach of teaching pronunciation. Thus, the English language textbook of grade ten should address the needs of students on intelligible pronunciation by providing the necessary support on how pronunciation functions in language use through a greater focus on supra-segmental and aspects of connected speech that have greater communicative function.

**OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES OF TEACHING ENGLISH GRAMMAR
USING CLT METHOD WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO BOMBE
SECONDARY AND PREPARATORY SCHOOL**

BY: MERIHUN SAMUEL

ADVISOR: MESHESHA MAKE (ASS. PROFESSOR)

ABSTRACT

In this study, an attempt an attempt was made to identify the opportunities and challenges of teaching English grammar communicatively in Bombe Secondary and Preparatory School. It is specifically targeted to examine whether the English textbook of Ethiopian preparatory schools include contents which are relevant to teach English grammar communicatively, to assess whether English teachers of the school teach English grammar communicatively or not, to explore the challenges that hinder the practice of Communicative Grammar Teaching and the opportunities that promote the communicative grammar teaching in the school. To achieve these objectives, the research used four data sources; students of Bombe Secondary and Preparatory School, English teachers of the school, classroom observation and English textbooks. As far as sampling technique is concerned, simple random sampling technique was employed to select the students. The researcher selected 12 English teachers and 225 students from grade 9-12 as the sources of the data. In addition to this, textbook analysis and classroom observation were also conducted. The data from questionnaire were analyzed quantitatively while data gathered from interview, classroom observation and textbook analysis were analyzed qualitatively. The overall findings include: the students' lack of opportunities to practice language items in meaningful situations, the teachers' reluctance to employ various techniques of teaching and using different tasks as well as adapting the textbook based on the students' background knowledge. Besides, the textbook distribution, the students' poor exposure to English language, shortage of class time and the large class sizes are identified factors. Teachers and students in the school have positive attitude towards TGC. The grammar exercises in the textbook are presented in meaningful contexts and situations. Therefore, teachers should make grammar activities more communicative and appealing to learners' interest. The school administration and woreda education office with other aid organizations needs to work hard to build additional classrooms. The students should be encouraged to participate actively in the English club in their school so that they can practice grammar.

Teachers' Perception and Practice of Teaching Writing through Content-Based Instruction: The Case of Humbo Tebela Secondary and Preparatory School

BY: TEGEGN TEFERA

ADVISOR: MESHESHA MAKE (ASST. PROFESSOR)

ABSTRACT

The main purpose of this study was to explore teachers' perception and practice of teaching writing through content-based instruction in Humbo Tebela Secondary and Preparatory School. Specifically, the study focused on the three thematic areas: to identify the perception of Humbo Tebela Secondary and Preparatory School EFL teacher in teaching writing through content-based instruction, to explore how the EFL teachers teach writing through CBI and to identify the factors that affect EFL teacher's perception and practice of teaching writing through CBI. Descriptive survey research design was employed for the current study. Humbo Tebela Secondary and Preparatory School English language teachers and students of grade 9-12 were selected as participants of the study. The researcher selected all the fourteen EFL teachers without sampling because of their limited number. And on the other hand, 360 students selected by using simple random sampling (a lottery method). The data gathering instruments used for study were: interview, questionnaire and classroom observation. The interview data were taped and transcribed into textual form. The classroom observation data were noted to analyze data. The close-ended questions of the questionnaire were treated in number and percentage using SPSS. Qualitative analysis was carried out to analyze the data gathered via open-ended items of the questionnaire. Finally, the results of statistical analysis were described verbatim. From the analysis of data, different findings were obtained. Besides, the respondents forwarded that different factors affect teaching writing through content based instruction such as shortage of time, large class size, teacher teaching method and students' poor performance in writing skill. Based on the findings of data analysis, EFL teachers of HTSPS perceived positively teaching writing via CBI but majority of EFL teachers do not use CBI when teaching writing. Most of the time teachers were rushing to cover the portion rather than focusing on students' writing skill. Finally, since this area of study is a new and untouched 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.

**TEACHERS' ATTITUDE AND PRACTICE OF TEACHING WRITING VIA
PROCESS APPROACH: THE CASE OF GUNUNO PREPARATORY SCHOOL**

BY: ABRIHAM AYELE

ADVISOR: MESHESHA MAKE (ASS. PROFESSOR)

ABSTRACT

The main purpose of this study was to explore teachers' attitude and practice of teaching writing via process approach in Gununo Preparatory School. Specifically, the study focused on the three thematic areas: to identify the perception of Gununo Preparatory School EFL teacher in teaching writing via process approach, to explore the practice of EFL teachers on teaching writing via process approach and to identify the factors that affect the practice of teaching writing through process approach. Descriptive research design was employed for the current study. Gununo Preparatory School English language teachers and students of grade 11-12 were selected as participants of the study. The researcher selected all the six EFL teachers. Besides, 309 students were selected from 1367 students by using simple random sampling by using Slovin's formula of sample size. The data collection tools used for study were: interview, questionnaire and classroom observation. The close-ended questions of the questionnaire were treated in number and percentage using SPSS. Qualitative analysis was carried out to analyze the data gathered via open-ended items of the questionnaire, interview and classroom observation. Based on the findings of data analysis, though the perception of EFL teachers on teaching writing via process approach is positive, it has not yet been given full attention to practice in actual classroom. Besides, the respondents forwarded that different factors affect teaching writing through process approach such as lack of facilities (infrastructures), shortage of time, large class size, adaptation of traditional approach as trend, and teachers' skill gaps to employ various techniques of teaching writing. Thus, effort should be made to refresh the skill of EFL teachers who can better implement process approach during writing classroom at preparatory level through special training.

**TEACHERS' AND STUDENTS' USE OF TASK BASED APPROACH IN
VOCABULARY TEACHING AND LEARNING AND CHALLENGES: THE CASE OF
SOME SELECTED SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN SOUTH ARI**

BY: ENDASHEW AYANO

ADVISOR: DINKU GEBEYEHU (PhD)

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to describe Teachers' and Students' Use of Task Based Approach in Vocabulary Teaching and Learning and Challenges. To this end, identifying challenges of task based instruction in vocabulary teaching and learning was taken as a general objective of the study. In achieving it, three specific objectives were designed: identify vocabulary teaching strategies employed by teachers; identify the vocabulary learning strategies used by students and describe the challenges teachers and students face in teaching and learning vocabulary respectively. The study was held in some randomly selected South Ari secondary schools. In attaining the above objectives, data were collected using three instruments: questionnaire, semi-structured interview and classroom observation. The questionnaire data was collected from teachers and students respondents respectively. Whereas interview data was collected from teachers respondents. Two time observation was made in gathering the observation's data. The collected data were analyzed using descriptive method. The findings revealed that, teachers were found using strategies like asking questions answered by an English-English and English-L1 dictionary, contextual clue and using mother tongue. Whereas, students were also found using strategies like requesting teachers, using an English-English dictionary as well as an English-L1 dictionary, grouping the new words according to their parts of speech and write out the new word again and again respectively. The study also revealed some challenges that hold back students and teachers effort to learn and teach vocabulary via task based language teaching approach were unfamiliar words, background knowledge to perform vocabulary tasks and influence of mother tongue. Based on findings, it was concluded that the English language teachers and students in the study setting have little awareness to teach and learn vocabulary using task based language teaching and learning approach. In light of these findings, it is recommended that teachers should use various strategies to teach vocabulary for different meaning focused contexts. Teachers should identify suitable strategies to present new words considering their students educational background and level of understanding. Training on the use of task based language teaching and learning method should be given in order to change strategies employed by teachers and students to perform vocabulary tasks.

**TEACHERS' AND STUDENTS' CHALLENGES, PERCEPTIONS AND
TECHNIQUES OF USING SHORT STORIES IN EFL SPEAKING CLASSROOM:
BOREDA SECONDARY SCHOOL TENTH GRADERS IN FOCUS**

BY: MATHEWOS MENA

ADVISOR: SOLOMON M. (PhD)

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to investigate teachers' and students' challenges, perceptions and techniques of using short stories in the EFL speaking classroom at Boreda Secondary School. Descriptive research design was employed to achieve the objectives of the study. English language teachers and students of Boreda Secondary School were the participants of the study. Simple random sampling technique, was used to select 259 (two hundred fifty nine) students among the total population of 735 and 8 (eight) English language teachers were selected by using availability sampling as sample participants of this research. Then data were obtained via questionnaire, semi-structured interview and class observation. Questions were developed by the researcher and filled into SPSS version sixteen for its standards and administered to students and teachers. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with English language teachers face to face. Actual class observations were conducted in the classrooms. Next, the data which were relevant to the research objectives were selected and analyzed. Thus, from the data analyses, different findings were obtained. The study divulged that: teachers had lack different techniques to teach short stories. In addition, students' mother tongue interference and lack of practice in using short based dialogues were considered the challenges to use short stories in English as a foreign language speaking classroom. Towards teachers' and students' perceptions, students had relatively positive perceptions and teachers had almost negative perceptions and with regard to techniques: using different genres of short stories and practicing stories in English were considered the techniques to use short stories in the EFL classroom. Finally, recommendations were given based on the findings of the study.

**CHALLENGES IN TEACHING AND LEARNING READING SKILLS USING
COMMUNICATIVE LANGUAGE TEACHING METHOD: KOSHE PREPARATORY
SCHOOL IN FOCUS**

BY: MENGISTU ADEBO SENDABO

ADVISOR: DINKU GEBEYEHU (PhD)

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to investigate challenges of teaching and learning reading skills using communicative language teaching method and its possible solutions. To achieve this, both quantitative and qualitative method were employed. From the total population of 420 students, 200 students were selected by random sampling technique and seven teachers were selected by availability sample size. Questionnaire were major data collecting instruments, semi-structured interview and class-room observation were supportive tools for the study. To collect the relevant data , questionnaire were given for the students and teachers to identify challenges of teaching and learning reading skills using communicative language teaching method , semi-structured interview was conducted for teachers to cross-check the previous result got by questionnaire. The researcher also used class-room observation to make the study more reliable. The data collected from the students and teachers through different instruments were presented in the form of percentage and tables. The data were analyzed using both quantitative and qualitative procedures. The major findings were non-conducive class-room settings or situated in noisy place class-room setting for teaching –learning reading skills using communicative language teaching method, shortage of movable chairs and desks to adjust them with chairs to teach and learn reading skills using communicative language teaching method, poor basement/foundation of students in reading , poor application of teaching and learning reading skills techniques and strategies, low students' motivation and shortage of teaching-learning materials in the school library ,classroom and learners' home, shortage of teaching aids or reading materials in the class-room, and texts difficulties while students were reading the reading texts/passage. The main conclusion is that investigating setting related challenges, learning strategies related challenges, teaching strategies related challenges and text related challenges of reading skills using communicative language teaching method tend to be very crucial for this study.

**CHALLENGES OF IMPLEMENTING COOPERATIVE LANGUAGE LEARNING
STRATEGIES: GACHENO PREPARATORY SCHOOL IN FOCUS**

BY: WESEN TESHOME

ADVISOR: MESHESHA MAKE (ASS. PROFESSOR)

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to examine the challenges of implementing cooperative language learning strategies. For this purpose, Gacheno Preparatory School was selected as a research setting. Descriptive research design was employed for the current study. The total population of this study was 800. Simple random sampling was used to select sample of students. Therefore, the researcher selected 266 students from grade 11 and 12 and 6 English language teachers as the sources of data. To collect the necessary data for the study, semi-structured interview for six teachers, questionnaire for two hundred sixty six students and classroom observation 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, whereas responses obtained from interview and classroom observation were analyzed qualitatively. The study revealed that teachers have knowledge about cooperative language learning strategies, though they did not properly use it in classroom instructions. Similarly, teachers also theoretically know their expected roles and the roles of their students in cooperative language learning strategies. However, the implementation of cooperative language learning strategies in the actual classroom situation was not as expected. The study conversely indicates that there is a clear mismatch between what teachers as well as learners perceive about cooperative language learning strategies and what they actually implement in the actual classes. Furthermore, the study revealed a number of problems related to teachers such as teacher's lack of knowledge and training on cooperative language learning strategies, problems related to students such as lack of interest to participate in cooperative language learning strategies, choosing passive style of learning and problem related to the school lack of enough support from administrative, number of students in a single class and unavailability of instructional materials were among the factors which directly or indirectly hindering the implementation of cooperative language learning strategies in the school understudy. The researcher recommends that theoretical knowledge of English language teachers must be congruent to what they practically implement by getting adequate training.

6. College of Education and Behavioral Studies

Educational Leadership & Management

**EFFECT OF TEACHERS' COMMITMENT IN THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF SCHOOLS IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM
IN PUBLIC SECONDARY SCHOOLS OF HADIYA ZONE**

BY: TAMIRU TESHAYE AGEJO

ADVISOR: MARY THUO (PHD)

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to investigate teachers' commitment in the implementation of school improvement program of Public Secondary Schools of Hadiya Zone, SNNPR. In the process of the study, an attempt was made to examine the level of teachers' commitment in SIP implementation; the ways teachers got involved in SIP and factors affecting teachers' commitment on SIP implementation and suggest remedial techniques. To this end, a descriptive survey method of the study was conducted. The target population for this study was 56 Secondary Schools in Hadiya Zone with a population of 1550 teachers, 56 principals and 56 supervisors working in the Secondary Schools of the Zone. In order to determine the sample schools and research subjects, simple random and available sampling methods were employed. Accordingly, random sampling method was employed in selecting 5 sample schools and 98 teacher respondents; whereas available sampling was done to take all principals and supervisors (i.e. 5 principals and 5 supervisors) from the sample schools. In addition, three data gathering instruments were used in collecting the data including questionnaire, semi structured interview, and document analysis. Pilot study was conducted at Jarso Secondary School and using cronbach alpha the reliability of the questionnaire was tested and some of the question items, which had violated the reliability, were avoided from the list of items. A descriptive statistical method was used to analyze the data and interpret the findings. As result of the study, it has been found that teachers had low level of involvement in the SIP planning, teaching -learning, creating good relationship and encouraging community participation in school affairs. In addition, teachers were found to be less committed to the SIP and it was also found that several factors including job satisfaction dimensions like financial (salary, additional payment for overload work, etc) and non-financial benefits (opportunity for further education, reward chance of transfer and promotion, etc),and principals performance of creating good work environment. In order to minimize some of the problems listed, the education heads at different structures of the education systems (School, Woreda, and Zone) need to provide training to heads working in the secondary Schools and strengthen the day to – day follow up.

ASSESSMENT OF CONFLICT MANAGEMENT AND RESOLUTION BETWEEN TEACHERS AND SCHOOL LEADERS OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN WOLAITA ZONE

BY: ENGDWORK BIRHANU

ADVISOR: MARY THUO (PH.D)

ABSTRACT

The main purpose of this study is to determine conflict management strategies and resolution techniques used in government primary schools of Wolaita zone between teachers and school leaders. The objective of the study is to examine the view about the nature of conflict, the causes of conflicts, find out how conflicts are managed, identify conflict management strategies and determine techniques for conflict resolution in schools. A descriptive survey design was used where mixed method approaches was used to correct and analyze data concurrently. The target population for this study was 433 government primary schools in Wolaita Zone with a population of 6,594 teachers and school leaders. Six woredas were randomly selected from 12 woredas while Boloso Sore woreda was selected purposively to include schools sponsored by Wolaita development association. A sample of 10 schools was used for, this study; four from Wolaita development association sponsored schools, and six schools were selected random from other rural woreda primary schools. The sample for this study includes; 146 teachers and 50 department heads randomly selected to respond to the questionnaires, while 40 participants (i.e., principals, vice-principals and unit leaders) were included for the interview. Thirty Parent teacher association members took part in the Focus group discussion. Instruments for this study included; semi- structured questionnaire, interview checklist and documents. A pilot study was conducted in Ziga Borkoshe primary school which was not part of the study and Cronbach alpha was done to test the reliability of the questionnaire. Data was analyzed using descriptive statistical methods (i.e., means, frequency tables, percentages and charts), and inferential statistics (i.e. t-test) with the aid of statistical package for social science software. The study identified three major causes of conflict; institutional, work, and leader related. Major conflict management strategies included; leadership competences, embracing change, and having a mechanism in place to address conflicts. On conflict resolution, most commonly used techniques include, avoidance, punishing, forcing, compromise, and ignorance. Strategies used both in management and resolution includes; discussion, involvement, use of appropriate leadership styles, providing opportunities for training and professional growth, and understanding roles as well as rules and regulations. This study conclude that leaders need to build leadership competences, build organizations that embrace change and strong work culture, involve staff in decision making, and understand individual differences. This study recommended that school leaders should understand the sources of conflict and have a mechanism in place to handle conflicts. Besides, training for staff should be held frequently based on need, and school should be supported to acquire resources from other non-government sources.

Keywords: Conflict; Management; Resolution; Government; Schools; Ethiopia

PEER PRESSURE AND ITS INFLUENCE ON STUDENTS' ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENTS: THE CASE OF SECONDARY SCHOOL OF KEMBATA TEMBARO ZONE.

BY: TARIKU TAMIRE SHAMANA

ADVISOR: DR. MARY THUO

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to assess the influence of peer pressure on students' academic achievement in Kenbata Tambaro Zone. The study sought to answer the following questions: To what extent does peer pressure relate with student academic achievement?, What are the views of school leaders, teachers and students regarding peer pressure?, Do schools have any support program(s) related with peer pressure at the school level? In which ways can peer pressure be addressed at the school level to improve student academic achievement?. The study utilized a descriptive survey design where both qualitative and quantitative approaches were used to collect and analyze data concurrently. Questionnaires were prepared and pilot tested. Out of seven woredas, three woredas were randomly selected in addition to the administrative town as the sample site. Out of a total sample of 304 participants; that is, 200 students, 60 teachers, eight department heads, 24 PTA and KETB, 12 (directors, woreda educational experts and office managers) interviewees, for each, 282 (92.8%) participated by completing the questionnaire, face-to-face interviews, and in focus group discussion. The result was analyzed using descriptive methods such as percentage, tables, means and standard deviations. Qualitative data was interpreted using themes. The result of this study indicated that peer pressure in relation to student's academic achievements is high. Results indicated that peer pressure is related with substance abuse (such as, alcohol drinking, chewing khat, cigarette smoking, and drug use) criminal acts, disciplinary issues, and migration for work, which further leads to low attention in education, repetition, dropouts, and these affect students' academic achievement. A number of factors were found to be related with peer pressure and low academic achievement: Lack of awareness and deep understanding of the problem; lack of cooperation with concerned bodies; lack of good parent-teacher relationship; lack of conducive school environment; lack of guidance and counseling services in schools; inadequate text book; inadequacy of library services; large class size; and lack of strict parent follow-up on their children educational activities. This study recommended the following: Awareness creation about effects of peer pressure to the school community; working in collaboration with public and private agencies as well as community members; strengthening parent involvement in school educational process; establishing peer counseling team in the school; arranging tutorial class and summer program to improve students' academic achievements to maximize student academic achievement and minimize the negative peer pressure on students; sourcing for funding from external agencies (public/private) to provide short trainings about peer pressure, build the capacity of school community to minimize the effect of negative peer pressure on students academic achievements.

AN ASSESSMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES IN THE SECONDARY AND PREPARATORY SCHOOLS OF WOLAITA ZONE

BY: ZEBDEWOS GETAHUN

ADVISOR: AYALEW SHIBESHI (ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR)

ABSTRACT

The major purpose of the study was to undertake the assessment of human resource management practices in secondary and preparatory schools of Wolaita Zone, thereby to investigate as to how the current practices of human resource management and to give recommendation for problems that may be identified so as to improve the existing situation. A descriptive survey method was employed to the current status of teaching staff management in the selected secondary and preparatory schools. Six secondary and preparatory schools were taken from Wolaita Zone on the basis of availability sampling and purposive sampling technique. From the total target population of 669 experts and teachers 289(43.2%) were selected as sample respondents. From the total distributed 289 questionnaires 256 (88.58%) were filled and returned successfully. Furthermore, the interview were held with 8 heads of the selected Woreda education office, Zone education department, Regional educational bureau and 6 selected schools principals. The subjects of the study were teachers and educational experts and personnel. To this effect, the respondent sampling was carried out through purposive and availability sampling techniques. To test the basic questions, primary and secondary data have been collected through field work from various sources. The results of obtained information have been analyzed in line with basic theoretical and conceptual arguments of the subject. The required information was gathered through the use of questionnaires, interview and document analysis. Different models of tools like percentage, and average mean were used to make analysis of data obtained from the respondents under the study. The findings indicated that the selected schools faced problems due to inappropriate planning of the teaching staff which must be prepared in advance. Furthermore REB, ZED and WEOs lacked appropriate recruitment and selection procedures and much attention was not given to the secondary and preparatory school teaching staff managing in general. Teachers were less informed or with no information about their strengths and weaknesses through performance appraisal process conducted periodically and low rate of usage performance appraisal result for further placement, rewards, promotion or punishment. As a result there were high teaching staff turnover in the Zone. The efforts of schools in finding and facilitating opportunities for short-term and long-term training for their teaching staff in the selected schools were found to be low. Besides, the involvement of principals in assigning teachers for training was also minimal. The existing HRM rules, regulations and directives were found to be not refined enough to accelerate the smooth HRM activities in the selected schools of the Zone. Finally, certain recommendations were made based on the findings and conclusions.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LEADERSHIP STYLES AND SCHOOL CULTURE IN GOVERNMENT SECONDARY SCHOOLS OF WOLAITA ZONE

BY: TAMIRAT GITORE BETALO
ADVISOR: BEFEKADU ZELEKE (PhD)

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to investigate the relationship between Leadership Styles and School Culture in Government Secondary Schools of Wolaita Zone. The research design employed in the study was descriptive survey research design. Data for the study was collected from 186 teachers, 27 principals and V/principals selected from 9 secondary schools and 5 woreda education office quality assurance heads. A sample of 9 principals, 18 vice principals, 5 woreda education office quality assurance heads is selected availability sampling technique and 186 teachers selected by simple random sampling technique for the study. The data gathering tools employed was questionnaire and interview. The participants of interview were Woreda education office quality assurance heads. Questionnaire was administered to 186 teachers and 27 principals, of which 213 from teachers and 27 principals were properly filled and returned. The information gathered through closed-ended questionnaire was analyzed using percentage, frequency, means, standard deviation, p-value and Spearman correlation coefficient while the data gathered through interview and open-ended questions were narrated qualitatively. Accordingly, data was collected on the independent variable, which was leadership styles, and that of the dependent variable, which was school culture. The relationship between the two variables was identified in order to determine the strength of their relationship and the coefficients of determination existing between them had been identified. Data showed from principals 23 (85.1%) and teachers 163 (87.6%) respondents agreed that secondary school principals practice democratic leadership style dominantly. Based on teachers and principals data respectively, the study 200 (93.8%) and 22 (81.4%) showed that positive school culture dominantly found in the sample secondary schools of Wolaita zone. The findings revealed that there was a positive relationship between all of the factors of transformational leadership and all of the factors of school culture. The findings revealed that there was also one factor of transactional leadership, contingent reward, which was positively correlated with school culture. The findings revealed that there was a negative relationship between laissez-faire leadership and the factors of school culture. The Ethiopian government should facilitate the principal leadership styles through empowerment and training since they have a direct relationship with the school culture. It was therefore recommended that principals should adopt the situational leadership style to boost better achievement among schools, to promote school culture and in essence enhance administrative effectiveness and students' academic performance. The principals should be provided with in-service courses on quality leadership which is a prerequisite for positive school culture. The principals should collaborate with the stakeholders and parents to ensure that the management offers conducive teaching and learning environment for both the teachers and students for successful academic achievement and school culture. It should be better that secondary school principals and teachers work hard to link school culture with leadership styles in secondary schools. It would be better that REB, WEO and ZED in collaboration with MoE give in-service training for teachers and principals to sustain positive school culture and appropriate usage of leadership styles in secondary schools.

ASSESSMENTNT OF IMPLEMENTATION OF SCHOOL CLINICAL SUPERVISION IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS OF WOLAITA ZONE

BY: ALEMAYEHU ADELO SAKALO

ADVISOR: MARY THUO, (PHD)

ABSTRACT

This study was conducted to assess the implementation of school clinical supervision in primary schools of Wolaita Zone. In order to conduct this research descriptive survey method was employed. The study site for this research was six primary schools of Wolaita Zone. The study includes the methods of practical implementation applied by school clinical supervisors, the procedures implemented in classroom observation, the roles of school clinical supervisors played and challenges existing in the implementation of school clinical supervision in primary schools of Wolaita Zone. Six primary schools were selected in simple random technique. Three basic questions were formulated, which emphasis on how and to what extent school based supervisors implement school clinical supervision, procedures that supervisors use to implement classroom observation, and the challenges against the implementation of the school clinical supervision in primary schools of Wolaita Zone. The primary schools which were selected to conduct the study were Ligaba, Abiyot Chora, Areka, Dubo, Boditi and Ediget primary schools. These sample primary schools were selected due to the existence of rich data sources. Six principals, six vice principals, and twenty four department heads were included as respondents from areas of selected primary schools using purposive sampling techniques. One hundred four teachers were participated in the study through simple random sampling technique and twelve students' representatives were selected in purposive sampling technique. Questionnaire was used as main tool of data collection. Interview and document analysis were used to substantiate the data gathering through questionnaires. Frequency, percent, and mean were utilized to analyze quantitative data gained through the questionnaires. The qualitative data gathered through interview and document analysis were by narration. Ethical consideration was made through research process. All the respondents were informed about the purpose of the study in the introduction part of the questionnaires and interviews guide to respondents. The result of the study indicated that ineffectiveness of the implementation of school clinical supervision, inability of school clinical supervisors to apply the necessary procedures for classroom observation properly and identified the challenges such as shortage of allocated budget, lack of supervision manuals, lack of training programs that hinder the implementation of school clinical supervision. Finally, it is recommended to give relevant in-service training for school clinical supervisors to upgrade their supervisory activities, to allocate budget, and to provide supervision manuals for the success of school clinical supervision.

**FACTORS AFFECTING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF REFORM
STRATEGY IN PUBLIC TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL
EDUCATION AND TRAINING COLLEGES OF WOLAITA ZONE**

BY: AMANUEL HAILE

ADVISOR: SOLOMON LEMMA (PHD)

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to assess the factors that affect the current TVET reform strategy implementation in public TVET colleges of Wolaita zone at Soddo Polly technic college, Boditti TVET institution and Areka construction and industrial college. The study particularly, treats the practice of TVET reform strategy in promoting quality of vocational training and education, the current status, implementation and factors that affect the implementation of reform strategy. To accomplish this purpose, the study would employ a quantitative method, which is supplemented by qualitative research to enrich data. The study would be carried out in descriptive survey because it enabled the researcher to describe the current issue of TVET reform implementation in Wolaita zone as it exists and helps to test the basic research questions. Then 50% teachers were selected using random sampling techniques. All deans and vice deans of the institutions were involved in the study for interviewing through simple random sampling technique. Questionnaire was the main instrument of data collection. Interview was utilized to substantiate the data gained through the questionnaire. Standard deviations, percentage and mean would be utilized to analyze the questionnaire. The qualitative data obtained through interview would be analyzed using narration. Data entry and analysis would be done using narrating, ABSTRACTing and interpreting and reflecting on key points related to the objective of the research. By using the above instruments and methods the data would be analyzed and the findings concerned with low human resource development in training levels of TVET qualification frameworks, absence of demand-driven occupational standard as well as curricula development for flexibility of TVET delivery system and shortage of technology transfer and industry extension activities effective implementation would be recommended to the concerned bodies.

**A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE LEADERSHIP STYLES OF
GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN HADIYA
ZONE, SOUTHERN NATIONS NATIONALITIES AND PEOPLES
REGION, ETHIOPIA**

BY: AMANUEL ATARO

MAJOR ADVISOR: KENENNISA DABI (PHD)

CO-ADVISOR: ASHEBIR BEZABEH

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to compare the leadership styles of heads working both in government and private Secondary Schools of Hadiya Zone, Southern Nations Nationalities and Peoples Region. In the process of the study, the researcher attempted to answer the following issues including, the dominant type leadership style practiced in government Secondary Schools of Hadiya Zone compared to private Schools; the factors that determine the similarities and differences between the leadership style of government and private Schools; and the challenges and benefits of the respective leadership styles practiced in both government and private schools. To this end, a descriptive survey method of the study was employed. In order to select the sample schools, a random sampling method was used, where as in selecting the sample respondents' two methods of sampling were employed. Accordingly, teachers and academic leaders were selected using a random sampling method, where as principals were taken using available sampling method. As result, 111 respondents consisted of 80 teachers, 29 heads and 6 principals selected both from government and private schools were used as data sources in collecting the information required. In addition, three data collecting instruments were used. These were questionnaire for four groups of respondents including government school teachers, government schools leaders, private school teachers and private school leaders. Both quantitative and qualitative data analyses were done. As result of the study, it has been found that the majority of academic heads working in government schools mainly practiced democratic leadership styles although at insignificant rate autocratic and lassies-faire approaches were also practiced. The private school leaders were mainly focused on an autocratic leadership styles. In addition, the finding showed that absence cooperative relationship between teachers and head, inadequacy of the support provided by principals, and inability of heads showing roles to employees were some of the challenges of the leadership styles practiced both in government and private Secondary Schools of the Zone. Finally, based on the findings, it has been recommended that the education heads working at different levels need to give training on leadership roles and responsibilities for both government and private School heads, and take in to consideration the educational backgrounds of the leaders while assigning them especially in principalship and other posts at government schools.

**PRACTICES AND CHALLENGES IN IMPLEMENTATION OF
SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM IN GOVERNMENT
SECONDARY SCHOOLS OF HADIYA ZONE**

BY: HABTAMU TAREKEGN

ADVISOR: SOLOMON LEMMA (PHD)

ABSTRACT

This research was designed to examine practices and challenges of school improvement program implementation focusing on Government Secondary Schools of Hadiya Zone. To this end cross sectional descriptive survey design was employed. Both quantitative and qualitative methods were used in the study. The study was guided by research questions; Data were collected by means of questionnaires, semi-structured interviews, focused-group discussion, observation and document analysis. Accordingly, the data obtained through questionnaires were analyzed by using frequency, percentile, mean values and standard deviations. For the focused group discussion, semi-structured interviews, observation and document analysis were analyzed qualitatively to substantiate the result of quantitative analysis. Cluster sampling was used to select the woredas and study simple random sampling used to select teachers and available sampling techniques were employed to the principals, school supervisors and school improvement committees. Also focused group discussions were employed to Students and school improvement committees. The major findings of the study indicated that the practices of school improvement have been low in most cases, medium in some cases and high in rare cases. Due to this, the status of school improvement program implementations was not to the expected level. The achievements made so far were not encouraging and no significant efforts have been made to strengthen the implementation of school improvement program. Thus, to planning SIP implementation lacked of conducting self-assessment to identify the current status of the school and limited budget was also presented as another challenge. Teachers' attitude and the capacities of the school leaders; moreover, were revealed as the internal factors that hindered the successfulness of the program. As a result, school leaders were recommended to conduct self-assessment and prioritized the problems when planning for school improvement program. It was also forwarded that after the assignment of school leaders, woreda education administrators would be better providing principals and cluster supervisors with management related or leadership training. Finally, strengthening the community involvement and collaborative planning were recommended to school principals as well as teachers of the schools.

Keywords:-school improvement program, secondary school, and school improvement domain, School effectiveness, standard.

PRACTICES AND CHALLENGES OF INSTRUCTIONAL LEADERSHIP IN GOVERNMENT SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN HADIYA ZONE

BY: SHIFERAW ERTIRO

ADVISOR: DR MARY THUO

ABSTRACT

The main purpose of this study was to access the practices and challenges of instructional leadership in some selected secondary schools of Hadiyazone. And to identify basic problems associated with the practices and challenges of instructional leadership. To achieve this purpose five research questions such as in which ways do instructional leaders get involved in teaching and learning process in public secondary schools of Hadiya zone?, to what extent do instructional leaders implement practices that support teaching learning process? Is there difference between teachers' school leaders' responses on instructional leadership practices? And what are factors affect implementation and effectiveness of instructional leadership in public secondary schools of Hadiya zone related to practices and challenges of instructional leadership in secondary schools were set. Both qualitative and quantitative approaches were used. Descriptive survey design was employed to achieve the aforementioned purpose. Simple random sampling technique was used to select teachers and availability sampling technique was used to school leaders. Questionnaires were used in sample secondary schools to collect quantitative data from 5 secondary schools, 87 teachers and 15 school leaders. All the questionnaires were filled in and returned. The collect data were analyzed using percentage, mean, overall mean, standard deviation, frequency t-test. Moreover, the interview was conducted with school leaders and teachers. The result of the study revealed the defining and communicating school goals. Supervision of instruction, teachers' professional development, creating positive learning climate and culture and obstacles to instructional leadership activities were not properly and adequately accomplished in the secondary schools of the zone. And also the research has shown that lack of clear knowledge about students learning, poor preparation of leaders, emphasis to managerial tasks, lack of flexibility to coordinate and manage instructional activity were found to be the dominant challenges whereas the work overload and short comings of person to instructional leadership position were the least revealing challenges in the schools. Thus, it can be concluded that the instructional leadership practices of the schools were poor and the schools of zone got few benefit from the process. Hence, it was recommended that the school leaders should develop the skill of promoting staff participation in instructional leadership education department and woreda education offices need to support school leaders so that they could appropriately accomplish their instructional duties.

PRACTICES AND CHALLENGES TO SHARED LEADERSHIP IN GOVERNMENT SECONDARY SCHOOLS OF KAMBATA TEMBARO ZONE

BY: ADDISE CHAFAMO AGAGO

ADVISOR: MARY THUO (PhD)

ABSTRACT

The purpose of the study was to assess practices and challenges to shared leadership in Government secondary schools of Kambata Tembaro zone. Thesis Study a descriptive survey design and mixed research approach. The study was carried out in randomly selected six secondary schools of the zone. Data sources included: six principal, 90 teachers, 18 school board committees members, six woreda office officials and six PTA chairpersons. Data gathering tools included: questionnaire 5 item, and interviews. Data sampling procedures were included: availability for principals and purposive sampling for woreda office officials and PTA chairpersons simpler random samplings were used. Questionnaires were analyzed quantitatively using frequency, percentage, mean and standard deviation and statistics (correlation test) used. The finding of this study showed that the status of school shared leadership effectiveness of secondary schools in the study area were ineffective. Due to this questionnaire one the status of students learning achievement, participation of stake holders in decision making, awareness of community in school vision, the school team has a shared vision with agreed up on goals, school leaders know what strength and skills each of the other team members possesses, and were found low. In questionnaire two participation of stake holders in decision making, awareness of community in school vision, school leaders know what strength and skills each of the other team members possesses, the Leadership, think of a shared mission to learn and construct knowledge collaboratively were found low. In questionnaire three, poor competence of leaders, lack of training and experience sharing programs, poor school community relationship, leaders regularly inform the community about the conditions, achievements, and needs of the schools, lack of role diversity, lack of appropriate supervisory support, and scarcity of educational resources hinder practices of shared leadership effectiveness. In questionnaire four, leadership knowledge and skill, leadership training and experience sharing, educational resources, and involvement of stake holders in decision making were reported as influencing factors of school shared leadership. Finally, recommendations such as providing adequate educational resources, enhancing opportunity for leadership training, arranging experience sharing program, strengthening school community support for school leaders and the balance between instructional leadership and administrative activities forwarded to overcome shared leadership challenges in public secondary schools of the zone.

CONTRIBUTION OF WOLAITA DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION EDUCATIONL PROJCTS TO QUALITY OF EDUCATION IN GOVERNMENT PRIMARY SCHOOLS OF WOLAITA ZONE

**BY: YASIN OLOLO OSA
ADVISOR: KENENISA DABI (PHD)
CO ADVISOR: ASHEBIR BEZABIH (PHD)**

ABSTRACT

The major purpose of this study was to assess the contributions of WODA educational projects to quality of education in the primary schools of Wolaita Zone. A descriptive survey design was employed to undertake this research work. Clustered simple random, purposive and availability sampling method were used to select sample respondents from different target group of population. From the total 119 sample respondents drawn from teachers, supervisors, principal, WEO and ZED respondents were selected to respond to the questionnaire. For interview and FGD response PTA members and WODA project coordinators' were selected. To gather data questionnaire, interview, FGD and document were used. Data gathered through questionnaire were analyzed quantitatively by employing the descriptive statistics and inferential statics[chi -square].The data obtained through open ended items, interview, FGD and documents have been analyzed qualitatively. Finally the findings of the study showed that different kinds of supports rendered to the school by the Wolaita Development Association education project, throughwere problemsof implementation. The finding of the study further showed that, supports received by respective schools improved quality of education gave due attention in thisresearch work. Text book, class room and qualified teachers to students' ratio, wastage of period, same students' low attention for their learning and other related factorswere problems which needs consideration of others. Educational project implementation brought effect in primary schools, such as, libraries, laboratories and pedagogical centers were organized and students' low achievers have been improved. On the other hand their achievements in EMS subjects were not encouraging, as well as, the implementation of EP encountered different kinds of problems. This study concluded that, limitations on supports received by respective schools exerts their own influence on the achievement of EP objectives and some factors affecting the quality of education, such as input, process, leadership and output related were not addressed as expected which needs further attention . In general the implementation of educational project brought some improvements on the quality of education. The recommendations put forward were schools collaboration with community, WODA and government increase a number of classroom, textbook, library and laboratory equipments and also control each and every activities should be amended for further implementation.

ROLE OF SCHOOL LEADERS IN IMPLEMENTING THE CONTINUOUS ASSESSMENT IN GOVERNMENT PREPARATORY SCHOOLS OF WOLAITA ZONE

BY: CHEKOL THOMAS GEBRE
ADVISOR: PROFESSOR AYALEW SHIBESHI
ABSTRACT

Continuous assessment is the key to success of education quality and educational result. This study sought to find out the role of school leaders in implementation of continuous assessment policy in preparatory schools of wolaita zone .the study was guided by four objectives and data was collected to answer the following four questions : what are the perception of school leadership on the CASS policy? what roles do school leadership play on the CASS policy? What are the problems (challenge) working against the proper implementation of CASS? what capacity building training strategy should be provided to school leaders in preparatory schools of wolaita zone? the research design was mixed survey carried out in wolaita zone targeting all 19 government preparatory schools .the sample for the study comprised nine government preparatory schools by using simple random sampling ;9 principals and 27 vice principals using available sampling method ; 18 department heads and 120 teachers by simple random sampling method ,data was collected by using questionnaire for school leaders (principals, vice principals, department heads) and teachers , face to face interview for school leaders (principals vice principals department heads). in this study blend of both qualitative and quantitative approaches to research has been used to conduct the study. result from the research indicate that each school has a few practice of CASS as shown from data but mostly the CASS performance is in weak condition, monitoring and support activity of leaders is fairly low to make teachers actively implement CASS issues ,students discipline and absenteeism is a great challenge for teachers to perform according to the plan, parent teacher and school partnership is very low to discuss the students misbehavior and to implement the assessment activity in the class ,student counseling and discussing with councilors is very weak ,lack of technical support and human and material resource provision caused the CASS activity remain lame , work load large class size and lack of short and lengthy time capacity building training mostly affected the CASS policy implementation .Finally the study recommends in order to insure the effective implementation of CASS policy in the preparatory schools of wolaita zone ,the government should build schools to reduce large class size and work load ,the ministry of education should give short and lengthy time training in order to implement CASS policy ,zone education bureau should supply resources timely and schools should formulate effective strategy in order to lead the CASS activity in the preparatory schools of wolaita zone .Further study is recommended on the importance of continuous assessment being implemented in the preparatory schools.

THE STATUS OF TEACHERS' ATTRITION IN THE SECONDARY SCHOOLS OF HADIYA ZONE

BY: MISGANA TAMIRAT

ADVISOR: MARY THUO (PHD)

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to examine the status of teacher attrition on of Secondary Schools of Hadiya Zone. The study utilized descriptive survey research design and data was collected using both quantitative and qualitative approaches. In the course of the study, the researcher attempted to answer the following research questions including; the status of teacher attrition per department in public secondary schools of Hadiya Zone, the major factors that contribute to teachers attrition in the secondary schools; the ways that teacher attrition influence the performance of secondary schools, and the different strategies that should be taken to address the problem of teacher attrition in Hadiya Zone. In order to address these issues, sample schools and respondents were taken from five woredas and one city administration town in Hadiya Zone. Purposive sampling method was used to select six sample schools (Shone, Belesa, Danema, Ginbichu, Bonosha and Wachamo), where as respondents were selected using two methods; teachers and department heads were selected using random sampling method while former teachers were selected using snowballing method. However, principals participated based on availability. As a result, 142 respondents (100 teachers, 30 department heads, 6 principals and 6 former teachers) acted as data sources. Data collection instruments included; questionnaire for current teachers and department heads, and interview checklist for principals and former teachers. Besides, data were also collected from document. Both quantitative (i.e. frequency, mean and standard deviation) and qualitative data analyses were done. The study found that the performance of secondary schools in Hadiya Zone was highly affected by teachers' attrition through wastage of students' time, missing experienced teachers leading to instability at the department. In addition, the finding showed that inadequate salary of teachers, low social status accorded to teachers by the society, poor working condition of the school, poor administrative support, and student character and disciplinary problem were the major factors that resulted in attrition of teachers in the Secondary schools of Hadiya Zone. Finally, on the bases of the findings, it has been recommended that federal government should create opportunities for teachers to get incentive in terms of their preparation, work load and experience. In addition, different individuals involved in teaching have to look for mechanisms to change the wrong perceptions of the society toward teaching and teachers.

LEADERSHIP EFFECTIVENESS OF PRINCIPALS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS OF DAWURO ZONE

BY: BASHU MEKONEN SHASHOGA

ADVISOR: TAFANO OUKE (ASSISTANT PROFESSOR)

ABSTRACT

The main purpose of the study was to investigate the leadership effectiveness of secondary school principals in Dawuro zone of SNNPR. To this end descriptive survey design was employed to collect and analyze data. Accordingly sampling was carried out through both simple random and availability sampling techniques. Thus 6 sampled secondary schools were selected from Tocha and Loma woredas and Tarecha city administration in the zone. The subjects of the study were 6 secondary school principals, 3 cluster supervisors, 102 secondary school teachers, 284 students and 18 KETB leaders. Data was gathered through questionnaires, interviews as well as focus group discussion. The collected data through close ended items were analyzed using descriptive statistical tools as frequency percentages, mean, weighted mean and the inferential statistics t-test. The data gathered through open-ended items, interviews and focus group discussion were analyzed qualitatively through narration for the purpose of triangulation. The findings of the study indicated that, effectiveness of principals under providing adequate school facilities that enable to facilitate the teaching learning process, working cooperatively with staff for solving problems and making participatory decisions and skilfully developing different programs that improve the instruction were low in target schools. The study further revealed that lack of adequate training and experience related to the functions of instructional leadership, shortage of educational resources and more engagement on routine works that had less value to the schools' vision and mission were some of the main problems hindering principals' leadership effectiveness. Accordingly, it is concluded that almost all of the school principals were not effectively leading core activities of their schools by forming communal cooperation among the staff within the school, on one hand, and collaboration between the staff of the schools and the community outside the schools, on the other hand. Finally, it is recommended that responsible parties including SNNPR Education Bureau, zonal education department and woredas education office with local community are advised to fill the knowledge and skill gaps of the principals by designing and providing long and short term professional training and development programs on: strategic instructional leadership, effective cooperative and collaborative school leadership styles as well as internalization of the selection criteria as stipulated in "A Blue Print for Teachers Development Program" in a suitable manner.

**STATUS AND CHALLENGES OF COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN
THE MANAGEMENT OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS OF AGNUA ZONE
OF GAMBELLA REGIONAL STATE**

**BY: BETIGLU DINKA DORKA
ADVISOR: DR. HASSAN HUSSEN (PHD)**

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to investigate the status and challenges of community participation in the management of government secondary schools in Agnuia zone of Gambella Regional State. To achieve the purpose of the study, descriptive survey was employed and supplemented by both quantitative and qualitative method. The study conducted in six government secondary schools in Agnuia zone and hence, PSTA, KETB, school leaders and Supervisor were selected as respondents by using purposive sampling techniques while teachers were selected by using random sampling techniques particularly using lottery method. Close and open-ended item questionnaires and interviews used as primary source of data while document analysis was employed as secondary source of data. The qualitative data were analyzed using content analysis approach. The questionnaires were administered to a sample of 172 subjects composed of 36 KETB members, 6 school leaders, 30 PSTA members, and 100 teachers. Results obtained were analyzed by using statistical techniques such as percentage, weighted mean, standard deviation and t-test. The finding of the study revealed that; the participation of the community representative member in managerial function of the school was low, lack of skill, lack of clearly defined roles and responsibility and lack of commitment on the part of the community members was internal factors, whereas, lack of necessary training, lack favorable environment, lack incentives, failure of school leader in verifying the meeting program and its agenda ahead of time were an external factors that hinder the participation of community. Based on these findings providing training to school leaders and community representative and conducting meeting in appropriate place, time and date, creating a conducive environment, giving appropriate incentives and organizing experience-sharing programs, motivating those who have better performance, allowing the community representative to participate in school management to enhance the participation of KETB and PSTA members at all levels were recommended.

THE IMPLEMENTATION OF INTEGRATED FUNCTIONAL ADULT LITERACY PROGRAMME IN SIDAMA ZONE

BY: BEYENE BELAYNEH KAME
ADVISOR: DEREJE DEMISSE (PHD)

ABSTRACT

The Purpose of this study was to assess the implementation of Integrated Functional Adult literacy Program in Sidama zone. Descriptive survey research design was employed; both quantitative and qualitative data were gathered through questionnaire, interviews and focus group desiccation. The IFAL centers were selected using simple random sampling and the facilitators and learners were selected using table of sample size determination following simple random sampling techniques. Of the total sample size of the four study groups, 60 (20%) IFAL learners and 129 (20%) facilitators filled in and returned the questionnaire. In addition, six (6) IFAL program coordinators of Education experts' and six woreda supervisors were interviewed. The collected data were analyzed using frequencies, percentages, and mean .Some of the major findings were: mostly training of IFAL program facilitators' was inadequate for preparing facilitators with necessary skill and knowledge to implement the program and to handle adults based on their needs, salary paid for facilitators was not satisfactory, content of IFAL class learning fully focus on only reading, writing and numbers out of the objectives of IFAL program. The major challenges identified were absence of budget, lack of awareness of community, inconvenient location of IFALP centers and inconvenient time table, low incentives for facilitators, and absence of commitment of facilitators and lack of motivation of facilitators. The integration and participation of different stakeholders in IFAP implementing was rated low except education sectors. Therefore, health sector, agricultural and other sectors and education sector be supposed to involve running this program as its police thought collaborative ways. There were no appropriate teaching and learning centers in most cases in Sidama zone. To improve the situation, it is recommended that they should be incentives for facilitators and coordinators, it is advisable to supply sufficient facilities through the participation of the society, allocate budget in advance of the program implementation, prepare guideline for coordinated sectors at center and create learners awareness.

PRACTICES AND CHALLENGES OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS OF HADIYA ZONE, SNNPR

BY: DEKEYO LAPISO GOBORE
ADVISOR: ENDALE BERHANU

ABSTRACT

The main purpose of this study was to assess the practices and challenges of human resource development that have been carried out by Hadiya Zone Secondary Schools. To this effect, descriptive survey research design was employed by which questionnaires, interviews, and document analysis were used as instruments of data gathering. Both primary and secondary sources of data were used. The primary data sources were teachers, principals, supervisors, woreda education officers and zone education department experts. The school documents were used as a secondary data source. The data were collected from randomly selected 100 secondary school teachers including 21 principals, 3 supervisors, 3 General quality education head, 3 teachers principal and supervisors training officer 3 Woreda Education Officers and 3 zone education department experts of Hadiya Zone. A total of 136 respondents were included as subjects of the study. The data is gathered and analyzed through mixed (qualitative and quantitative) methods. Statistics such as tables and frequency numbers with percentage as well as mean and weighted mean were used. The findings of the study indicated the absence of the systematic needs assessment practices, no HRTD plan incorporated in strategic plans, objectives of TDP had not been well presented to trainees, no clear and transparent training and development criteria for selecting trainees and trainers. the practice of preparing and implementing TDPs had been constrained by low attention of top level educational leaders, lack of adequate budget, selection of inappropriate trainees and trainers, allocation of insufficient time. Based on the findings, the following conclusion was drawn; due to lack of systematic training and development needs assessment capacity and potentials of individuals had not been built for better future performance, appropriate individuals were neglected from the selection for the TDPs, secondary schools and education departments fail to measure the effects and benefits of the TDPs to the organization and the employees/teachers and administrative staffs/. Based on the conclusions, the following are recommended: appropriate attention to be given to; training and development needs assessment, allocation of necessary resources for TDP, planning TDP in association with strategic plan, arranging of induction/orientation programs, applying on-the-job methods, creating systematic monitoring and evaluating practices of TDP, arranging awareness creation programs and formulating clear and transparent TDP directives, and giving more emphasis on professional development rather than other activities in secondary schools and woreda education offices

PRACTICES AND PROBLEMS OF SECONDARY SCHOOL LEADERS APPOINTMENT IN WOLAITA ZONE

**BY: EYOEL MOLLA MOGISO
ADVISOR: MARY THUO (PHD)**

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to assess the problems and the appointment practices of school leaders in Duguna Fango ,Damot Woyde, DamotFulasa, and HumboWoredas and Bodittitown.The study attempted to answer the following objectives the level of competencies of school leaders working in woredas, the use of profile analysis criteria, and procedures followed to appoint, and benefits and limitations of current appointment. These two methods were used in this study to elicit the perceptive of 183 teachers selected by simple random sampling techniques, 14 parent-teacher-association members and 7 principals or vice principals selected by purposive sampling techniques. In addition, eight supervisors, participated in this study based on availability . Document analysis was used for additional data on practice of appointment. The data obtained were analyzed through descriptive statistics (percentage, frequency, mean, standard deviation and ranking). The qualitative data were analyzed by using narration. The finding revealed that most of respondents expressed low level competencies of school leaders currently serving in the woredas particularly in skill inventory, job analysis, skills to match the job and individual limitation in the use of profile analysis and application problems, in the use of appointment criteria. It is evident that school leaders success and effectiveness are largely dependent on the competencies they have. However, school leaders currently serving in the woredas have low level of competencies .It also evident that there is a criterion that works best to appoint school leaders. However there was a problems of identifying criteria currently works best in the woredas to appoint school leaders. Based on the finding and conclusions the researcher recommended that the woreda education office need to give due credit to the level of competencies of school leaders, profile analysis before appointment and proper application current appoint criteria to improve the appointment practice in order to provide quality leadership in the secondary schools of woredas education office.

Key terms :School leaders, Appointment practices

PRACTICE OF COOPERATIVE LEARNING IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS OF SIDAMA ZONE

**BY: FILATE FISEHA
ADVISOR: DEREJE DEMISSIE (PHD)**

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to assess the practice of cooperative learning and its challenges in the implementation in secondary schools of Sidama zone. To achieve this purpose, mixed approach was employed. Giving feedback, the problem of awareness, perception difference between school leaders and teachers, training gap, negative attitudes of students, the resistance of teachers, lack of commitment, lack of support from school leaders were some of the findings of this study. Regarding with mechanisms to improve the implementation of CL was preparing organized and participatory plan, developing positive attitude, motivating teachers, effective implementation of CPD, The main objective of this study was to assess practice of cooperative learning in secondary schools of Sidama zone. In order to achieve these objective, specific questions were raised on practice of cooperative learning, attitudes of school leaders and teachers towards CL practice, challenges hinder of implementing CL practices, and the mechanisms to improve the implementation of CL practices in secondary schools of Sidama zone. The researcher has used descriptive survey study in 6 secondary schools that were selected as a randomly. Out of these schools, 90 school leaders were selected using available sampling techniques and 91 of teachers were selected by using simple random sampling techniques. To collect relevant information from the sampled population, open-ended and close-ended questionnaires which relevant to answer the research questions were prepared and distributed for school leaders and teachers. The interview was employed for 6 secondary schools supervisors. In addition to questionnaire and interview, the researcher was examine relevant documents. The data obtained from respondents were coded, tabulated, generalized, analyzed, and interpreted using descriptive statistics such as frequency and percentage. The statistical significance mean difference between the response of two groups (school leaders and teachers) was checked by using t-test. Open-ended questions and interviews are analyzed by the researcher using qualitative method. The finding of the study showed that the schools were prepared the plan but it was not participatory of all concerned bodies, school leaders and teachers were not actively practice cooperative learning, classroom condition was not comfortable, large class size, the problem of monitoring, evaluation, and allocating additional budget, conducting action research, and consistent follow up and evaluation is mechanisms to improve the implementation of cooperative learning.

PRACTICES AND CHALLENGES OF TEACHERS' PERFORMANCE APPRAISAL IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS OF WOLAITA ZONE

BY: FREHUN TAKISO
ADVISOR: TAFANO OUKE (AST.PROF)

ABSTRACT

This study was conducted in order to assess the practices and challenges of teachers' performance appraisal in the primary schools of Wolaita Zone, Southern Nations, Nationalities and People's Region. By stating the existing problems the researcher formulated four basic questions. Those are 1, how do current TPA practices implement? 2, to what extent current teachers' performance appraisal practices affect student learning? 3, to what extent current TPA meets purposes? 4, what are factors that affect the implementation of current teachers' performance appraisal? In order to achieve the general objective of the study and the specific objectives of basic questions descriptive survey method was employed. The study was conducted in fifteen government primary schools, four Woreda education offices, one city administrative education office and Zone education department. The primary schools, city administrative and Woreda education offices were selected by simple random sampling techniques. The primary school teachers were selected by systematic sampling while school principals, supervisors, Woreda education offices and Zone education department process owners were selected purposely. The study included 35 principals\viceprincipals, 100 teachers and 6 process owners of the Woreda education offices and Zone education department. Questionnaires and interviews were used to collect data. The data gathered through questionnaires were analyzed using percentages, mean, standard deviation, and weighted mean. Based on the analysis the study portrayed that poor practices implementation, un related practice with students achievement, low related practices with TPA purposes, lack of validity and reliability of performance appraisal criteria, management bias and negative attitudes of teachers were found to be the major factors that affect the teachers' performance appraisal in the primary schools of Wolaita Zone. In order to improve quality of education qualified teachers were blood vessels. To get qualified teachers it was better to implement proper assessment, critical feed back, different incentives related to students' achievement and professional development.

ASSESSMENT ON STREAM CHOICE AND ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE OF FEMALE STUDENTS IN SECONDARY AND PREPARATORY SCHOOLS OF GAMO GOFA ZONE

**BY: GELANEH DEGIFIE
ADIVISOR: DR. ABRAHAM ASARO**

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to assess on stream choice and academic performance of female students in secondary and preparatory school of GamoGofa Zone. The research used a descriptive survey approach. To achieve this objective data were collected from 416 female students, 12 teachers, 4 counselors and 6 school principals using instrument such as questionnaire, interview and document analysis. The data obtained were analyzed through tables, percentage, frequencies, ranks and narrative approaches. The findings revealed that school agent teachers and guidance counselors play fewer roles than parents in guiding girls during field of study choice time. The finding also indicates that the major reason for female students' academic success and failure is the current stream is chosen or given by the quota system of the school. The students may not have chance to choose the stream by their own will and also the students' lack commitment. Moreover, some of their friends, family members like brothers and sisters discourage them. As to the factors influencing female students' academic performance economic problems, domestic works, residence and lack of interest were the major factors identified by female students. Regarding stream choice, female students in the secondary and preparatory school have no chance to choose their streaming by their interest rather the schools are assigning them based on their matric exam academic results. Thus, the researcher concluded that secondary and preparatory school female students did not choose their field of study by their interest. As a result of this, they are not successful academically. So, to overcome this problem to increase female students enrollment in traditional masculine field of studies and enhance their performance in secondary and preparatory schools' intervention strategies such as providing economic and materials incentive strengthening guidance and counseling services, promoting gender sensitization program are suggested.

ROLES OF SCHOOL PRINCIPALS IN ENHANCING EDUCATION QUALITY GENERAL SECONDARY SCHOOL OF WOLAITA ZONE

BY: HIWOT YOHANNES MENTA
ADIVSOR: ASHEBIR B (PHD)

ABSTRACT

The purpose of the study was to assess the The role of school principals in enhancing quality education in general secondary schools of Wolayta zone in 15 general secondary schools, namely, Soddo town, Boditt town, Damot Woyde woreda, Boloso Bombe wereda and Damot Sore. Both mixed (quantitative and qualitative) methods were used. Likert scale questionnaires containing close ended and open ended questions were designed and distributed to teachers. Interview was also conducted with the principals, supervisors and woreda and zonal quality office experts. The population of the study was 599 teachers, 31 principals, 6 supervisors, 6 Zonal and woreda office experts, 43 general secondary school (not including preparatory) and 15 woreda/City administration. The sampling techniques used were random and availability sampling. All the principals, willing teachers and the experts of the zonal and Woreda Office were considered in the study. The data was analyzed using SPSS. The findings revealed that there is lack of commitment from principals to facilitate especially input level and process level issues highly affect the education quality, major problems related to principals role facilitating, organizing, monitoring and evaluation, ensuring that curriculum, instruction and other related roles has great problem in school, The major challenges school principals has knowledge and skill gap to lead and manage the school which is; to make a good school culture, to encourage collaborative works, to conduct situational analysis and identify gaps in the school and others. The following major recommendations were made: School principal should have give attention as a visionary principal to solve the problems in enhance the status of education quality of input and process level at secondary schools. Principals are expected to play vital role monitor instructional methods, to make systematic and frequent classroom visits, mentor and coach peers and conducting regular meetings and provide feedback with teachers to identify teaching learning problems and then to find solutions . So principals should make him/ herself imperative role player to play fundamental role in enhancement of education quality. Principals are expected to a highly qualified leader to lead individuals and peers there are various challenges that hinder the implementation of quality education like principal's knowledge gaps in school management, school leadership, policy and also less commitment, mobilization of budget and other resources utilization and management were the serious problems of the real practice of quality education. Therefore, from the above results the researcher recommended that the secondary school principals expected to update themselves by various trainings. The government and also other doners should understand that the roles of school principals in enhancing education quality pay attention to give more chances of scholarship.

ROLE OF SCHOOL LEADERSHIP IN IMPROVING QUALITY EDUCATION IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS OF WOLAITA ZONE

BY: KETEMA TONA MENTA

ADVISOR: ASHEBIR BEZABIH (PHD)

ABSTRACT

This study was conducted in order to assess the role of school leadership in improving quality education at selected secondary schools of woliata zone. In order to attain the objectives of the study related literature on the concepts of quality education role of leaders and challenges implementing quality education were reviewed in detail. The study used descriptive survey as research design to explain the current trends existing in the study area. With regards to participants of the study one hundred thirty eight (138) participants namely, 5 school principals, 23 teachers and 110 students were involved as sample participants. Participants were taken by using simple random sampling technique. With regard to data gathering instrument questionnaire and structured interview were used to collect data from the participants and analysed. The finding of the study showed that leadership role in improving education quality at schools was not adequate .The major factors that hinder their role are lack of commitment and collaboration. Hencee, there should be strong collaboration among stakeholders in order to realize the journey towards quality education. So, the major findings were school leadership role to enhance quality education, the extent to school leadership play their roles and challenges of school leadership which include creating appropriate learning situation, considering the facilitating and shortage resources.

THE STATUS OF TEACHERS ATTRITION IN THE SECONDARY SCHOOLS OF HADIYA ZONE

**BY: MISGANATAMIRAT
ADIVSOR: MARY THUO (PHD)**

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to examine the status of teacher attrition on of Secondary Schools of Hadiya Zone. The study utilized descriptive survey research design and data was collected using both quantitative and qualitative approaches. In the course of the study, the researcher attempted to answer the following research questions including; the status of teacher attrition per department in public secondary schools of Hadiya Zone, the major factors that contribute to teachers attrition in the secondary schools; the ways that teacher attrition influence the performance of secondary schools, and the different strategies that should be taken to address the problem of teacher attrition in Hadiya Zone. In order to address these issues, sample schools and respondents were taken from five woredas and one city administration town in Hadiya Zone. Purposive sampling method was used to select six sample schools (Shone, Belesa, Danema, Ginbichu, Bonosha and Wachamo), where as respondents were selected using two methods; teachers and department heads were selected using random sampling method while former teachers were selected using snowballing method. However, principals participated based on availability. As a result, 142 respondents (100 teachers, 30 department heads, 6 principals and 6 former teachers) acted as data sources. Data collection instruments included; questionnaire for current teachers and department heads, and interview checklist for principals and former teachers. Besides, data were also collected from document. Both quantitative (i.e. frequency, mean and standard deviation) and qualitative data analyses were done. The study found that the performance of secondary schools in Hadiya Zone was highly affected by teachers' attrition through wastage of students' time, missing experienced teachers leading to instability at the department. In addition, the finding showed that inadequate salary of teachers, low social status accorded to teachers by the society, poor working condition of the school, poor administrative support, and student character and disciplinary problem were the major factors that resulted in attrition of teachers in the Secondary schools of Hadiya Zone. Finally, on the bases of the findings, it has been recommended that federal government should create opportunities for teachers to get incentive in terms of their preparation, work load and experience. In addition, different individuals involved in teaching have to look for mechanisms to change the wrong perceptions of the society toward teaching and teachers.

CONFLICT MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES BETWEEN TEACHERS AND STUDENTS: IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS OF WOLAITA

BY: TAMIRU TANGA TEKLE
ADVSOR: MARY THUO (PHD)

ABSTRACT

The main purpose of this study was to investigate conflict management strategies and improving the strategies used in government Secondary Schools of Wolaita Zone between teachers and students. The objective of the study was to identify the causes of conflict between teachers and students, conflict management strategies in schools, view about the conflict and the improving strategies of conflicts management. A descriptive survey design used where mixed method approaches used to collect and analyze data concurrently. The sample population for this study was 569 from six government secondary schools in Wolaita Zone. Five woredas and one city administration randomly selected from 12 woredas and three-city administration. The sample for this study included; 23 principals and vice-principals, 123 teachers and 395 students, randomly selected to respond to the questionnaires, while 28 participants PTA members, (principals, parents, teachers association). Instruments for this study included; semi- structured questionnaire, interview checklist. Data was analyzed using descriptive statistical methods including, means, standard deviation, frequency, percentages and ranking with the aid of SPSS software. The study identified major causes of conflict in study areas related to students, (absenteeism, students' low respect for teachers, low attention of learning, indiscipline of students and peer influence). Teachers related causes (unfair grading, lack of incentives, poor academic status and lack of professional commitment). School leaders related causes, (less attention for student behavior, low skill and ability to manage, not taking measure on indiscipline). Institutional causes (un- fair chance of benefit, poor communication among staff). In addition, family related causes are not serious but the findings show that families do not follow their children and the participation of community is low. The study identified the conflict management strategies and the views of the stakeholders regarding the conflict (smoothing the problem, negotiation with sides, applying mediation, problem solving decision-making process and coordination management strategies. The study also shows views of stakeholders conflict (conflict bring change, conflict shows the performance of teachers and principals, develop smooth condition, and way of learning). Also the improving strategies of conflict management (revising rules and regulation of school, giving training, improving the implementation of education and training policy, taking the action measure in indiscipline, and focusing on civic education. As the researcher recommended that the school leaders to identify the causes of conflict, taking a decision on the misbehaved on the base of rules regulations, short term training or awareness creation about the behavioral difference diversity and making school compounds conducive for teaching learning activities. In addition, the implementation of the policy should improve to manage and resolve conflict on the stated in the policy, creation of mobilization among school level partners should important and the majority of the respondents frequently have stakeholders meetings and consultations in their schools as a way of managing conflict. This research recommends ...

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SCHOOL CLIMATE AND STUDENTS' PERFORMANCE IN GOVERNMENT SECONDARY SCHOOLS OF WOLAITA ZONE

BY: TEMESGEN DANSA

ADVSOR: MARY THUO (PHD)

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to assess the relationship between school climate and students' academic performance in secondary schools of Wolaita Zone. In order to conduct this research descriptive survey design was employed- The sampling techniques used in this research were questionnaire and focus group discussion. The study was conducted in Bogale walelu, Bombe, Tebela, Badessa, Boditi and Girara. The samples consisted of 168 students and 144 teachers. To collect data, questionnaire and focus group discussion were used. The data was analyzed using frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation, Pearson correlation coefficient and linear regression. The result of study indicated that school climate factors were highly correlated with students performance, from selected school climate factors physical material was highly affects students performance and school climate factors were strong predictors of students' performance. Its conclusion was the school climate components were positively and negatively correlated to students' performance, from mentioned school climate factors like physical material had great affects on students' performance and some mentioned variables were highly predicted students performance. Finally, it is recommended to improve quality of school climate components by prioritizing physical material and relate school climate factors with students performance positively.

THE STATUS OF QUALITY OF EDUCATION IN GOVERNMENT SECONDARY SCHOOLS OF KEMBETA TEMBARO ZONE, SNNPR

BY: BEZABIH JEMAL TUMEBO

ADVISOR: DR DEREJE DEMISSIE

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to assess the status of quality education in terms of input, process and output in general secondary schools of Kembata Tembaro Zone. To accomplish this purpose, the study employed a descriptive survey method. This study used both quantitative and qualitative methods. Among the 28 government secondary schools found in the Zone, 8 schools were taken as a sample by using simple random sampling technique. The sample sizes of teachers 93 were selected by using simple random sampling technique and 131 students representative were purposefully selected. Then, secondary school external supervisors (7), school principals (8) and deputy principals (8) were included by using purposive sample. The instruments of data collection were; questionnaires, interview, observation and document analysis. The data were analysis by frequenc, percentages, mean, standard deviation and chi-square test. The data gathered through open –ended questions, interviews, observation and document analysis were analyzed qualitatively through narration for the purpose of triangulation. The findings of the study indicated that the status of quality of education in secondary schools of Kembata Tembaro Zone is low when it was evaluated from the point of Input indicators; shortages of educational facilities and infrastructure, instructional materials, in-service professional training for teachers and large class size. Process indicators; incompetent leadership and absence of implementing the students centered, Output indicators; low promotion and high repetition rates of students, increased dropout rate of student’s and low performance of students in terms of national examination and the challenges; lack of pupil interest in education, low interest of teachers in teaching profession, poor school management system and low participation of parents in the school issue. Finally, necessary recommendations were given to overcome the problem and provide quality education. Provide the schools with necessary educational facilities and instructional materials arrange various training and discussion opportunities to capacitate teachers build extra classroom and recruit extra teachers and the leaders of secondary schools need to have built their capacity

PRACTICES AND CHALLENGES OF INSTRUCTIONAL LEADERSHIP IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS OF WOLAITA ZONE

BY : MATHEWOS GETU WOTANGO

ADVSOR: TAFANO OUKIE

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to investigate the practices of instructional leadership and challenges encountered while practicing instructional leadership in the secondary schools of Wolaita Zone. The method employed for the study was mixed method (concurrent type) and the design employed was descriptive survey research design. This study was carried out in twelve randomly selected secondary schools in Wolaita Zone. The necessary data for the study was collected from 12 supervisors, 36 principals (12 main and 24 vice principals), 12 woreda education office quality assurance heads and 233 teachers selected through availability and simple random sampling techniques respectively. Questionnaire was the main instrument of data collection. Document analysis and interview were also utilized to substantiate the data obtained through the questionnaire. Frequency distributions, percentage, mean, standard deviation and aggregate mean values were employed in analyzing and reporting the results. Qualitative data obtained through open ended questions, document analysis and interview was analyzed using narration. The study found that instructional leadership in Wolaita Zone secondary schools practices certain tasks of instructional leadership more than others. For example, they care more for framing the school goals, providing incentives for learning, and evaluating instruction than maintaining high visibility, protecting instructional time, and providing incentives for teachers. Findings from data analysis revealed that several dimensions of instructional leadership were not implemented as effectively as expected in Wolaita Zone of sample secondary schools. Weak performance have been observed in some specific tasks of defining and communicating school mission; managing curriculum and instruction; supervising instruction; promoting school learning climate and monitoring student progress. The finding of this study revealed from teacher and principal respondents that almost all 212(89.8%) instructional leaders were subject specialists, lacks skill and training, and lacks commitment and moral to accomplish their tasks and severe shortage of finance. Factors affecting the practices of instructional leadership also have been identified in the areas of level of education, field of study of instructional leaders, diversity of roles, financial, teaching material and delivery problems and numerous reporting requirements. Based on the findings, it was concluded that: schools were to some extent incapable of enhancing teachers' professional skill development and improving the quality of education. The stated vision and defined mission in the school did not command the ownership of its potential stakeholders since it was not supported by its potential stakeholders. Instructional leaders did not possess the required skill, knowledge and attitude through training. Finally it was recommended that trainings should be given to instructional leaders to build their capacity of instructional leadership 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.

**PRACTICES AND CHALLENGES OF TEACHERS' CONTINUOUS
PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE GOVERNMENT
SECONDARY SCHOOLS OF SIDAMA ZONE IN SOUTHRN NATIONS
NATIONALITIES AND PEOPLES REGIONAL STATE, ETHIOPIA**

**FENA FEO ATARO
ADVISOR: HABTAMU GEZAHEGN (Ph.D)**

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to assess the practices and challenges of the teachers' Continuous Professional Development in selected 14 governmental secondary schools of Sidama Zone. Accordingly, the study aimed in answering the following research Questions; namely, extent to which teachers implement or practice continuous professional Development in school; benefits that teachers gain from Continuous Professional Development practices in the school, and factors that hinder teachers' practices in Continuous Professional Development. The study employed descriptive survey research Design to gather information from the respondents. It used primary and secondary data Sources. In this regards, the researcher used cluster sampling method to select 3 out of 6 Clusters of secondary schools in Sidama Zone. Hence, 14 total secondary schools were Selected. Then, 207 teachers out of the existing 507 teachers and 14 principals out of 33 Total principals of the selected secondary schools were selected using simple random Sampling, and 6 supervisor and, 6 woreda office experts selected using purposeful Sampling techniques. Following this, 70 total questionnaires using close-ended item type Namely, using rating scale, and some open-ended questions were prepared and given to 207 teachers. After this, 11 open-ended (interview questions) were prepared and presented To 14 principals, 6 supervisors, 6 woreda experts and the gathered documental data was Compiled. These collected data were analyzed by descriptive statistical techniques of Analysis using Statistical Package for Social Science software. Finally, the over all Findings ascertained that the extent of teachers practices on continuous professional Development at the selected schools was poorly identified. Beyond this, getting necessary Information from experienced teachers, the use of Information Communication Technology to promote knowledge, reflection on staff practices, existence of mentor mentee Relationship, peer coaching and appropriateness of time usage according to Continuous Professional Development framework were some of indicators of low extent of Its practices. The result also revealed that the magnitude of the challenge regarding lack of financial resource, negative attitudes of teachers, lack of support from concerned Bodies, turnover of senior teachers', time constraint, lack of material, poor knowledge and Skills of mentors, and absence of collegial collaboration factors were rated as high and Very high. Conclusively, conducting action research, participating teachers in curriculum Based activities and education panels, existence of mentor-mentee relationship, Continuous Professional Development activities, and appropriateness of time usage in Accordance with Continuous Professional Development framework were the major Indicators for low extent of practices of Continuous Professional Development in the Study area. At the end, the study recommended that concerned bodies should devote to Improve the way teachers participate in Continuous Professional Development activities, And education panels and also to minimize the facing challenges such as provision low Attention and support should be the recommended areas.

**PRACTICES AND CHALLENGES OF TEACHERS' CONTINUOUS
PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE GOVERNMENT
SECONDARY SCHOOLS OF SIDAMA ZONE IN SOUTHRN NATIONS
NATIONALITIES AND PEOPLES REGIONAL STATE, ETHIOPIA**

BY : FENA FEO ATARO

ADVISOR: HABTAMU GEZAHEGN (Ph.D)

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to to assess the practices and challenges of the teachers' Continuous Professional Development in selected 14 governmental secondary schools of Sidama Zone. Accordingly, the study aimed in answering the following research questions; namely, extent to which teachers implement or practice continuous professional development in school; benefits that teachers gain from Continuous Professional Development practices in the school ,and factors that hinder teachers' practices in Continuous Professional Development. The study employed descriptive survey research design to gather information from the respondents. It used primary and secondary data sources. In this regards, the researcher used cluster sampling method to select 3 out of 6 clusters of secondary schools in Sidama Zone. Hence, 14 total secondary schools were selected. Then, 207 teachers out of the existing 507 teachers and 14 principals out of 33 total principals of the selected secondary schools were selected using simple random sampling, and 6 supervisor and , 6 woreda office experts selected using purposeful sampling techniques. Following this, 70 total questionnaires using close-ended item type namely, using rating scale, and some open-ended questions were prepared and given to 207 teachers. After this, 11 open-ended (interview questions) were prepared and presented to 14 principals,6 supervisors, 6 woreda experts and the gathered documental data was compiled. These collected data were analyzed by descriptive statistical techniques of analysis using Statistical Package for Social Science software. Finally,the over all findings ascertained that the extent of teachers practices on continuous professional development at the selected schools was poorly identified. Beyond this, getting necessary information from experienced teachers, the use of Information Communication Technology to promote knowledge, reflection on staff practices, existence of mentor-mentee relationship, peer coaching and appropriateness of time usage according to Continuous Professional Development framework were some of indicators of low extent of its practices. The result also revealed that the magnitude of the challenge regarding lack of financial resource, negative attitudes of teachers, lack of support from concerned bodies, turnover of senior teachers', time constraint, lack of material, poor knowledge and skills of mentors, and absence of collegial collaboration factors were rated as high and very high. Conclusively, conducting action research, participating teachers in curriculum based activities and education panels, existence of mentor-mentee relationship, Continuous Professional Development activities ,and appropriateness of time usage in accordance with Continuous Professional Development framework were the major indicators for low extent of practices of Continuous Professional Development in the study area. At the end, the study recommended that concerned bodies should devote to improve the way teachers participate in Continuous Professional Development activities, and education panels and also to minimize the facing challenges such as provision low attention and support should be the recommended areas.

PRACTICES AND CHALLENGES IN IMPLEMENTING ACTIVE LEARNING IN PHYSICS SUBJECT IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS OF WOLAITA ZONE

BY: YOHANNES ZEKARIAS ANDABO

ADVISOR: ABRAHAM ASARO (PH.D)

ABSTRACT

The main purpose of this study was to assess the practices and challenges of implementing active learning in physics subject in secondary schools of Wolaita Zone, SNNPRS. More specifically the objectives of the study was to identify the view of teachers and students towards active learning, examine the practice of active learning approaches in physics class, identify supports provided for the implementation of active learning approaches, and identify factors that affects the practice of active learning approaches in physics class. To conduct the study, a descriptive survey design was employed. A total of 47 physics teachers', 24 school principals and 6 cluster supervisors participated in the study through purposive sampling technique and 150 students participated in the study through stratified sampling technique. The study was complemented by mixed methods approach with data collection tools such as questionnaires, interviews, and observation checklists. The quantitative data were analyzed using frequency, percentage, and mean and the qualitative were analyzed thematically. The findings of the study revealed that most of the teachers and students have perceived active learning positively. In spite of their positive perceptions, their practices of active learning were low and also the support provided from concerning stakeholders was also low. The major factors affecting the effective implementation of active learning were teachers related factors which were fear to cover content, lack of motivating students and worry of classroom management issues: school related factors were over crowdedness of the class, lack of support, lack of laboratory equipments, and lack of classroom facilities: student related factors were lack of interest, lack of confidence, and poor English background.

**PRACTICES AND CHALLENGES OF TEACHERS' CONTINUOUS
PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN GOVERNMENT SECONDARY
SCHOOLS OF KEMBATA TEMBARO ZONE**

BY: ASFAW WOELEBO WOLECHO

ADVISOR: ASHEBIR BEZABIH (PHD)

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to assess the Practices and Challenges of Teachers' Continuous Professional Development in Government Secondary Schools of Kembata Tembaro Zone. To realize this purpose, three basic research questions were raised. To address these questions, mixed research method (triangulation design) was employed and supplemented by both quantitative and qualitative method. For this study, 10 secondary schools and 120 teachers were selected by simple random sampling technique whereas 10 principals, 5 supervisors, 5 woreda and town education office CPD focal persons and one zone education department expert were selected by purposive sampling technique. The study involved a sample of 141 respondents. The data gathering tools employed were questionnaire, interview and document analysis. The questionnaire was administered to teachers. The participants of interview were principals, supervisors, woredas and towns and zone education experts. Then, the information gathered through questionnaire was analyzed by using frequency, percentage and mean while the data gathered through interview, open-ended question items and document analysis were narrated qualitatively. The findings revealed that the status of CPD implementation in government secondary schools of Kembata Tembaro Zone was at moderate level. It was also found that the practice of CPD activities vary from school to school and group to group. Teachers practiced the CPD activities both individually and in groups. Furthermore, the findings depicted that lack of adequate need based trainings, lack of systematic support and follow up, time constraint, absence of interest and commitment on the part of teachers, lack of skilled and experienced personnel on CPD and lack of awareness of teachers on CPD were the major challenges identified. In conclusion, teachers were not adequately implementing the CPD activities as well as updating their competencies as desired due to the various challenges encountered. It was recommended that need based trainings should be conducted by skilled and experienced experts, teachers should be motivated, CPD actions need to be linked with teachers career structure, upgrading and promotion. Moreover, the concerned bodies should monitor, evaluate and give timely feedback on actions of CPD.

Keywords: *Continuous Professional Development, Practice, Challenges, Secondary Schools*

TEACHERS JOB SATISFACTION AND PROFESSIONAL COMMITMENT IN GENERAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS OF HADIYA ZONE

**BY: ADILA ETEBO
ADVISOR: MARY THUO (PHD)**

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to investigate relationship between teachers' job satisfaction and professional commitment in general Secondary schools of Hadiya zone. To accomplish this purpose, a mixed research design was used. This study utilized quantitative and qualitative Data which were obtained from six general secondary schools from 123 teachers selected by simple random sampling, 6 principals, 12 vice principals selected by purposive sampling as well 6 supervisors participated purposively. A total of 280 study populations were participated in the study 147 respondents were included as a sample through different Sampling method. Data collection tools were Questionnaires, Interview and Document analysis which used to collect both quantitative and qualitative data. Quantitative Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics like mean, standard deviation while inferential statistics included Pearson product correlation coefficient, t-test and Linear regression and qualitative data were analyze by using narration. The findings revealed that there was low teachers satisfaction in most aspect of satisfaction factors such as salary and social status, reward and other factors including level professional commitment was not high on current job due to lack of conducive school environment fair and equitable reward, promotion, incentives, smooth interpersonal relation, lack open communication and participatory decision and other satisfaction factors. The correlation results shown except certain variables of job satisfaction most of them were positive relationship with professional commitment of teachers and t-test value indicates gender effect was not statistically significant. According to Linear regression result the best predictor of teachers professional commitment were communication and gender Based on the findings, it recommended that Woreda education office and other stake holder particularly General Secondary School principals, vice-principals and Secondary school supervisors had recommended to giving special attention to encourage teachers' job satisfaction and professional commitment by creating suitable and attractive school environment, good interpersonal relation, quality, participatory as well impartial decision, providing fair and equitable reward, promotion access, incentive, open communication, empowering teachers with update and upgrade opportunities, salaries of teachers should be linked to the cost living and inflation rate and non-salary incentives including transport allowance, health insurance and housing and land provision as well discussion and awareness creation on teaching profession and on teachers' professional status with community should be done intensively to enhance teachers professional commitment as well to achieve school desirable goals and objectives accordingly.

**PRACTICES AND CHALLENGES OF STRATEGIC PLAN
FORMULATION AND IMPLEMENTATION IN GENERAL SECONDARY
SCHOOL OF WOLAITA ZONE**

BY: TIGABU SEBA DOGISO

ADVISOR: ASHEBIR BEZEBIH (PHD)

ABSTRACT

The study was guided by three objectives and data was collected to answer the following three question; what are the status of strategic plan formulation and implementation of secondary school of wolaita zone?; to what extent do stakeholders participations in the formulation and implementations of secondary school of wolaita zone? And what are the major challenge that affects school strategic plan formulation and implementation in Wolaita zone. Research carried out; target all 62 general secondary school sample were 19 , The target principals were 51and sample for the 19 principals; target supervisor were 19 sample size 8, target teachers were 898 sample 299 teachers ,target Parent, Student, Teachers ,Associations 19 sample 19 Parent ,Teachers Students Associations, target Keble, Educations, Training Boards were 19 sample 19 Keble, Educations, Training ,Boards, target students were 522 sample size 100 students representatives ,12 woreda educations expertise data was collected by using questioner means close ended for principles, supervisors, teachers and Woreda education office expertise and open indeed structured interview was Parent, Teachers,Associations,Keble, Educations,Trainnig, Boards, students representatives. Document in section or observation as data at this thesis. Research design was employed by Mixed method which in corporate by concurrent triangulations and method which both quantitative and qualitative approaches. Research data sources both primary and secondary which relate to school strategic plan formulations and implementations and the data gathered by the method with regard to pilot test correlation and research sampling techniques was simple random sampling and purposive sampling.

PRACTICES AND CHALLENGES OF TEACHERS' CONTINUOUS PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN GOVERNMENT SECONDARY SCHOOLS OF KEMBATA TEMBARO ZONE

BY: ASFAW WOELEBO WOLECHO

ADVISOR: ASHEBIR BEZABIH (PHD)

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to assess the Practices and Challenges of Teachers' Continuous Professional Development in Government Secondary Schools of Kembata Tembaro Zone. To realize this purpose, three basic research questions were raised. To address these questions, mixed research method (triangulation design) was employed and supplemented by both quantitative and qualitative method. For this study, 10 secondary schools and 120 teachers were selected by simple random sampling technique whereas 10 principals, 5 supervisors, 5 woreda and town education office CPD focal persons and one zone education department expert were selected by purposive sampling technique. The study involved a sample of 141 respondents. The data gathering tools employed were questionnaire, interview and document analysis. The questionnaire was administered to teachers. The participants of interview were principals, supervisors, woredas and towns and zone education experts. Then, the information gathered through questionnaire was analyzed by using frequency, percentage and mean while the data gathered through interview, open-ended question items and document analysis were narrated qualitatively. The findings revealed that the status of CPD implementation in government secondary schools of Kembata Tembaro Zone was at moderate level. It was also found that the practice of CPD activities vary from school to school and group to group. Teachers practiced the CPD activities both individually and in groups. Furthermore, the findings depicted that lack of adequate need based trainings, lack of systematic support and follow up, time constraint, absence of interest and commitment on the part of teachers, lack of skilled and experienced personnel on CPD and lack of awareness of teachers on CPD were the major challenges identified. In conclusion, teachers were not adequately implementing the CPD activities as well as updating their competencies as desired due to the various challenges encountered. It was recommended that need based trainings should be conducted by skilled and experienced experts, teachers should be motivated, CPD actions need to be linked with teachers career structure, upgrading and promotion. Moreover, the concerned bodies should monitor, evaluate and give timely feedback on actions of CPD.

Keywords: *Continuous Professional Development, Practice, Challenges, Secondary Schools*

**PRACTICES AND CHALLENGES OF INSTRUCTIONAL SUPERVISION
IN GOVERNMENT SECODARY SCHOOLS OF WOLAITA ZONE,
SNNPRS**

BY: TESHOME TERRA WOTANGO

ADVSOR: ENDALE BERHANU (ASSISTANT PROFESSOR)

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to assess practices and challenges of instructional supervision in government secondary schools of Wolaita Zone. Three research questions were formulated. They are aimed at determining the extent to what instructional supervisors give professional support to teachers; to what extent are instructional supervisors effective in supervisory tasks and finding out the main challenges that existed in the implementation of instructional supervision. Descriptive survey design and mixed methods were employed. Five woredas and six secondary schools were selected by simple random sampling technique. Five woreda education office supervision coordinators, five assigned supervisors, 15 principals were selected by purposeful sampling technique. Eighty five teachers were selected by simple random selection method. Instruments of data collection were developed by the researcher and pilot-tested by using Cronbach's Alpha. Quantitative data were gathered through questionnaire. Qualitative data were gathered through interview. Data were analyzed in quantitative and qualitative methods. Quantitative data were filled into SPSS version 20. Frequency, percent and mean were used to analyze quantitative data. Qualitative data were analyzed by narration. The findings of the study indicated that instructional supervisors didn't give regular and adequate support to teachers in professional and curriculum development. They didn't give training to teachers either in pedagogical issues or in importance of instructional supervision. Instead of spending more support time in academic tasks, they spend their time doing administrative tasks. On the other hand, instructional supervisors faced different challenges that influenced effective implementation of supervision. These were: problem in selecting and assigning right persons as instructional supervisor, lack of supervision manuals, lack of adequate budget, facilities and materials, resistance of teachers to supervision due to lack of awareness for teachers in importance of supervision, excessive workloads of principals and lack of right training for supervisors. Based on the findings, it was recommended that supervisors need to give regular and adequate support to teachers on professional and curriculum development and it is better to focus on academic tasks by delegating administrative tasks to other personnel. Woreda education office is suggested to select and assign right persons as instructional supervisors. Regional education bureau, zone education department and woreda education office are suggested to fulfill supervision manuals for instructional supervisors.

**PRACTICES AND CHALLENGES IN IMPLEMENTING ACTIVE
LEARNING IN PHYSICS SUBJECT IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS OF
WOLAITA ZONE**

BY: YOHANNES ZEKARIAS ANDABO

ADVSOR: ABRAHAM ASARO (PH.D)

ABSTRACT

The main purpose of this study was to assess the practices and challenges of implementing active learning in physics subject in secondary schools of Wolaita Zone, SNNPRS. More specifically the objectives of the study was to identify the view of teachers and students towards active learning, examine the practice of active learning approaches in physics class, identify supports provided for the implementation of active learning approaches, and identify factors that affects the practice of active learning approaches in physics class. To conduct the study, a descriptive survey design was employed. A total of 47 physics teachers', 24 school principals and 6 cluster supervisors participated in the study through purposive sampling technique and 150 students participated in the study through stratified sampling technique. The study was complemented by mixed methods approach with data collection tools such as questionnaires, interviews, and observation checklists. The quantitative data were analyzed using frequency, percentage, and mean and the qualitative were analyzed thematically. The findings of the study revealed that most of the teachers and students have perceived active learning positively. In spite of their positive perceptions, their practices of active learning were low and also the support provided from concerning stakeholders was also low. The major factors affecting the effective implementation of active learning were teachers related factors which were fear to cover content, lack of motivating students and worry of classroom management issues: school related factors were over crowdedness of the class, lack of support, lack of laboratory equipments, and lack of classroom facilities: student related factors were lack of interest, lack of confidence, and poor English background.

ASSESSMENTNT OF IMPLEMENTATION OF SCHOOL CLINICAL SUPERVISION IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS OF WOLAITA ZONE

BY: ALEMAYEHU ADELO SAKALO

ADVISOR: MARY THUO, (PHD)

ABSTRACT

This study was conducted to assess the implementation of school clinical supervision in primary schools of Wolaita Zone. In order to conduct this research descriptive survey method was employed. The study site for this research was six primary schools of Wolaita Zone. The study includes the methods of practical implementation applied by school clinical supervisors, the procedures implemented in classroom observation, the roles of school clinical supervisors played and challenges existing in the implementation of school clinical supervision in primary schools of Wolaita Zone. Six primary schools were selected in simple random technique. Three basic questions were formulated, which emphasis on how and to what extent school based supervisors implement school clinical supervision, procedures that supervisors use to implement classroom observation, and the challenges against the implementation of the school clinical supervision in primary schools of Wolaita Zone. The primary schools which were selected to conduct the study were Ligaba, Abiyot Chora, Areka, Dubo, Boditi and Ediget primary schools. These sample primary schools were selected due to the existence of rich data sources. Six principals, six vice principals, and twenty four department heads were included as respondents from areas of selected primary schools using purposive sampling techniques. One hundred four teachers were participated in the study through simple random sampling technique and twelve students' representatives were selected in purposive sampling technique. Questionnaire was used as main tool of data collection. Interview and document analysis were used to substantiate the data gathering through questionnaires. Frequency, percent, and mean were utilized to analyze quantitative data gained through the questionnaires. The qualitative data gathered through interview and document analysis were by narration. Ethical consideration was made through research process. All the respondents were informed about the purpose of the study in the introduction part of the questionnaires and interviews guide to respondents. The result of the study indicated that ineffectiveness of the implementation of school clinical supervision, inability of school clinical supervisors to apply the necessary procedures for classroom observation properly and identified the challenges such as shortage of allocated budget, lack of supervision manuals, lack of training programs that hinder the implementation of school clinical supervision. Finally, it is recommended to give relevant in-service training for school clinical supervisors to upgrade their supervisory activities, to allocate budget, and to provide supervision manuals for the success of school clinical supervision.

A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE LEADERSHIP STYLES OF GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN HADIYA ZONE, SNNPR, ETHIOPIA

BY: AMANUEL ATARO

MAJOR ADVISOR: KENENNISA DABI (PHD)

CO-ADVISOR: ASHEBIR BEZABEH

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to compare the leadership styles of heads working both in government and private Secondary Schools of Hadiya Zone, Southern Nations Nationalities and Peoples Region. In the process of the study, the researcher attempted to answer the following issues including, the dominant type leadership style practiced in government Secondary Schools of Hadiya Zone compared to private Schools; the factors that determine the similarities and differences between the leadership style of government and private Schools; and the challenges and benefits of the respective leadership styles practiced in both government and private schools. To this end, a descriptive survey method of the study was employed. In order to select the sample schools, a random sampling method was used, where as in selecting the sample respondents' two methods of sampling were employed. Accordingly, teachers and academic leaders were selected using a random sampling method, whereas principals was taken using available sampling method. As result, 111 respondents consisted of 80 teachers, 29 heads and 6 principals selected both from government and private schools were used as data sources in collecting the information required. In addition, three data collecting instruments were used. These were questionnaire for four groups of respondents including government school teachers, government schools leaders, private school teachers and private school leaders. Both quantitative and qualitative data analyses were done. As result of the study, it has been found that the majority of academic heads working in government schools mainly practiced democratic leadership styles although at insignificant rate autocratic and lassies-faire approaches were also practiced. The private school leaders were mainly focused on an autocratic leadership styles. In addition, the finding showed that absence cooperative relationship between teachers and head, inadequacy of the support provided by principals, and inability of heads showing roles to employees were some of the challenges of the leadership styles practiced both in government and private Secondary Schools of the Zone. Finally, based on the findings, it has been recommended that the education heads working at different levels need to give training on leadership roles and responsibilities for both government and private School heads, and take in to consideration the educational backgrounds of the leaders while assigning them especially in principal ship and other posts at government schools.

PRACTICES AND CHALLENGES IN IMPLEMENTATION OF SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM IN GOVERNMENT SECONDARY SCHOOLS OF HADIYA ZONE

BY: HABTAMUTAREKEGN

ADVISOR: SOLOMON LEMMA (PHD)

ABSTRACT

This research was designed to examine practices and challenges of school improvement program implementation focusing on Government Secondary Schools of Hadiya Zone. To this end cross sectional descriptive survey design was employed. Both quantitative and qualitative methods were used in the study. The study was guided by research questions; Data were collected by means of questionnaires, semi-structured interviews, focused-group discussion, observation and document analysis. Accordingly, the data obtained through questionnaires were analyzed by using frequency, percentile, mean values and standard deviations. For the focused group discussion, semi-structured interviews, observation and document analysis were analyzed qualitatively to substantiate the result of quantitative analysis. Cluster sampling was used to select the woredas and study simple random sampling used to select teachers and available sampling techniques were employed to the principals, school supervisors and school improvement committees. Also focused group discussions were employed to Students and school improvement committees. The major findings of the study indicated that the practices of school improvement have been low in most cases, medium in some cases and high in rare cases. Due to this, the status of school improvement program implementations was not to the expected level. The achievements made so far were not encouraging and no significant efforts have been made to strengthen the implementation of school improvement program. Thus, to planning SIP implementation lacked of conducting self-assessment to identify the current status of the school and limited budget was also presented as another challenge. Teachers' attitude and the capacities of the school leaders; moreover, were revealed as the internal factors that hindered the successfulness of the program. As a result, school leaders were recommended to conduct self-assessment and prioritized the problems when planning for school improvement program. It was also forwarded that after the assignment of school leaders, woreda education administrators would be better providing principals and cluster supervisors with management related or leadership training. Finally, strengthening the community involvement and collaborative planning were recommended to school principals as well as teachers of the schools.

Keywords:-school improvement program, secondary school, and school improvement domain, School effectiveness, standard.

EFFECT OF TEACHERS' COMMITMENT IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SCHOOLS IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM IN PUBLIC SECONDARY SCHOOLS OF HADIYA ZONE

**BY: TAMIRU TESFAYE
ADVISOR: MARY THUO (PHD)**

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to investigate teachers' commitment in the implementation of school improvement program of Public Secondary Schools of Hadiya Zone, SNNPR. In the process of the study, an attempt was made to examine the level of teachers' commitment in SIP implementation; the ways teachers got involved in SIP and factors affecting teachers' commitment on SIP implementation and suggest remedial techniques. To this end, a descriptive survey method of the study was conducted. The target population for this study was 56 Secondary Schools in Hadiya Zone with a population of 1550 teachers, 56 principals and 56 supervisors working in the Secondary Schools of the Zone. In order to determine the sample schools and research subjects, simple random and available sampling methods were employed. Accordingly, random sampling method was employed in selecting 5 sample schools and 98 teacher respondents; whereas available sampling was done to take all principals and supervisors (i.e. 5 principals and 5 supervisors) from the sample schools. In addition, three data gathering instruments were used in collecting the data including questionnaire, semi structured interview, and document analysis. Pilot study was conducted at Jarso Secondary School and using cronbach alpha the reliability of the questionnaire was tested and some of the question items, which had violated the reliability, were avoided from the list of items. A descriptive statistical method was used to analyze the data and interpret the findings. As result of the study, it has been found that teachers had low level of involvement in the SIP planning, teaching -learning, creating good relationship and encouraging community participation in school affairs. In addition, teachers were found to be less committed to the SIP and it was also found that several factors including job satisfaction dimensions like financial (salary, additional payment for overload work, etc) and non-financial benefits (opportunity for further education, reward chance of transfer and promotion, etc), and principals performance of creating good work environment. In order to minimize some of the problems listed, the education heads at different structures of the education systems (School, Woreda, and Zone) need to provide training to heads working in the secondary Schools and strengthen the day to – day follow up.

PRACTICES AND CHALLENGES TO SHARED LEADERSHIP IN GOVERNMENT SECONDARY SCHOOLS OF KAMBATA TEMBARO ZONE

BY: ADDISE CHAFAMO AGAGO

ADVISOR: DR. MARY THUO

ABSTRACT

The purpose of the study was to assess practices and challenges to shared leadership in Government secondary schools of Kambata Tembaro zone. Thesis Study a descriptive survey design and mixed research approach. The study was carried out in randomly selected six secondary schools of the zone. Data sources included: six principal, 90 teachers, 18 school board committees members, six woreda office officials and six PTA chairpersons. Data gathering tools included: questionnaire 5 item, and interviews. Data sampling procedures were included: availability for principals and purposive sampling for woreda office officials and PTA chairpersons simpler random sampling were used. Questionnaires were analyzed quantitatively using frequency, percentage, mean and standard deviation and statistics (correlation test) used. The finding of this study showed that the status of school shared leadership effectiveness of secondary schools in the study area were ineffective. Due to this questionnaire one the status of students learning achievement, participation of stake holders in decision making, awareness of community in school vision, the school team has a shared vision with agreed up on goals, school leaders know what strength and skills each of the other team members possesses, and were found low. In questionnaire two participation of stake holders in decision making, awareness of community in school vision, school leaders know what strength and skills each of the other team members possesses, the Leadership, think of a shared mission to learn and construct knowledge collaboratively were found low. In questionnaire three, poor competence of leaders, lack of training and experience sharing programs, poor school community relationship, leaders regularly inform the community about the conditions, achievements, and needs of the schools, lack of role diversity, lack of appropriate supervisory support, and scarcity of educational resources hinder practices of shared leadership effectiveness. In questionnaire four, leadership knowledge and skill, leadership training and experience sharing, educational resources, and involvement of stake holders in decision making were reported as influencing factors of school shared leadership. Finally, recommendations such as providing adequate educational resources, enhancing opportunity for leadership training, arranging experience sharing program, strengthening school community support for school leaders and the balance between instructional leadership and administrative activities forwarded to overcome shared leadership challenges in public secondary schools of the zone.

THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF WOLAITA DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION EDUCATIONAL PROJECTS TO THE QUALITY OF EDUCATION IN GOVERNMENT PRIMARY SCHOOLS OF WOLAITA ZONE

BY: YASIN OLOLO OSSA

**ADVISOR: KENENISA DABI (PHD)
CO ADVISOR: ASHEBIR BEZABIH (PHD)**

ABSTRACT

The major purpose of this study was to assess the contributions of WODA educational projects to quality of education in the primary schools of Wolaita Zone. A descriptive survey design was employed to undertake this research work. Clustered simple random, purposive and availability sampling method were used to select sample respondents from different target group of population. From the total 119 sample respondents drawn from teachers, supervisors, principal, WEO and ZED respondents were selected to respond to the questionnaire. For interview and FGD response PTA members and WODA project coordinators' were selected. To gather data questionnaire, interview, FGD and document were used. Data gathered through questionnaire were analyzed quantitatively by employing the descriptive statistics and inferential statics[chi -square].The data obtained through open ended items, interview, FGD and documents have been analyzed qualitatively. Finally the findings of the study showed that different kinds of supports rendered to the school by the Wolaita Development Association education project, through were problems of implementation. The finding of the study further showed that, supports received by respective schools improved quality of education gave due attention in this research work. Text book, class room and qualified teachers to students' ratio, wastage of period, same students' low attention for their learning and other related factors were problems which needs consideration of others. Educational project implementation brought effect in primary schools, such as, libraries, laboratories and pedagogical centers were organized and students' low achievers have been improved. On the other hand their achievements in EMS subjects were not encouraging, as well as, the implementation of EP encountered different kinds of problems. This study concluded that, limitations on supports received by respective schools exerts their own influence on the achievement of EP objectives and some factors affecting the quality of education, such as input, process, leadership and output related were not addressed as expected which needs further attention . In general the implementation of educational project brought some improvements on the quality of education. The recommendations put forward were schools collaboration with community, WODA and government increase a number of classroom, textbook, library and laboratory equipments and also control each and every activities should be amended for further implementation.

Counseling Psychology

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF COGNITIVE BEHAVIORAL THERAPY IN ENHANCING SELF-PERCEPTION AND SELF-EFFICACY OF FEMALE STUDENTS AT HOSSANA COLLEGE OF TEACHERS' EDUCATION

By: GEDENO MOLLO

ADVISOR: P.T. SALEENDRAN (PhD)

ABSTRACT

Self-Perception directly affects how we think about ourselves, the way we present ourselves to others, and our ability to communicate competently with others. It affects the accuracy of the assumptions we make about others and ourselves. Self- efficacy judgments also achieve their significance because people who have high self-efficacy about an activity are more likely to enter situations where the activity may occur and they will attempt more difficult variations of the task. The main objective of this study was to investigate the effectiveness of cognitive behavioral therapy in enhancing self-perception and self-efficacy of female students at Hosanna College of Teachers' Education, SNNPRS. In order to achieve the objective of the study the researcher employed quasi experimental design with pre and post experimental and control groups whose self-perception and self-efficacy was checked before and after the provision of CBT training. Probability sampling technique was used to select the participants of the study. The initial screening of the sampling frame involved the use of cumulative grade point average (CGPA) records of the students and later on departments were assigned into the experimental and control groups using simple random sampling. Questionnaire was used as a main instrument to gather the necessary data from the participant before and after the provision of CBT training. The analysis of the results of the study involved the use of descriptive and inferential statistics. The findings of the study indicate that there is statistically significant mean difference of self-perception, self-efficacy and academic performance for pre and post experimental group. The study also indicated that there is statistically significant mean difference between the experimental and control groups in self-perception, self-efficacy and academic performance after intervention. From the results of the study, it can be concluded that the CBT was effective in enhancing the self-perception, self-efficacy and academic performance of female students in the study area. To improve the self-perception, self-efficacy as well as the academic performance of female students in the study area, specific techniques of CBT including cognitive restructuring, assertive training, social skill training, activity scheduling and behavioral activation; should be used in the form of training and empowerment programs in addition to what has been accustomed.

Keywords: *Self-perception, self-efficacy and cognitive behavioral therapy*

**THE EFFECTIVENESS OF COGNITIVE BEHAVIORAL THERAPY
IN ENHANCING SELF-PERCEPTION AND SELF-EFFICACY OF FEMALE
STUDENTS AT HOSSANA COLLEGE OF TEACHERS' EDUCATION**

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ABSTRACT

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Keywords: *Self-perception, self-efficacy and cognitive behavioral therapy*

INVESTIGATING THE ROLE OF COUNSELING IN ADJUSTMENT BEHAVIOR LEADING TO PAROLE AMONG PRISONERS AT SODO PRISON INSTITUTION, WOLAITA ZONE

BY: WOGAYEHU HAILEGEORGES ABEBE

ADVISOR: P.T. SALEENDRAN (PHD)

ABSTRACT

The present study examined the role of counseling in adjustment behavior leading to parole among prisoners at Sodo Prison Institution. This researcher based on systematic sampling method, selected a total of 200 (male 125 and female 75) participants aged 18-42. Among this, 100 participants from parole received group with history of counseling service and 100 participants from parole denied with no history of counseling service. Furthermore, Bell adjustment Inventory, which is the dependent variable, was used to measure the adjustment level of both groups in relation with home (family), emotion, social and health components. Informed consent was taken to protect and respect the privacy of respondents at the time of data collection and a pilot test was conducted on 25 participants. The validity co-efficient was found to be very high i.e., 0.834. Data were analyzed using SPSS version 16. The Results of dependent t-test indicated that, after administration, participants engaged in counseling group showed statistically significant difference in the level of adjustment compared to non-counseling group (home; t-value 17.412, P=0.001, social; t-value 3.262, P=0.001, health; t-value 28.326, P=0.001 and emotion t-value 41.502, P=0.001). On the other hand the association between variables (parole and counseling) was seen using chi-square (9.524), ($p < 0.05$). Therefore Sodo prison institution needs to incorporate more prisoners in counseling program.

EFFECTIVENESS OF COGNITIVE BEHAVIORAL THERAPY ON PRISONER'S WITH MENTAL DISTRESS IN SODO PRISON INSTITUTION

BY: MICHAEL SAOL AKAMO

MAJOR ADVISOR: P.T.SALEENDRAN (PH.D)

CO-ADVISOR: RUSSELL CRAIG (PH.D)

ABSTRACT

The present study examined the effectiveness of cognitive behavioral therapy on mental distress among prisoners in Sodo Prison Institution. The total numbers of prisoners are 1532 (male 1450 female 82). Prisoners between the age group of 18-30 concenter as the sample frame and they were administer by Kessler psychological distress scale (K-10). A total of prisoner 101 (male 88 female 13) have mental distress prisoners were selected. Among this, male 38 female 15 total 43 depressed individuals were assessed by using BDI (Beck's Depression Inventory). As a result, these individuals with depression were made target population of the research. All of them were taken based on random sampling (lottery method) and assigned in to a control and experimental group. Beck's depression inventory measure depression scale, which is the dependent variable and C.B. T, is independent variable. Participants in the treatment group received C.B.T to evaluate the progress of client at the end of counseling session for eight weeks, one day per week for an hour per session with a total of 8 sessions. Participants engaged in treatment group showed statistically significant decreases in the level of depression. The result also revealed that there is no association with prison experience, marital status and previous prison experience with level of depression among Sodo prison institution

EFFECTIVENESS OF PREMARITAL COUNSELING ON PREPARATION FOR MARRIAGE AND REDUCING PERCEIVED MARITAL DISTRESS AMONG TEACHERS' TRAINEES AT BRUH TESFA TEACHERS TRAINING INSTITUTE

By: ABEBAYEHU WAJANA

ADVISOR: Dr. P.T. SALEENDRAN

ABSTRACT

Higher educational institutions are among those areas where unmarried females found whose age permits to commit marriage. Various factors were accountable for not be effective on premarital counseling and not preparing for marriage as well as for not reducing perceived marital distress. The main objective of the study was to examine the effectiveness of premarital counseling on preparation for marriage and reducing perceived marital distress among teacher's trainees of Bruh Tesfa Institution. The study employed quasi-experimental study where measurement was undertaken before and after the counseling intervention. Marriage Preparation Questionnaire and Perceived Marital Distress Questionnaire were the instruments which the researcher used as data collection tools. Apart from this, Focus Group Discussion with five institution workers was undertaken to collect qualitative data on how trainee's background and life experiences affect their marriage preparation and elevating perceived marital distress. To analyze quantitative data the researcher was used computer software SPSS version 20 by adopting different statistical techniques like descriptive, correlation and t-test. The findings of the study revealed that the effect of counseling intervention on preparation for marriage and reducing perceived marital distress is found to be statistically significant. Hence, the researcher recommends the Bruh Tesfa Teacher's Training Institution to extend the provision of counseling sessions to all female trainees in a regular basis to maintain their marriage life in future and psychological wellbeing. Specifically, premarital counseling plays great role on preparation for marriage and reducing perceived marital distress. On top of this, further research is recommended on examining the effect of the variables included in the present study and other variables like trainees socio-economic status, educational background and institutional factors.

Keywords: Premarital Counseling, Preparation for Marriage, Perceived Marital Distress.

**THE ROLE OF COUNSELING IN ADJUSTMENT BEHAVIOR LEADING
TO PAROLE AMONG PRISONERS AT SODO PRISON INSTITUTION,
ETHIOPIA**

BY: WOGAYEHU HAILEGEORGES ABEBE

ADVISOR: P.T. SALEENDRAN (PH.D.)

ABSTRACT

The present study examined the role of counseling in adjustment behavior leading to parole among prisoners at Sodo Prison Institution. This researcher based on systematic sampling method, selected a total of 200 (male 125 and female 75) participants aged 18-42. Among this, 100 participants from parole received group with history of counseling service and 100 participants from parole denied with no history of counseling service. Furthermore, Bell adjustment Inventory, which is the dependent variable, was used to measure the adjustment level of both groups in relation with home (family), emotion, social and health components. Informed consent was taken to protect and respect the privacy of respondents at the time of data collection and a pilot test was conducted on 25 participants. The validity co-efficient was found to be very high i.e., 0.834. Data were analyzed using SPSS version 16. The Results of dependent t-test indicated that, after administration, participants engaged in counseling group showed statistically significant difference in the level of adjustment compared to non counseling group (home; t-value 17.412, P=0.001, social; t-value 3.262, P=0.001, health; t-value 28.326, P=0.001 and emotion t-value 41.502, P=0.001). On the other hand the association between variables (parole and counseling) was seen using chi-square (9.524), (p<0.05). Therefore Sodo prison institution needs to incorporate more prisoners in counseling program.

INVESTIGATING ETIOLOGY OF RECIDIVISM AMONG PRISONERS IN SODO PRISON INSTITUTION, WOLAITA ZONE

BY: BEHAILU BESHIR SEBA

MAJOR ADVISOR: RUSSELL CRAIG (PH.D.)

ABSTRACT

The present study looks at the etiology of recidivism among prisoners in Sodo Prison Institution. Recidivism refers to any case in which a criminal repeats a crime; despite being punished for it. The objective of the study is to look into the factors which contribute to recidivism. Census method was used to include the total number of recidivist currently available in the institution. A total of 117 participants aged 20 - 42 years were incorporated in the study. Among these, 25 participants (male 16 and female 9) taken as pilot study and 92 participants (68 males and 24 females) for the main study. This researcher used descriptive design. Informed consent was taken to protect and respect the privacy of respondents at the time of data collection. Data was collected by using questionnaire which includes background information and main questions. Data was analyzed using SPSS-20. The results are presented in the form of tables, texts and frequencies. The findings of this study revealed that substance abuse and hostility towards the guardians are the leading factors contributing to recidivism. It was also discovered that lack of psychological help is one of the major contributor for recidivism. Last, it is suggested that psychological treatment can reduce recidivism.

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF COGNITIVE BEHAVIORAL THERAPY IN STRESS REDUCTION AND ENHANCING MOTIVATION AMONG LOW ACHIEVING STUDENTS AT SODO HIGH SCHOOL

BY: FIKIRESILLASE BEZABIH

ADVISOR: DR.P.T. SALEENDRAN

ABSTRACT

There is a growing interest in counseling in schools across the world, driven by an increasing awareness of the role that schools can play in helping to promote emotional health for children and young people and by addressing mental health issues, including psychological and behavioral problems. The present study examining the effectiveness of cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT) in stress reduction and enhances motivation among low achieving high school students at Sodo High School. The research is a quasi-experimental study in nature. Systematic procedure of sampling method was adopted to selected a total of 78 (male 32 and female 46) participants aged between 15-37 years. Motivation, stress and class performance of the students is the dependent variable and CBT is the independent variable. Experimental study was employed to ascertain whether there were any changes in the measurement variables included in the study as a result of the independent variable. Data was analyzed using SPSS version 16. Participants received CBT for 5 sessions after first examination. The Results of dependent t-test indicated that participants engaged in counseling showed statistically significant difference in the level of motivation, stress and performance scale (motivation; t-value 10.970, P=0.000, stress; t-value 17.657, P=0.000, and academic performance t-value 4.330, P=0.000). Finally, results of the finding were presented in the form of tables and data were analysed using independent t-test used.

PEER PRESSURE, ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION AND PRE-MARITAL SEX AMONG 3RD YEAR WOLAITA SODO UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

BY: GEDION PHILIPHOS

ADVISOR: RUSSEL CRAIG (PH.D)

ABSTRACT

The present study was aimed at finding the relationship between peer pressure, alcohol consumption, and premarital sex. The study adopted descriptive survey research design. Questionnaires to measure peer group influence, alcohol consumption, and premarital sex were administered to 160 3rd year students selected from 2 schools and 2 colleges using stratified random sampling followed by simple random sampling. Pearson product moment was used to test the relationship among the selected variables and One-Way and Two-Way ANOVA were also used to test two null and two alternative hypotheses. The findings of the study indicated that peer pressure and alcohol use have positive and statistically significant relationship, negative and statistically significant relationship between Peer Pressure and Students Engagement in Pre-marital Sex, positive and statistically significant and strong relationship between students alcohol use and engagement in pre-marital sex, no significant difference of sex and also school/college level and the interaction effects were found to be insignificant to affect alcohol use of third year students and no significant difference between sex and school/college level on students engagement in pre-marital sex. It was recommended that the university should inform the students, especially freshman students, about the health, psychological, socioeconomic and academic problems associated with alcohol use and pre-marital sex. MOE and the university management board should develop a curriculum on sex education for institutions of high learning beyond course level. And parents, as much as possible, should monitor and pay regular visits to their children in the universities.

DEPRESSION IN ADOLESCENCE: PREVALENCE, RISK FACTORS, AND COUNSELLING INTERVENTION AMONG COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING STUDENTS AT WOLAITA SODO UNIVERSITY

BY: ZUFAN AYELE

ADVISOR: PT.SALEENDRAN (PhD)

ABSTRACT

Depression is one of the most important mental disorder and common mental health problem affecting university students. As students are at a critical age and stressed to manage transformational activities and more adult responsibilities by them, it also causes problem such as school dropout, substance abuse and risky sexual behavior. The present study examined the depression in adolescence: risk factors, prevalence and counseling intervention for depression among college of engineering students at WolaitaSodo University. The total number of students comprised for the study was male 209 and Females 92. The Beck's depression inventory (BDI), demographic information, and questions related to risk factors of depression were administered to all 301 students. The number of students falling under the category of severely depressed in Beck depression inventory was 31 and they were included for counseling intervention. All 31 students who were severely depressed received C.B.T for 5 sessions, one day per week for two hours per session with a total of 5 sessions. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used to analyze the data. The findings of the study revealed that most of the students who were found to have depression had problems of financial difficulties, lack of family support and follow up, poor academic performance, difficulty to adapt with the university environment and experience of substance use. Being female, having rural background, and being first year student were some of the risk factors that expose students to depression. The effect of behavioral intervention in reducing depression found to be statistically significant. Hence the researcher recommends the university to extend the provision of counseling sessions to all students of all departments who found to be depressed in a regular basis to maintain their psychological wellbeing.

ROLE OF COGNITIVE BEHAVIORAL THERAPY IN REDUCING STRESS AMONG PRISONERS IN WOLAITA SODO TOWN ADMINISTRATION CORRECTION CENTER

BY: ASKETIL GETACHEW
ADVSOR: TEWELDEBRHAN ABREHA

ABSTRACT

The present study examined the role of cognitive behavioral therapy in reducing stress among prisoners. The study was conducted in Wolaita zone administration correction center. Samples of 50 prisoners were selected from Wolaita zone prisoner's administration correction center by using simple random sampling method. In order to provide a broader context for the study relevant literature in the field of stress and Cognitive behavioral therapy was reviewed. The objective of this study was to determine the role of CBT on stress reducing among prisoners at Wolaita zone correctional centers. Quasi-experimental study design was employed to compare significance difference in the same group pre-training and post training level of stress by measuring standard perceived stress scale. Descriptive and inferential statistics such as mean, variance, standard deviation, t- Test, and p value of the variables were calculated. Regular supervision and follow up was made. Data was entered into SPSS version 20 computer software for cleaning and analysis. The result revealed that the majority of the prisoners were exposed to stress problems, cognitive behavioral therapy brought positive in post training and suitable change on the stress situations of prisoners. Generally this study was found to be effective if it is adequately given for those prisoners who are exposed to high stressful situations. Therefore, it was strongly recommended to provide adequate CBT for prisoners who exposed to stress and the counselors should be committed to prisoners' life with relevant information, to improve quality of life and to reduce stress.

**ROLE OF BEHAVIOURAL INTERVENTIONS IN ENHANCING
MARITAL SATISFACTION AND ADJUSTMENT AMONG AGE
HETERO-GAMY MARRIED COUPLES AT WOLAITA ZONE WOMEN
AND CHILDREN OFFICE**

**BY: SOSINA LEMMA
ADVISOR: DR. P.T. SALEENDRAN**

ABSTRACT

The age difference is of perennial interest with regular comment, both academic and popular, on the frequency, social acceptability and Socio Biological basis for various age gaps between partners. The issue is of demographic interest because of its connection with the question of how the marriage market operates, and is of relevance for actuarial purposes and in a policy context also. Generally in societies, adult men generally prefer female partners who are somewhat younger than themselves, while adult women generally prefer male partners who are somewhat older than themselves. Thus, although there appears to be a general preference for small age gaps in marital' relationships, they appear to remain open to somewhat larger age gaps and they do encounter many marital distress. This study examines the effect of counselling in improving marital satisfaction and reducing marital distress among hetero-gamy couples of Wolaita Zone Soddo town women and children office married couples.

The study adopted quasi-experimental study design and the data was collected from 30 married couples. The Marital Satisfaction Questionnaire (MSQ) and Marital adjustment scale (MAT) were administered to the participants included in the study Later, five counselling session was given and again the data collection instruments were administered. The paired samples t-test was used to test the differences in marital satisfaction and marital distress among hetero-gamy couples. The results indicate that marital satisfaction improved and there was a reduction in marital distress among hetero-gamy couples after counselling. The results also revealed that there was a high negative correlation between marital distress and marital satisfaction.

**CHALLENGES FACING TO HIV DISCORDANT CLIENTS AND
CONTRIBUTION OF COUNSELING SERVICE TO ADDRESS THEIR
PSYCHOLOGICAL PROBLEMS (WOLAITA SODO UNIVERSITY
TEACHING AND REFERRAL HOSPITAL)**

**BY: ENATALEM ISRAEL
ADVISOR: TEWELDEBRHAN ABRAHA**

ABSTRACT

HIV Discordant status is common among married couples in Sub-Saharan African countries. Because of the discordant status married couples face many challenges psychological problems. This research is carried out through quantitative plus qualitative institutional based descriptive methods. The finding from this study indicates that the depression level of HIV discordant client was ranged from 9to34 with a mean of 23.94 and SD of 9.91. Similarly, the anxiety level was ranged from 10to34 with a mean of 21.45 and SD of 7.67. Then the result suggests that the respondent experienced substantial level of depression and anxiety due to their HIV discordance status. Challenges of living in HIV discordant relationships include difficulty of managing marital and family relationships, the dilemma of child bearing; risk of partner infection, Blame for HIV infection, Psychological stress due to discordant status was frequently reported. The primarily service they have been receiving in relation to serodiscordance is counseling which targets how to avoid infection of the HIV negative partner and manage desire of child bearing. They are also counsel how to smoothly stay in the relationship the major services they get is counseling related to mode of transmission (MOT) mainly sexuality (its pattern, frequency, persistent and careful use of condom), and drug adherence. But the counseling service given to manage their psychological problem is inconsistent and not practiced in a Strengthened manner because there are no assistive materials and professional counselors in psychology. So, HIV counselors should be assisted to identify depressive and anxiety disorders. A range of screening instruments are available that can be used by HIV counselors to identify patients with possible depressive and anxiety disorders. It is important to increase awareness of these conditions in health workers and service users, and to develop ways of identifying and managing these disorders as early as possible. It is important to include professional counselors or psychologists in health delivery system

**EFFECTS OF MARITAL COUNSELING ON REDUCING THE
INTENTION OF DIVORCE AMONG COUPLES APPLIED TO DIVORCE
IN HUMBO WOREDA COURT OFFICE**

BY: ETENESH ELIAS

ADVISOR: TEWELDEBRHAN ABRAHA

ABSTRACT

The present study examined the effects of marital counseling on reducing the intention of divorce among couples applied to divorce in Humbo Woreda court office. The total samples of the study were 66 couples and 7 key informants with a total of 73 participants were selected purposively. The researcher used questionnaires which were formulated after reviewing theories and related literatures to the topic. The comparison revealed difference; as there was significant difference between the pre and post sessions of marital counseling. First the constructed questionnaires were administered to the couples who were applied to the court. The counseling sessions were given to the couples and again the questionnaires were made to fill by them. The result revealed that the couple's intention to divorce on the social, psychological and economic causes of divorce is changed after marital counseling. Again the researcher used focus group discussion with an intention to support the quantitative data as well as to have more insight on the topic and to get more specific information about the topic from their back ground experience. The result shown in the study is as follows: The psychological factor is the most influential factor to intention to divorce; the social and economic factors were follows the psychological factors according to the mean difference between three factors. The root cause of divorce is the psychological factor but it was covered by the economic factors when the couples come to the court. There was double marriage and early marriage at the area. The focus group participants gave great attention on the double marriage and early marriage in case of its complexity to state at the court and to manage it in the marital counseling only. The result of document analysis showed that the prevalence of divorce is highly increased in the selected Woreda between years 2010-2016. The researcher recommends counseling service in the court to manage the attitudes of couples towards divorce.

7. School of Informatics

Information Technology

COMPARATIVE STUDY ON SMARTPHONE OPERATING SYSTEMS

BY: BELETE BALCHA BACHORE

ADVISOR: DR. T. MURALI KRISHNA

ABSTRACT

Continual progress is the root cause of improvement, achievement and success. All the same is followed by our mobile industry. In today's world, everybody from a lay man to an industrialist is using a mobile phone. Therefore, it becomes a challenging factor for the mobile industries to provide best features and easy to use interface to its customer. Due to rapid advancement of the technology, the mobile industry is also continuously growing. However, perfection is the key requirement of the mobile users which needs continuous technology refinement in due course of time. Purpose of this study is to review and compare three Smartphone operating systems viz. Android, iOS and Windows, considering different parameters like Market share, Affordability, Interface, Apps, App store, Alt app store, Battery life, updates, Customizability, Rooting, calls and messaging, Email, Peripherals, Cloud services, Photo backup, Voice assistant, Connectivity, Security, Maps, Camera, Simplicity and Notification. And importance of the study is to guide the customers for identifying a better choice of Smartphone OS based on the parameters. This comparative study of various Smartphone operating systems would help the end users and developers to opt and choose for the right kind of Smartphone OS to meet their requirement. To accomplish the goal of the study both primary and secondary data was used. The study finds that android operating system is the leader in many parameters.

Keywords: Android, iOS, Windows, Smartphone Operating System.

MODELING NETWORK OPTIMIZATION TO IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF SERVICES IN LOCAL AREA NETWORK: THE CASE OF WOLAITA SODO UNIVERSITY

BY: DESTA DANA DATA

ADVISOR: Prof. Dr. SEBASTIAN NIXON.J

ABSTRACT

In my thesis work, Modeling Network optimization to improve the quality of services in local area network (LAN) by using network optimization models. Network optimization is a critical component in the effective management of information system in Large organizations to provide Quality of services. The Primary goals of Quality of service (QoS) include dedicated bandwidth, controlled jitter and latency (required by some real-time and interactive traffic), and improved loss characteristics. To provide satisfactory services for users shaping network optimization is crucial things from network administrators. The rapid growth of network users and demands in our university requires Quality of services. I proposed the best solution to implement the Network QoS by optimizing current networks both physical and logical architecture of networks. The algorithms that I will be implemented my research work for logical architecture Weighted Random early detection (WRED), and for physical and data link layers architecture minimum spanning tree methods. Generally, my research also solve the problems in the QoS network flows between node to node i.e. router to router or router to switches or switch to switch as well as hub to switch, and up to client is faster and constant Network connection.

Keywords: Bandwidth, Network Optimization, LAN, Weighted Random early Detection, Modeling, Quality of Service, minimum Spanning tree, packet

EVALUATE AND IDENTIFY THE IMPACT OF WORMHOLE ATTACKS ON MOBILE AD HOC NETWORK (MANET)

BY: FEKADU MESELE

ADVISOR: DR. FRANCIS SAVIOUR DEVARAJ.A (PROFESSOR)

ABSTRACT

A mobile ad-hoc network is a wireless network of mobile nodes communicating with each other. MANET is infrastructure-less, Wireless networks are gaining popularity day by day, as users want wireless connectivity irrespective of their geographic position. The best way to secure for transmission and communication of MANETs are very difficult and critical problem. The wireless ad-hoc network faces several security risks. A particular severe security attack that affects the ad hoc network routing protocol is the wormhole attack. Wormhole nodes could exploit the data and influence the communication by misbehaving. The scope of this thesis is evaluate and the impact of Wormhole attack in MANET using reactive routing protocol Ad-Hoc on Demand Distance Vector (AODV) and then the researcher to study and discuss about the impact on the network by comparing the outcome AODV protocol before and after wormhole attack. The impact of Wormhole attack on AODV protocol was simulated. Thus the researcher evaluates the impact of the wormhole attack on the respective networks. The parameters like average throughput, packet delivery ratio and average packet end-to-end delay were calculated and evaluating the impact on wireless ad hoc network has been done by using java simulator.

Keywords: AODV, MANET, security attack, Wormhole attack

APPLICATION OF DATA MINING TECHNOLOGY TO PREDICT THE ELIGIBLE PATIENTS FOR ART INITIATION IN SIDAMA ZONE, SNNPR, ETHIOPIA

BY: TAREKEGN WALACHO

ADVISOR: DR. MURALI KRISHNA

ABSTRACT

HIV/AIDS is a spectrum of illnesses caused by infection with the HIV. HIV/AIDS has had a great impact on society, both as an illness and as a source of discrimination. The disease also has significant economic impacts. The emergence of the HIV epidemic is one of the greatest threats the world has ever seen in recent history. Ethiopia is among the sub-Saharan countries most affected by the HIV epidemic. It will be impossible to end the epidemic without bringing HIV treatment to all who need it. Now days HIV prevalence is increasing and a number PLHIV are also increasing in SNNP region unusually. Sidama Zone is one of the most populous zones in the region. Since higher number of PLHIV living in this zone, the higher HIV spread documented compared and the more attention is needed to bring the patients to ART treatment than other zones in the region. The knowledge of HIV eligible and ready clients for ART in this zone will help the zonal, the regional administrative and program bodies to all people with diagnosed HIV infection will receive sustained ART. The general approach of the methodology used is the CRISP-DM methodology. ART data from ART health facilities were used. MS Excel and MS Access were used for further preparation of the data. MS Visual Studio 2010 Business Intelligence (BI) data mining tools, techniques and expertise are utilized as means to address the research problem. Association Rule algorithm is used to modeling and discovering association rules between eligible patients for ART initiation and selected attributes. Neural Network, Association Rule Mining, Decision Tree and Naïve Bayes Algorithms are used to build, evaluate the models and to make prediction. The Decision tree Predict probability is 99.91%. Association rule Predict probability is 100%. Clustering model Predict probability is 99.94%. Neural Network Predict probability is 99.91%. Therefore the main aim of this study is to apply predictive modeling data mining technique to predict the eligible and ready clients for ART initiation in Sidama zoneto take programmatic intervention to avoid or minimize the burden.

Keywords: *Data Mining Techniques, Predicting Model, Eligible for ART, HIV/AIDS Prevalence, Algorithm, MS Visual Studio Business Intelligence, Sidama Zone.*

IMPROVING SECURITY CHALLENGES OF ATM SYSTEM IN COMMERCIAL BANK OF ETHIOPIA: THE CASE OF WOLAITA ZONE, SODO CITY

BY: ALEMU GINJO GEDEBO
MAJOR ADVISOR: HENOK MULUGETA (PHD)
CO-ADVISOR: A. FRANCIS SAVIOR DEVARAJ (PROF)

ABSTRACT

Automated Teller Machine (ATM) has been convenient approach than ever before accessing bank's account from anywhere at any time. Being an electronic telecommunication device, it helps customer to perform transactions and transfer funds by simply touching few buttons on the screen without needs for a cashier or a bank teller. Many financial institutions including Commercial Bank of Ethiopia (CBE) were now incorporating ATM and financial services as a key component of their growth strategy. However due to increase in the number of intelligent criminals and fraudsters, the ATM system was insecure. ATM systems today used no more than an access card and Personal Identification Number (PIN) for identity verification in CBE. Under this system sometimes there were security challenges like card and currency fraud. An ATM system model that was more reliable in providing security by using facial recognition software was proposed in order to solve insecurity. The developed system model protected consumers and financial institutions alike from intruders and identity thieves. This thesis proposed an ATM security system model that was combined a physical access card, a PIN, and electronic facial recognition. Generally, to accomplish this security system model for CBE ATM system; the MATLAB program was developed.

Keywords: CBE, FRS, ATM, security challenge, card and currency fraud, MATLAB, Face Recognition.

A CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK IMPLEMENTATION FOR MOBILE HEALTH SYSTEM: FAMILY PLANNING IN CASE OF MSIE, SNNPR

BY: HABTAMU ISAYAS

MAJOR ADVISOR: DR. FRANCIS SAVIOUR DEVARAJ. A (PROFESSOR)

ABSTRACT

The study was mainly designed to study a conceptual frame work for implementing mHealth system in Family Planning to this effect the study was aimed to assess the level of mHealth application and utilization for client clinical attendance and follow up in family planning clinic additionally to assess the attitude, knowledge and perception of community health workers and other program officers towards mHealth application and also to identify factors that affected the application and utilization of mHealth for family planning in Marie Stops International Ethiopia (MSIE) and finally to recommend measures that should be taken to improve the application and utilization of mHealth. The study was conducted on a sample of 116 randomly selected participants from MSIE private clinics from this 74 community health workers, 10 program officers and 32 private clinic owners. To gather information in this research self report questioner and in-depth interview were used and the data was analyzed using qualitative and quantitative designed method based on the analysis 74.1% of respondents replied strongly agree or agree that mHealth application in saving their time, cost & improving their organization performance concerning in to technology majority of respondents do not agree on mHealth application not prepared in the local language and also there is no continues technical support and luck of feedback session regarding to allocation of sufficient human and technical resources 78.4% respondents do not believe that the organization had sufficient financial and human resource for the operation of mHealth application and also majority of respondents are unsure about the existence of adequate network. So that the result suggested that the organization should allocate adequate budget, invest on human capacity, skill development and regular feedback for mHealth utilization.

ANALYZING WIRELESS LOCAL AREA NETWORK (WLAN) VULNERABILITIES TO ENHANCE ITE SECURITY

BY: YIBRAH HAILE G/YESUS

ADVISOR: PROF. DR SEBASTIAN NIXON.J

ABSTRACT

Wireless local area network (WLAN) is a networking technology that allows computers and other handheld devices to communicate over a wireless media. It provides many advantages, due to its high data rate, flexible, low cost, effectiveness, movable and easy to use by the users. However, it also coupled with new security threats because signals are broadcasting in the wireless media so coupled so that attackers can utilize the loopholes of the communication. In this research we deployed WLANs in infrastructure mode as the extension of wired local area network and performed the WLAN vulnerability tests. It was done in experimental approach to analyze and test the WLAN vulnerabilities using Kali Linux penetration testing tool. The test was performed on wired equivalent privacy (WEP), Wi-Fi protected access 2 (WPA 2), encryption algorithms, media access control (MAC) spoofing and denial of service (DOS) attacks in MAC level and radio frequency (RF) level then found various vulnerabilities in WLAN. As a result in this research we proposed a solution to enhance the security WLAN at MAC level by creating and assign MAC address dynamically only for the preregistered clients by the pseudo random MAC address generation [PRMACGA].

Keywords: WLAN, MAC, WEP, WEP2, RF and DOS.

APPLICATION OF DATA MINING TECHNIQUES TO PREDICT MATERNAL MORTALITY PATTERNS IN ETHIOPIA

BY: ZERIHUN ASMARE

ADVISOR: DR. MURALI KRISHNA

ABSTRACT

Maternal mortality in Ethiopia is a serious problem caused by factors that are possibly manageable and the cost of preventing them is achievable. Predicting maternal mortality patterns in Ethiopia can help to identify feasible intervention approaches to reduce the problem. The primary objective of this study is to build maternal mortality patterns prediction model by applying data mining techniques. The research applies the six-step hybrid knowledge discovery process model as a frame work to guide the overall activities in the study A total of 21,847 women records were selected from the Ethiopian Demographic and Health Survey. J48 decision tree, Naïve Bayes and PART algorithms were used to build predictive models. The predictive model obtained from PART-M2-C0.5-01 scheme was found to be the best model with 95% accuracy followed by J48-M2-C0.5 (94.5%). The achievements from these algorithms revealed that skilled delivery, place of delivery, education, ANC, place of residence and age of mother are some of the key maternal mortality determinant factors. Outcomes from the study have assured that application of data mining technology can prominently support the health care specially in predicting maternal mortality patterns. Further research is recommended to examine amore general model via involving clinical data as well.

PROPOSING A FRAMEWORK FOR AN INTRUSION AND PREVENTION SYSTEM FOR MANET UNDER FLOODING ATTACK

BY: AKALU ASSEFA

ADVISOR: FRANCIS SAVIOUR DEVARAJ (PH.D)

ABSTRACT

Mobile Ad-Hoc Network (MANET) is a type of ad-hoc network in which collection of mobile devices formed as network without any infrastructure. The increase of cheaper, small and powerful devices makes it fast growing network. MANET is widely used at locations where the fixed infrastructure for communication has been destroyed or in possible situations such as earthquake, flood, and fire explosions plane/air crash etc. The mobile ad hoc networks depend on battery to perform its operation. It is a well known fact that insufficient battery power leads to link failure in network and it requires re-establishment of network. In Random Waypoint Mobility (RWM) model, nodes moving from one point to another point freely without any restrictions with less battery consumption. Since there is no centralized administration in MANET, it is vulnerable to security threats. Security threats may be internal or external. Flooding attack is one of the internal/external active security threats. The compromised node sends large amount of RREQ packets to the neighbor node or massive amount of useless data packets to nodes in the network. Therefore there is a need to propose framework for IDPS which can find the solutions for flooding attack. The proposed framework detects the flooding attack thereby saving bandwidth & battery, by not responding to the bogus request, with the aid of routing table information. The framework also can prevent flooding attack, thereby saving bandwidth & battery, with the aid of information about battery capacity.

Keywords: MANET, IDPS, Flooding attack, RWM

AGRICULTURAL CLOUD FOR THE ENHANCEMENT OF PRODUCTIVITY AND QUALITY OF AGRICULTURE IN THE CASE OF DAMOT GALE WOREDA

BY: ASHENAFI KEBEDE

MAJOR ADVISOR: HENOCK MULUGETA (PHD)

CO-ADVISOR: S.NIXON (PROFESSOR)

ABSTRACT

Agriculture is one of the most sensitive areas affected by numbers of factors caused by natural and manmade problems. Farmers in Wolaita zone suffer from common problems that affect wide areas of country in the in the sector: such as shortage of farming land climate change, high cost of agricultural inputs backward farming techniques. Inadequate services from agricultural sectors unequal distribution and resources ,huge costs involved in providing information and communication technology(ICT) based services, absence of centralized agricultural information system, shortage of diseases control systems and attitude of farmers towards scientific approach in agriculture. Absence of agricultural cloud services is also one of the top reasons for lack of uniform uniform service delivery to farmers by agricultural sectors. The main aim of this study was to investigate ways in which implementation of agricultural cloud to enhance productivity and quality with a view of proposing framework /model in service delivery in the sectors. The methodology used to conduct this study was survey research and the respondent were drawn from agricultural sectors, ICT experts, academicians and farmers. Basically the sampling technique that was used for this study is clustered sampling and purposive sampling method to select samples from study population and to select study area. Data for the study was collected through questionnaire, structured face-to-face interview and observation. The major findings this research show that almost all of the respondents agreed that agricultural cloud service delivery is best means to enhance productivity and quality of agriculture. In addition to this, result shows that public cloud model is the best approach to be deployed and majority of the respondents reflected their interest in preferring cloud services in Wolaita language. Other findings of the service in enhancing productivity and main focus areas should be land preparation, seed selection, fertilizer application, crop management, market information, postharvest techniques, soil and water management, cattle management system and disease control system.

Keywords: *Agricultural sector, agricultural cloud, service delivery, Experts, framework, enhancement.*

8. School of Law

LLM in Criminal Justice and Human Rights

ACCESS TO THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM BY PEOPLE WITH PHYSICAL DISABILITY IN WOLAITA ZONE, SNNPR, ETHIOPIA

BY: AKLILU MEKONNEN

ADVISOR: KIDUS MESKELE (ASST. PROFESSOR)

ABSTRACT

International literature recognizes that people with disabilities are at greater risk of crime than their able-bodied counterparts, but that crime against people with disabilities is significantly under-reported and often fails to proceed to prosecution. However, little is known in our context about how the criminal justice system responds to the needs of people with disabilities as victims of crime. This study aims to ascertain a complete picture of the criminal legal services available to people with disabilities and to research possible improvements in the justice issues that affect people with disabilities. For study purpose we take a sample four woredas and three towns were purposively selected with a total of 192 respondents. Both secondary as well as primary sources of data were used through respondent filled questionnaire. The result revealed that there is no sufficient legislative tools and frameworks across different jurisdictions which seek to protect the rights of people with disabilities who report crime and abuse. Also, as a key barrier to understand criminal justice process we observed that there is the reporting of the crime, accessing justice through the courts; and experiences after the trial considered as key barriers in study area. Also, people with disabilities experience at each stage. As barriers we identified structural barriers, procedural barriers and attitudinal barriers in study area.

Keywords: *Abuse, Access to criminal justice system, Barriers, Crime, Disability, Wolaita zone*

THE REALIZATION OF DOMESTIC WORKERS' LABOUR RIGHTS IN ETHIOPIA: THE CASE OF WOLITA SODO TOWN, SNNP REGIONAL STATE, ETHIOPIA

BY: ANDUALEM TADELE ASAMINEW
ADVISOR: DR. MIZANUR RAHAMAN

ABSTRACT

In Ethiopia, recognition is given for worker's rights in different dimensions. However, domestic workers are most vulnerable group of workers for abuses and violation of their human rights. This study tries to fill the research gap in the area by looking on the labour right violations experience and the common barriers for realization of domestic workers labour rights in WolitaSodo Town. The barriers that paved ways for the non realization of domestic workers labour right were barriers concerning domestic workers which included workers fear of reprisal. The other barrier was institutional barrier in which lack of awareness, absence of access to law and absence of license to contact domestic workers. Less governmental institution follows up to domestic workers. In addition; the labour right of domestic workers has been grossly neglected by the state. Arguing that the policy and legislative initiatives are a prerequisite to the realization of the labour right of domestic workers, the paper also explores the state conducts violating domestic workers labour rights. Furthermore, the study develops an analytical framework for the labour right of domestic workers, derived from Ethiopian ratified international and regional legal instruments which guarantees labour right to domestic workers. The result discovered the following major findings to the study: regarding the labour right violation experienced by domestic workers: Excessive working hours, absence of rest and leave time, the inadequacy and denial of wage, Arbitrary termination of employment. Concerning to other constitutional rights specifically important to female domestic workers, violation of the maternity leave right and the right to family life.

THE UNMET CRIMINAL LEGAL AID: THE RIGHT TO ACCESS TO JUSTICE AND LEGAL COUNCILS OF INDIGENTS IN ETHIOPIA: THE CASE OF WOLAITA ZONE

BY: ASSEFA AYELE
ADVISOR: KIDUS MESKELE (ASSIT. PROFESSOR)

ABSTRACT

This study examines the extent to which state funded legal aid is recognized in law and how far it has been implemented in Wolaita Zone. It also assesses the impact of unmet needs for legal aid. Based on the available data collected through relevant legal document review and analysis, in-depth interviews, focused group discussions and participant observations at courts, police stations and prisons in the research thematic area, this paper finds that although the law recognizes the right to state funded legal aid to indigent defendants in criminal cases, there is great failure in the enforcement of the law. The necessary implementing institutions like Office of Public Defenders are nonexistent. The budget allocated for legal aid in Ethiopia is also very much insignificant. Furthermore, the public lacks legal awareness to a greater extent. These impediments thus contributed for tremendous cases of unmet needs for legal aid in which indigent accused were tried and convicted without the benefit of legal advice and representation at all stages of court proceedings. The tremendous number of unmet need for legal aid in turn has adversely affected the accused and the justice system at large. Almost all unrepresented accused were reported committing various errors in all criminal proceedings. The situation is also reported to cause psychological, social and economic problems on the indigents and their families who were criminally convicted without the benefit of legal aid. In addition, this unmet need affects the justice system to a greater extent as the indigent defendants cannot defend themselves against a trained prosecutor with the power of state.

Keywords: *Indigence, unmet needs for legal aid, criminal law problems, Ethiopia*

REALIZATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS OF DETAINED PERSONS DURING PRETRIAL DETENTION AND THE EXISTING CHALLENGES IN ETHIOPIA: IN THE CASE OF WOLAITA ZONE, SNNPR

**BY: AWOL ALEMAYEHU DANA
ADVISOR: KIDUS MESKELE (ASSIT. PROFESSOR)**

ABSTRACT

Among 15 PTD centers located in Wolaita Zone, 40% of them were selected through simple random sampling while as 13.33% of them were selected purposely. Both quantitative & qualitative research approach were used. 155 detained persons and 56 CJS actors were involved purposively. Legal analysis, questioners, interview and observation were tools used to collect pertinent data. The result shows, the police do not respect procedures of arresting a person prescribed by law; the police do not inform detainee about his/her fair trials rights; detained persons are denied appearing before court within prescribed time; they are denied permission to communicate with legal councilor of their choice; and those detainees unable to properly understand the language are not provided with competent and impartial interpreter during police interrogation. The investigative police use improper methods such as threat, or intimidation; insulting; and use of force to obtain admission or confession. In PTD center, there is discriminatory treatment; there is no provision of basic services such as food; and facilities necessary for personal hygiene; and free health treatment and free medicine for those who are sick; and provision of drinking water is not adequate. PTD centers are dilapidated and overcrowded; and there is no separate accommodation for juveniles. Ambiguity and non-conformity within laws; negative perception of law enforcement officials; lack of budget allocation; and lack of awareness of human rights of detained persons by both the detainees and law enforcement officials are the major challenges in the field. The researcher recommends legal reform; adopting detention guideline; giving human rights education to both the public and law enforcement officials; adequate budget allocation; and establishing independent body responsible for promotion and protection of human rights at Zonal level.

THE HUMAN RIGHT TO EDUCATION OF STREET CHILDREN: AN INVESTIGATION INTO ITS IMPLEMENTATION AND REALIZATION IN WOLAITA ZONE, SOUTHERN ETHIOPIA

BY: BERGENE MOLESO

ADVISOR: DR. MIZANUR RAHAMAN

ABSTRACT

Although the Constitution of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (FDRE Constitution) does not explicitly recognize the right of education specifically to street children, Ethiopia has ratified international and regional human rights instruments which guarantee the right to education as a fundamental human right. As an enabling right, access to education is paramount for the life and well-being of children, particularly vulnerable groups such as children in street situations and others. In par with its international obligations and commitments, Ethiopia has adopted and implemented variety of measures to ensure access to and quality of education for all, particularly for all children who attained school age. The objective of this research is to assess the implementation and realization of the human right to education of street children in the context of Wolaita Zone, one of the administrative zones in Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples' Regional States (SNNPRS). Notwithstanding the territorial delimitation of the study, analysis of practical measures adopted and implemented in Wolaita Zone and the effects therein is done in light of policy and legislative measures required under international, regional and national legislative frameworks. Methodologically, cross-sectional qualitative study is opted. To this end, interview, questionnaire and focus group discussions were data gathering tools. The primary sources of data were street children, concerned governmental and non-governmental organizations and personnel therein. Legislations and policy documents are additional primary sources. Literatures, government policy documents, reports and others are secondary sources. The key findings of the study are that although Ethiopia has ratified international and regional human right instruments, it has not been able to provide ways in which street children access education. From this, therefore, it is concluded that, though there are favorable policy and legal environment, it is far from being realized for street children due to lack of adequate national legislation and policy frameworks specifically targeting on street children and lack of awareness about remedial mechanism.

THE REALISATION OF THE RIGHT TO EDUCATION OF CHILDREN'S WITH INTELLECTUAL DISABILITY: A CASE-STUDY IN WOLAITA ZONE, SNNPR

BY: DAGATU KUMBE
ADVISOR: DR. MIZANUR RAHAMAN

ABSTRACT

Ethiopia has a largest number of children with intellectual disability who are suffering from enormous socioeconomic burden. Despite this fact, the issue of education of children with intellectual disability has given little attention. This paper dedicated to assess realization of the right to education of children with intellectual disability in Wolaita Zone. To this end, qualitative study is employed to assess implementation of international and national commitments pertinent to the right to education of children with intellectual disability. In-depth interview, key informant interview and field visits were employed as data gathering tools. The primary sources of data were children with intellectual disabilities from special and regular classes, inclusive regular class teachers, special class teachers, inclusive regular class students without intellectual disability, school directors, concerned Government body and NGOs. A total of 103 respondents were selected using purposive sampling techniques. Secondary sources of data are government policy and legal documents, and annual reports regarding education rights which are published by Ministry of Education. Finally, qualitative data collected, interpreted and analyzed. The core findings of the study are; The study finds out that schools in Wolaita Zone having special and inclusive classes are not available and physically accessible for children with intellectual disability as a result a great majority of children with intellectual disability are out of reach of education. In addition to this the study disclose the fact that those available schools are not equipped with relevant learning materials and teaching aids pertaining the special needs of children with intellectual disability. Furthermore the study reveals that the school environment in most of the schools with special and inclusive classes is not convenient and comfortable for children with intellectual disability. These led to the conclusion that, though there are favorable policy and legal environment which recognize human right to education, it is far from being realized for children with intellectual disability.

Keywords: *the Right to Education, Children with intellectual disability, Human Rights Instruments, Realization.*

THE REALIZATION OF STREET CHILDREN RIGHT TO ADEQUATE FOOD IN ETHIOPIA: THE CASE OF WOLAITA SODO IN SNNPR

BY: DESTA YOHANNES MITA

ADVISOR: DR. MIZANURRAHAMAN

ABSTRACT

International law recognizes the right of everyone including street children to adequate food and the fundamental freedom from hunger and malnutrition. The general objectives of this study is to determine whether the street children right to adequate food was realized in Ethiopia particularly in Wolaita Sodo city in reference to the normative content of the human right to adequate food (herein after RAF), and to identify and discuss existing constraints in attaining food adequacy, availability and accessibility in Wolaita Sodo. According to this study, the RAF in Ethiopia can be inferred from both substantive provision like article 15, 40-43 and social policy objectives under article 90. This right could further be unequivocal when we see those articles of the same Constitution with ratified regional and international instruments more specifically article 11 of ICSECR and its GC-12. Regardless of legal recognition, ensuring the enjoyment of this right by vulnerable poor individuals remains a complex matter, particularly economic access at all times to adequate food and means for its procurement hardly possible for street children in study area. This thesis reveals that street children RAF was not realized and the level of street children malnutrition seems unacceptably high. Adequate food was economically inaccessible for them and they eat unsafe leftover and roadside foods. This is clear indication of violation of their RAF and they are grossly unaware of recourse mechanisms and right. Its realization was hindered by lack of adequate national legislation and policy frameworks specifically targeting street children, lack of awareness about recourse mechanism and content of RAF, lack of direct government provision of food and inadequate incorporation of human right based approach to efforts of food security for vulnerable like street children and this thesis provided possible recommendation for future.

SEXUAL ABUSE OF THE GIRL CHILD THROUGH CULTURAL PRACTICES IN WOLAITA ZONE, SNNPR: A HUMAN RIGHTS PERSPECTIVE

BY: ENDRIAS ALEMBO DECHASSA
ADVISOR: DR. AMBALA SHEDRAK

ABSTRACT

Sexual abuse of children has occurred throughout history. The problem of child sexual victimization is universal. Children are victims of sexual abuse and exploitation due to their social, psychological, economic and intellectual positions. In many cultures, being born female can consign the girl child to the peripheries of society where her safety is denied and her human rights are routinely violated. At each and every stage of development, girls are more likely than boys to confront a host of disadvantages associated with discrimination and violence, Sexual abuse and exploitation although the social norms and cultural rules that influence girls are most intensely felt as she struggles to develop into adulthood. At the onset of puberty, or even before, some girls are pulled out of school and forced into early marriage and high-risk pregnancy. Others become victims of harmful practices, including female genital mutilation and dowry-related violence, or are murdered in the name of honor. Addressing Sexual abuse of children faced by girls across the globe, and ensuring their access to the same basic opportunities as boys, is crucial to their development and to the realization of their human rights. This paper provides an overview of the Sexual abuse of girl child by cultural practices and cultural norms that perpetuate the lower status accorded to girls in the family, the community and society.

Keywords: *Sexual Abuse, Cultural Practices, girl child*

REALIZATION OF THE RIGHT TO FAIR HEARING OF CHILD OFFENDERS IN ETHIOPIA: A CASE STUDY OF WOLAITA AND GAMO GOFA ZONE

BY: ENDRIAS MINOTA SEIKO
ADVISOR: DR. AMBALA SHEDRAK

ABSTRACT

*The study deals in detail with group of children that come in contact with the justice system, that is the right to fair hearing of 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 assess how much the Ethiopian legal system implements the right to fair hearing of child offender considering a case of Wolita and GamoGofa Zone. To this end qualitative research methodologies were used and questionnaires, 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 66 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 addressed in relation to these laws and such problems like: 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. **Second** 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. **The third** result finding addressing risk factors that limit the right to fair hearing of child offender and with regard to these shortcomings, the research makes some relevant recommendations which are believed to be help to the system in the better implementation of juvenile justice.*

INTERCEPTION OF COMMUNICATION BY THE STATE AND THE RIGHT TO PRIVACY IN ETHIOPIA: THE ADEQUACY OF THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND LESSONS FROM COMPARATIVE STUDY

BY: FOZIA SEID

ADVISOR: DR. MIZANUR RAHAMAN

ABSTRACT

Ethiopia experienced with sectoral interception laws approach for several years, in which it incorporate interception provisions in different laws like anti terrorism, corruption, computer crime and others, which regulate interception of communication in their respective sector, has become incomprehensive, vague, and lacks uniformity. In contrast, the selected jurisdiction interception laws, regulates law enforcement interception relatively in comprehensive, uniform, and effective approach. This research compares, by using the law-in-context comparison and the common-core method, Ethiopia with selected jurisdictions approach and suggests that current proposal to amend criminal procedure code of Ethiopia in a piecemeal fashion will not be sufficient. As an alternative, Australia TIA, Swiss CrimPC and South Africa RICA cumulatively present a model for more fundamental improvement of Ethiopia interception law. This research compares the selected countries interception law with Ethiopia and demonstrates their relevant experience to the Ethiopian approach. The comparison underlined the inadequacy of the Ethiopia interception law, in context of absence judicial oversight, notification of the targets, absence of meaningful remedies to victims of arbitrary interference as well as punishment against the defendant, absence of clear situation for lawful interception without warrant and in general it demonstrate non comprehensiveness of the law as well as the lack of uniformity. Consequently, a comprehensive amendment of interception law should be proposed to alleviate the incidences of widespread arbitrary and unlawful interference on privacy of individual in Ethiopia. To this effect we exhibit the relevant experiences of those jurisdictions approach, which if we adopt, significantly improve interception law of Ethiopia.

Keywords: *The right to privacy, interception of communication, Ethiopia, interference, adequacy*

**HUMAN RIGHTS UNDER INFORMAL JUSTICE SYSTEMS: A
CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF THE *Asha* SYSTEM OF ME'EN PEOPLE
(SOUTH WEST ETHIOPIA) IN LIGHT OF THE PRINCIPLES OF
RESTORATIVE JUSTICE AND HUMAN RIGHTS STANDARDS**

BY: GEREMEW YERANGO DESTA

ADVISOR: KIDUS MESKELE (ASST. PROFESSOR)

ABSTRACT

*The use of informal justice systems to solve disputes and negotiate on relationship is worldwide phenomenon. Despite their wide use, informal justice systems have many concerns. While they have potential to prevent violence and restore harmonious relations, some of their elements always contradict with human rights and justice standards. Yet they are context-specific. This thesis analyzed the human rights and justice concerns of the *Asha*(blood boney) systems practiced in me'en people of Bench maji zone SNNPRS (south west Ethiopia).It examined both the process and outcome aspects of the system in lights of the core principles of restorative justice and human rights standards. Both primary and secondary sources of date were utilized. Key informant interview and FGD were used as the main research tools in the field workthat conducted to collect data from the users of the system and state officials. Qualitative research approach was employed in collecting interpreting and analyzing data. In doing so, the research has discovered that thought the *Asha* system has potential to prevent violence and restore communal harmony it devises to achieve those ends in the cost of innocent individual members of the society. Some features of the system contradicts with the core principles of restorative justice and internationally accepted human rights and minimum justice standards ratified by Ethiopia as well as constitutional provisions and other national laws. It violates the rights of victims and offenders as well as innocent persons related with offenders. From this the researcher has concluded thatthe *Asha*system does not respect human dignity and serve justice properly. The research has also found thatthe system, despites its impacts on individual rights, has not been given the attention it deserves. Finally the research recommends for improvement or transformation of the system.*

THE RIGHT TO ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR WOMEN RAPE VICTIM IN ETHIOPIA: THE CASE OF WOLAITA ZONE

BY: GETANEH GECHO

ADVISOR: KIDUS MESKELE (ASSISTANT PROFESSOR)

ABSTRACT

Rape is a crime of power, which denies the ability of the victim to consent, or renders ability to consent ineffective or non-existent and deprives sexual autonomy or independence. Despite the legislative and other measures taken by Ethiopia, the practices on rape is still keep on. It is a serious problem facing women and girls in the study area and happened to be the day to day experience both in rural and urban area. Rape is associated with an increased risk on physical and mental health and result in immediate and long-term consequences. Even though rape has such a negative effect on the victims, there is little or no study has been conducted to tackle the prevailing problem in long run in the study area. Therefore, this study aimed to realize the human rights legal framework at international, national and local level with particular emphasis of the right to access to justice for rape victims; to identify the major gaps on the laws aimed at tackling rape victim to access justice as well as gaps on enforcements of the rights in the study area; to identify the major challenges and constraints rape victims face in application of justice in the study area; and to determine the effects of rape as violent acts against human right violation of women and girls in the study area. To address the aforementioned objectives, 8 woredas and 1 administrative towns were selected by using purposive sampling technique. Both primary and secondary data were used to get the desired information. Survey was also conducted to assess the knowledge and attitude of legal service providers towards rape and rape victims. According to the study, rural communities lack information on the legislation on combating rape, on their rights and resources of legal assistance to which they can turn. The study also revealed that local community have wide awareness gap in using the system of state guaranteed legal assistance and the conditions for accessing them. Moreover, the study denotes that the issue of non-documenting violence from the first call of the rape victim to the police station continues to be on the agenda. The time delay in solving the case, weak institution and lack of specialized training for various actors of the law system on rape are another important areas indicated by this study. Therefore, the concerned bodies should give due attention to apply systematically and effectively the knowledge and legal tools developed to prevent and eliminate rape as violence against women.

Keywords: *Rape, Right to Access to Justice, Wolaita Zone.*

A CRITICAL ANALYSIS ON THE REALIZATION OF THE RIGHT TO MATERNAL HEALTH CARE FOR THE OBSTETRIC FISTULA PATIENTS IN ETHIOPIA: THE CASE OF WOLAITA ZONE, SNNPR

BY: HIZKEL EYANA BALLA

ADVISOR: KIDUS MESKELE (ASST. PROFESSOR)

ABSTRACT

Although obstetric fistula has been eliminated from the developed world, it has continued to be existing problem in developing world, such as Sub-Saharan Africa and Some parts of Asia, including Ethiopia. As a signatory to several international and regional human rights instruments, Ethiopia is charged with an obligation of realizing socio-economic rights. One of the many international law obligations facing Ethiopia emanates from the provisions of International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR). Article 12 provides that state parties must recognize the right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health. The cumulative reading of this provision with article 2(1) of the same Covenant with respect to the domestic implementation of the socio-economic rights in the ICESCR highlights the obligations of the country so as to realize the right to health. Having special emphasis to the right to maternal health care for women living with obstetric fistula by looking at the provisions of the ICESCR and the General Comments of the Committee on ESCR and other related pertinent regional and international human rights instruments, a brief assessment is made as to whether the current measures adopted by the Ethiopia government on working towards realizing the right in question comply with the international requirements. In connection to this, the paper tries to deal with the conceptual and legal framework of the obstetric fistula, the women's human rights in general and the right to maternal health care for women living with Obstetric fistula in particular as well as the major barriers and challenges such as stigma and discriminations ,non-availability and non-accessibility of health care facilities, goods and service and other obstacles , that hinder the enjoyment of the right to maternal health care for these patients through human rights perspectives. To sum up, using a human rights-based approach, this papers tries to show how far the country is obeying its obligations to protect, respect and fulfill which are provided under human rights instruments, in realizing the right to maternal health care for the women living with Obstetric Fistula.

Keywords: *Maternal Health Care, Human Rights Instruments, Obligation, Obstetric Fistula, Realization, the Right to Health, Women*

THE REALIZATION OF THE RIGHT TO HEALTH CARE AND REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS OF WOMEN LIVING WITH PODOCONIOSIS IN ETHIOPIA: THE CASE OF WOLAITA ZONE, SNNPR

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ABSTRACT

Ethiopia has a significant number of women living with podoconiosis. Despite this, podoconiosis (endemic non-filarial elephantiasis) is one of the most neglected tropical diseases, and little is known of the socio-cultural impact of the disease in Ethiopia. In addition, the right to health care and reproductive rights of women living with podoconiosis has been grossly neglected. Necessary healthcare and support services are frequently unavailable or inaccessible, while some human rights are denied within services where they do exist. This thesis explores the right to health care and reproductive rights as it relates to women living with podoconiosis under international and regional human rights instruments, and issues affecting the realization of the right to health care and reproductive rights of women living with podoconiosis in Ethiopia. It develops an analytical framework for the right to health, derived from General Comment 14 on the right to health of the United Nations Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; and it applies this framework in the context of women living with podoconiosis. Arguing that policy and legislative initiatives are a prerequisite to the realization of the right to health care and reproductive rights for women living with podoconiosis, the thesis explores the major obstacles through human rights perspectives, (including unavailability of health care facilities, goods and service, inaccessibility, stigma and discrimination). Furthermore, the thesis identifies some of the non-guaranteed rights of these patients; for instance right to form a family.

Keywords: *Health care, reproductive rights, podoconiosis, Women, Ethiopia*

DISABLED WOMEN AND THE RIGHT TO WORK IN ETHIOPIA: THE CASE OF WOLAITA ZONE

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ABSTRACT

Women with disabilities do not equally and fully participate in the life of their society. They are denied of equal opportunities in the areas of employment. Thus, this research is aimed at studying the right of women 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, WWDs 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 WWDs. In principle, employment should be based on the competence of the person with disability and the business needs of the employer. Women 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 Women with disabilities.

Keywords: *The Right to Work, Women with Disability*

AGRICULTURAL LAND LEASES IN ETHIOPIA: A CASE OF LOCAL COMMUNITIES CONSULTATION RIGHTS BEHIND TEA PLANTATION IN GAMBELLA REGION, GODERE WOREDA

BY: MELKAMU BEKELE

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ABSTRACT

This research have analyzed the human right issues behind agricultural land leases in Gambella region of Ethiopia focusing on the case study of tea plantation project in Godere woreda districts. The principal purpose of the study was sought to assess the local communities' right to prior consultation in relation to the project. The expropriation of indigenous peoples land and its consequences to local livelihoods including the environment was also specifically addressed. To meet those objectives, the study have been structured around four research questions. Through a qualitative socio legal case study paradigm , this study have analyzed the legal regime governing agricultural land investment driven expropriations in some selected administrative districts. Qualitative methods including semi-structured interviews, non- participant observation, photography, informal discussion, desktop and document reviews were employed for data collection. The Study, firstly, takes stock of available data on the features of large scale land deals in the study region. It finds that the 'land alienation process' is a serious issue requiring an urgent attention. Secondly, the study conceptualizes the link between land deals and human rights, reviews relevant international human rights law and discusses evidence on actual and potential human rights impacts. It finds that important human rights dimensions are at peril. Thirdly, the study identifies the areas of laws, policies and standards that are most directly relevant in addressing the issue, and in so doing it briefly discusses human right developments in home country and internationally. Finally, the study after drawing inference from international human rights proposes courses of action on how best a fair balance can be determined among competing interests in ensuring protection to land rights of the targeted vulnerable communities.

Keywords: *Agricultural land lease, Consultation, Expropriation, Gambella, Verdanta Harvests*

MINORITY RIGHT PROTECTION IN ETHIOPIA: THE CASE OF SHEKO AND MAJANG ETHNIC MINORITIES IN SHEKA ZONE YEKI WOREDA

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this thesis is to examine the minority right protection and implementation in the SNNPRS of Ethiopia the case of Sheko and Majang dispersed indigenous minority of Yeki Woreda. In order to achieve these objectives this thesis used socio legal research in which qualitative method of case study approach. In this case study approach interviews, observations, document and record analysis, personal experience were used. The researcher referred relevant legal literatures, books, laws, and articles journals, reports, internet sources international human right instruments, and national and regional legal documents legal documents like constitutions, proclamations, policies. The new constitution of 1995 guarantees all ethnic group individual and collective rights, such as rights to develop and use one's own language, culture and history as well as to establish self-government or institutions in one's own territory. Sheko and Majang are historically living in the same geographical area but redrawing of boundary by TGE dispersed them into three regions Oromia, SNNPRS and Gambella and living without equal entitlement as citizen of a political community. Hence persistently ignored by the federal and the local government regular claim on the right to self-government including mother tongue education and effective participation in the local, regional and federal level, they regularly react to their grievances to these threats in the form of violent resistance. As a result their right to existence and the peace and security in YekiWoreda at stack. True federalism is failing in the regional level; the government has to do in accommodating and integrating them along with the dominant ethnic group.

Keywords: *Dispersed minority, Federalism, Representation, Self-government*

INTERNATIONAL ADOPTION OF CHILDREN IN ETHIOPIA: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS WITH SOUTH AFRICA

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ABSTRACT

International and regional instruments pertaining to children give high focus for the children family right. For instance CRC and ACRWC states that for the full and harmonious development of his or her personality, a child should grow up in a family environment, in an atmosphere of happiness, love and understanding. They impose duty on state parties to afford special protection and provide alternative care for children who are deprived of family environment. International adoption is one of the alternative cares for children who are deprived of family environment. However to protect the best interest of children it should be managed in a proper way. The effectiveness of legal frame work on international adoption of children is of paramount importance in eliminating the abuse that may occur in adoption process and protecting the rights of children. The main focus of this thesis is evaluating the legal frame work governing international adoption of children in Ethiopia and South Africa. For these end relevant instruments, books and article written on these jurisdictions are consulted and specific cases that are suitable for thesis cases were also used. South Africa ratified and domesticated relevant instruments pertaining to International adoption such as CRC, ACRWC, and Hague Adoption Convention. South Africa took significant measure that let the country to go at least a step ahead than Ethiopia in terms of protecting the rights of children on international adoption. Therefore; this paper comparatively analyzed legal frame work on international adoption of children in Ethiopia and South Africa, and explores the experience of South Africa to forward legislative reform in Ethiopia.

CRIME VICTIM RIGHT TO COMPENSATION IN ETHIOPIA: A COMPARATIVE APPROACH

BY : TEKETEL LABENA
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ABSTRACT

Victims of crime have become a major concern for criminal justice systems around the world. Considering the importance of compensation in alleviating the physical, economical, psychological and mental injury, this study focuses on exploring victims' right to compensation within among ICC, Kenyan, Germany and Ethiopian legal frameworks in a comparative picture. In this respect, the objective of this comparative analysis is not to exhaustively address either jurisdiction, but rather to describe the defining aspects of each on the basis of certain themes and identify legislative and policy gaps in Ethiopian law. To this end, this study is based on a traditional legal research methodology focusing on primary statutory materials and jurisprudence, as well as secondary sources. After a thorough comparative analysis of the existing legal frameworks, this study finally concludes that the idea of monetary compensation to victim of crime finds place in the FDRE Criminal Code and Criminal Procedure Code of Ethiopia, nonetheless, (1) crime victim does not have an entitlement to state compensatory scheme (2) the existing offender-based compensation scheme has integral legislative gaps and procedural pitfalls and (3) victims of crime are without sufficient legal mechanisms which provide for the protection of their interest to obtain compensation in the criminal process. Consequently, this study not only recommends for the removal of the inherent legislative and procedural pitfalls in the existing offender- based compensatory scheme by amending some provisions from CC and CrPC but also offers certain feasible recommendations for the setting up of a comprehensive compensatory scheme, by taking lesson from the other jurisdictions, that include inter alia an entitlement to state-compensatory scheme for some identified violent crimes in Ethiopia so as to address the special concerns, needs, interests and rights of victims in relation to right to compensation in the criminal justice system.

JUVENILE DIVERSION IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE ETHIOPIAN, SOUTH AFRICAN AND GHANAIAN LEGAL FRAMEWORKS

**BY: TESFAHUN ABERA ETEBO
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ABSTRACT

The involvement of juveniles in the formal criminal justice system would make them subjects of attitudinal, other psychological and social trauma. With a view to avoiding such stigmatization, various countries across the globe have developed systems of juvenile diversion both in law and practice. Diversion, which is also called the channeling of children away from formal criminal justice system in to alternatives other than formal criminal proceedings, had already become an integral aspect of all child rights based juvenile justice systems through the CRC and other binding and non-binding international and regional juvenile justice instruments. Even though Ethiopia had ratified the CRC and made it part of domestic laws of the land, there is no a workable legal strategy developed for diversion of juveniles. Unlike the Ethiopian case, countries of Africa like South Africa and Ghana which are part of this study have gone a lot through making diversion practice an integral part of their juvenile justice system. Recently, Ethiopia had came up with FDRE Draft Criminal Procedure Code having certain juvenile diversion concepts and mechanisms of providing the law enforcement and courts with the power of steering children away from formal criminal justice system which still remained ineffective and subject to additions. Nevertheless, those concepts included under the draft have been the subjects of comparative analysis under this thesis in order to pin point those gaps existing under the Ethiopian juvenile diversion framework in light of the South African and Ghanaian juvenile justice systems. Many points have been provided for the Ethiopia criminal justice system to share as an experience from South Africa and Ghana in a manner to make diversion a vital aspect of juvenile justice in Ethiopia. Various substantive and procedural laws including the FDRE constitution particularly in relation to operation of customary dispute resolution mechanisms for diversion have to be amended to make diversion a central feature of the Ethiopian juvenile justice system among others as final remark

THE HUMAN RIGHT TO ACCESS HEALTH CARE BY RURAL ELDERLY PEOPLE IN ETHIOPIA: THE CASE OF WOLAITA ZONE, SNNPR

BY: WONDIMAGEGNEHU ABEBE

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ABSTRACT

International human rights documents recognize the right to access health care services by all human beings. Being a member of the United Nations and having ratified international human rights treaties, Ethiopia has an obligation to progressively implement and realize the human right to health by ensuring the right to access health care facilities, goods and services for all in a non-discriminatory manner, especially for vulnerable groups, such as elderly people. This study, therefore, investigates how far the human rights of elderly people to access health care has been implemented and realized in rural Wolaita Zone. Towards this end, the study adopts 'human rights based approach' to critically interrogate legal and policy frameworks and suggests that while Ethiopia has recognized the right to health in domestic legal framework and implemented a number of health care related Plan of Actions, the human right to health of elderly people remains unrealized in rural areas. The study substantiates this observation by qualitative data, collected through field research, more specifically through in-depth interviews, focus group discussion and observation, in rural Wolaita Zone. Thus, by critically analyzing legal and policy documents and empirical findings from a human right perspective, the study reveals that necessary health care related facilities and services for elderly people remain unavailable and inaccessible in rural area. Accordingly, the elderly people in rural Wolaita Zone are being grossly neglected and denied their human right to access health care.

A REAPPRAISAL OF THE REALIZATION OF THE RIGHT TO EDUCATION OF CHILDREN ACCOMPANYING THEIR MOTHERS TO PRISON IN ETHIOPIA: THE CASE OF SOME SELECTED PRISONS IN SNNPR

BY: YASIN LEMMA

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to investigate a reappraisal of the realization of the right to education of children accompanying their mothers to prison in Ethiopia: the case of some selected prison in SNNPR. Findings indicated that teachers' characteristics such as their qualifications affected the education of children accompanying their imprisoned mothers. Findings also indicated that parental perception towards Early Childhood Development and Education (ECDE) program in the prisons affected the education of children. Finding further showed that teaching and learning resources affected provision of education to children accompanying imprisoned mothers. Learning environment affected the provision of education of education among the children. Based on the findings of the study, it was concluded that there were a number of educational challenges facing education of children accompanying their imprisoned mothers. These challenges included lack of adequate teachers, lack of training for the teachers, poor learning environment and parental perception towards the education offered at the prisons. The study also concluded that the prison facilities did not have adequate teaching and learning facilities which affected teaching and learning of the prisons. The study also recommended that prisons departments should recruit and hire qualified and permanent teachers who are able to teach children accompanying their mothers in prisons. It was also recommended that the prisons should ensure that there are appropriate teaching and learning facilities at the prisons so that teaching and learning could be conducted effectively. Mothers accompanied by their children in prisons should have a positive attitude towards the education of their children. Due to the age differences of the children, different programmes could be organized for the different groups according to the age. Also, stakeholders have to facilitate legal frame work and policy for the concerned issue.

Keywords: *accompanying mother in prison, education, realization, reappraisal, SNNPR, Wolaita zone.*

INDIGENOUS RESTORATIVE JUSTICE IN ETHIOPIA: A CRITICAL LOOK AT THE CUSTOMARY CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM OF SILTIE PEOPLE FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF HUMAN RIGHTS

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ABSTRACT

Restorative justice is a healing and all-embracing form of response to crime. This form of response is attached to earlier societies before being overwhelmed by the conventional criminal justice system. The conventional criminal justice system has faced numerous predicaments associated with its effectiveness in addressing the needs of all and the reduction of criminality. Such problems give rise to the restorative justice movement, whose bases are the cultural settings of indigenous and post-colonial cultural communities. Ethiopia, a homeland of numerous ethnic groups, owns a rich heritage of cultural restorative practices as a response to the crime problem. Despite this rich heritage the Ethiopian criminal justice system has continued to be exclusivist. This approach results in the serious danger to the extermination of peacemaking cultures that are helpful to the sustenance peace and order. Besides this, the approach held by the criminal justice system erodes the right to develop ones culture as part of the right to self determination and the right to take part in cultural life. This thesis aimed at appraising one of the assorted customary criminal justice systems of Ethiopia, the customary criminal justice system of Siltie people, with restorative justice and human rights lenses. In doing so, the thesis has been undertaken through an embedded phenomenological research design which was helpful to gain the necessary data from the local elder qualitatively and supported by the supplementary quantitative data about the views of actors of the formal justice machinery. Thence, the assessment of the customary criminal justice system of Siltie people with the reintegrative shaming theory and the principles of restorative justice system has depicted that it has a profound restorative character. Moreover, the scrutiny has been made with human rights lens which divulged the pitfalls of the customary criminal justice system associated with equality of women and people with the pedigree of handicraftsmen and the deterioration of some due process rights. Therefore, it is forwarded that there is a need for further policy and legislative consideration of such restorative cultures circumventing their threats to human rights based on thorough researches on this specific custom and other cultures and their institutionalization.